

CLASSIFICATION

Vol. 2

Volume Number

Series

56-156-94
News Clippings
Ser. 216-450

10059

IN BUREAU

FOR OR ASSESS TO THIS FILE

3/27/85
DO NOT DESTROY
NATIONAL ARCHIVES
BUREAU

COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS

FBI - CENTRAL RECORDS CENTER

LA - LOS ANGELES

Class / Case #	Sub	Vol.	Serial #
0056 156	H	2	216 450

8/11/1200397



RRP003HAWZ

4/19/1976

INVESTIGATION

Bureau File Number 62-587

DO NOT DESTROY - ~~277A~~ 277A
 PENDING LITIGATION 277/67
 129, 198, 167, 396, 216,
 279, 104, 115, 277B

See also Nos.

FD-203 (REV. 7-13-60)

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

9-27-72

56
156-H

SERS.

216

THRU

450

News
Clippings

961.2

FEDERAL BUREAU

of

INVESTIGATION

Bureau File Number

Volume Number

Serials

67

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Political Attention Focusing on Last Surviving Brother

BY ROBERT J. DONOVAN
Times Washington Bureau Chief

NEW YORK — Throughout the flight that bore the body of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy from Los Angeles to New York Thursday, his brother, Sen. Edward M. (Ted) Kennedy, sat by the coffin.

When the plane landed at LaGuardia Field and the door was opened, it was Ted Kennedy who first appeared helping to remove the coffin. Then he escorted Mrs. Ethel Kennedy to the gray hearse that carried her husband to St. Patrick's Cathedral.

After the coffin was placed in front of the main altar and the mourners departed, Ted Kennedy returned and spent most of the night by his brother's side, sitting or standing still or pacing to and fro with a rosary and a blue-covered missal in his hands.

Central Figure Throughout

He left the cathedral at dawn Friday and returned alone at 5 p.m. to resume his vigil. Throughout the ordeal, Ted Kennedy, at 36 a handsome, robust Democratic senator from Massachusetts, has been a central figure, just as he seems to be destined to be a central figure in American public life for many years to come.

For, as manifested by his assistance to Ethel Kennedy and his own sorrowing sisters and his mother and by his solitary vigil in the cathedral, he is the last of the Kennedy brothers. As the inheritor of the legend of John F. Kennedy

and Robert F. Kennedy, he holds a unique place among the American people. That he will sooner or later emerge as a national political leader is a foregone conclusion.

"Teddy is the best politician in the family," John Kennedy once remarked. "Teddy Kennedy," James Farley has said, "is going to wind up President."

Both John and Robert Kennedy were driven by circumstances to seek office before their time—John by the wartime death of his elder brother, Joseph P. Kennedy Jr., who was to have carried the family banner in politics, and Robert by the assassination of John.

Now because of the assassination of Robert, Ted Kennedy will surely be forced into a faster pace than he had ever contemplated.

Favor Nomination

Already many Democrats would like to see him nominated in August for Vice President on a ticket headed by Vice President Humphrey. Certainly, it would be a potent ticket, but this is hardly the time for sounding out Ted Kennedy's thoughts. Running so soon after Robert's death might seem to him gruesome and tasteless.

On the other hand, with the country in the state that it is, Ted Kennedy's nomination as Vice President might have a calming effect, particularly on the young and on the Negroes. Conceivably the national interest might be the rationale for Ted Kennedy's picking up at this time the torch wrenched away from his two brothers.

Robert Kennedy was plunged into the deepest gloom and brooding by John's death. He talked about going off and teaching school, and it was many months before the outlines of his political career began coming into focus for him.

The same experience may be in store for Ted Kennedy, in which case he might disappear into the political background for a few years. He is so young that he can afford to wait a long time to seek national leadership.

A strong family resemblance ties Ted Kennedy to his two older brothers. His voice, for example, is so much like that of the late President's that talking with him on the telephone is an eerie experience at first.

Nevertheless in manner, appearance and approach Ted Kennedy is different from John and Robert. Though the "baby" of the family, he is physically the largest, being heavier and more broad-shouldered than his brothers.

In manner he is, in public at least, more reserved and deferential. As a result there is nothing abrasive about him, as there sometimes was about Robert, and he is more apt to make friends than enemies.

President Johnson, for

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1-I Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/8/68

Edition: Home

Author: Robert J. Donovan

Editor: Nick B. Williams

Title:

KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-1564-216

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 10 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

*cc to Bw
6/10/68*

example, who feuded off and on with Robert Kennedy, remains on good terms with Ted Kennedy and is said to be quite fond of him.

Ted Kennedy has been closer to the Johnson Administration than Robert ever was, which might add a touch of plausibility to talk of his running with Humphrey.

Ted Kennedy's deference and reserve have made him much better accepted in the Senate than was Robert Kennedy, whose ambitions for higher office were suspected by other senators from the outset.

Ted Kennedy indeed has been more a man of the Senate than either John, whose seat he filled, or Robert. Where the two older brothers tended to use the Senate as a base for national operations, Edward settled down to become a senator for a long time. More than in the case of his brothers, the Senate became for him a way of life.

This was much appreciated by other senators, although many in the beginning resented his running for his brother's seat in 1962.

It will be recalled that after his election to the Presidency in 1960 John Kennedy resigned as senator from Massachusetts. Benjamin Smith II, an old friend, was appointed to hold the seat until the next general election in 1962.

Enters Primary

In that year Ted Kennedy entered the Democratic primary against Edward McCormack, nephew of Speaker of the House John W. McCormack. Kennedy debated Edward McCormack, handled himself well and won the primary.

Then he went on to defeat the Republican candidate, George Lodge, son of Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge Jr.

During that campaign it was revealed that as a Harvard student Ted Kennedy had cheated by getting another student to take an examination for him. The revelation was an embarrassment, a definite mark against young Kennedy, but in time it has become pretty well forgiven and forgotten.

When Ted Kennedy entered the Senate in 1963, he studiously assumed the traditional role of a quiet, inconspicuous freshman, who did his homework but largely kept his mouth shut on the Senate floor. His diligence and modest behavior soon impressed the Senate hierarchy. The senior senators approvingly called him "solid."

Soon he came to take his turn presiding over sessions in the absence of the Vice President, the official presiding officer. Kennedy in fact was presiding on Nov. 22, 1963, when word came that the President had been shot in Dallas. Shortly afterwards Edward flew to Hyannis Port, Mass., to comfort his parents.

They were in need of comfort again in 1964 when word arrived that Ted Kennedy had been one of five persons aboard a private airplane that crashed near South Hampton, Mass. Two were killed but Kennedy and two others survived.

His back, however, was injured severely. He was in a hospital for months and, for a long time thereafter, got about only with the aid of braces and a cane. Even now the injury bothers him some and occasionally he shows the trace of a limp.

There is no question but that this brush with death as well as the lacerating tragedies of Dallas and Los Angeles have strengthened Ted Kennedy's character.

It has sometimes been said that he is not as smart as his older brothers. Those who make this statement inevitably compare Ted Kennedy in his mid-30s with his older brothers when they were in their 40s. Robert and John grew in stature after their mid-30s. Indeed, John grew enormously in the years between his inauguration and death, and plainly Robert was still growing at the time of his death.

The question in point, therefore, is whether Edward Kennedy has the capacity for growth possessed by both his brothers.

Similar Philosophy

In general he follows the liberal, humanitarian philosophies espoused by his brothers. In the Senate he has proved articulate and persuasive, particularly when he has prepared himself on a subject under consideration.

He has been identified with such issues there as draft reform, redistricting, international refugees, gun control and South Vietnamese reform.

He tripped badly only once. That was when he tried to push through a federal judgeship for his father's old friend, Francis X. Morrissey of Boston. After bitter opposition, stirred by Morrissey's lack of qualifications, Kennedy surrendered and asked the President to withdraw the nomination, which he did.

Increasingly, however, Ted Kennedy has become an imposing figure. Now

as the sole surviving Kennedy brother and head of the powerful Kennedy clan, he stands to be one of the leading Americans of his time.



THE LAST BROTHER—Sen. Edward M. (Ted) Kennedy holds a cross as he sits in a pew at St. Patrick's Cathedral where his slain brother lies in state.

AP Wirephoto

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Ethel Kennedy: She Does Not Cry

(C) 1968 New York Times News Service

NEW YORK — Mrs. Robert F. Kennedy, the widow of the slain senator, spent today comforting strangers, her family and her friends.

"She doesn't cry," said a close friend who was with her in the family's apartment overlooking the United Nations.

"She's made it better for all of us."

And so she had. Starting before 9 a.m., when friends began streaming through her doors, Ethel Skakel Kennedy was ministering to others, reaching out a hand to touch those who looked as if they needed assistance.

Those early hours were especially trying for her. At least one of her three elder children, Joseph 3d, Robert Jr. or Kathleen was in tears. Yet she had a wan smile for visitors, and hot coffee and breakfast rolls for anyone who wanted them.

She kept to what apparently was a well-planned if hectic schedule. At 11 a.m., she appeared on the sidewalk in front of her building at 570 United Nations Plaza, ready for the private mass at Holy Family Church around the corner. Pope Paul worshipped at Holy Family during his visit here in 1965.

She wore a black silk dress, black shoes, black stockings and a simple black ribbon in the back of her freshly combed blond hair, and she carried a black handbag. Her sons were on either side of her. They were joined by about 15 other relatives and friends.

It was a short walk along almost deserted streets on a very hot day, and she moved briskly until four Army sergeants approached her and asked to join the group. Typically, Mrs. Kennedy went to them immediately, embracing and being embraced by Sgt. Maj. Francis Ruddy, who placed the wreath on President Kennedy's grave in November, 1963.

Inside the church on 47th street between First and Second Avenue, Mrs. Kennedy appointed her two sons as altar boys for the low requiem mass, which was attended by most of the Kennedy family. Msgr. Timothy J. Flynn, pastor of the church, was impressed by her composure.

He said later that when the matter of the altar boys came up, "she just pointed at two of the youngsters and told them to serve."

After the service, Mrs. Kennedy and her children were driven to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where they joined with the thousands of mourners who had come to pay final respects to the dead senator. She led her children into pew seats beside the bier.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-2 Herald Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/8/68
Edition: Eight Star
Author:
Editor: Donald Goodenow
Title:
KENSALT

Character:
or
Classification: LA 56-
Submitting Office: Los Angeles
☐ Being Investigated

6-1564-217

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 10 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

*cc to Bu
6/10/68*

Mrs. Kennedy crossed herself, then sat, as if transfixed, her eyes staring at the closed coffin. She and the children bowed their heads for a few moments and rose to stand beside the coffin.

Still staring at the coffin, her face impassive, she reached out her hand, touched the shiny mahogany gently and was gone.

Mrs. Kennedy's afternoon was equally demanding. From the cathedral, she and other members of the Kennedy family went to Mr. and Mrs. C. Douglas Dillon's uptown apartment for lunch. Dillon was Secretary of the Treasury during President ~~John F.~~ Kennedy's administration.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

N.Y. CITY

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-1 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/8/68
Edition: Preview
Author:
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title:
KENSALT

Character:
or

Classification: LA 56-156.
Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-1564-218
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUN 10 1968
FBI — LOS ANGELES

cc:
BW
6/10/68

MOURNS

Thousands at Kennedy Bier in Cathedral

NEW YORK (AP)—By the tens of thousands, the mourners filed past the body of Robert F. Kennedy as it lay in state Friday in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Kennedy's mother, his widow, his sister-in-law, Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy, were among those who knelt in prayer by the candle-flanked bier of the 42-year-old victim of an assassin.

Today, the powerful, the wealthy from 50 nations around the world will gather at St. Patrick's for funeral services, after which the body will be taken by train to Washington for interment at Arlington

National Cemetery, where John F. Kennedy lies beneath an eternal flame.

But this was a day in which Robert Kennedy belonged to the humble.

These were the people who in life had reached for Kennedy's hand, torn exuberantly at his clothing, wildly cheered him on in his quest for the Presidency.

Now they had come to bid farewell—little old ladies, miniskirted girls, vague and elderly men, young male hippies, wage earners in blue shirts, blacks, Puerto Ricans and whites.

They came to mourn, to weep, to run a finger or a hand solemnly and reflectively and ever so gently along the polished African maogany wherein he rested.

They stood silently in lines that wound for block after block through midtown Manhattan. It took most nearly four hours in 90-degree heat before they even gained admission to the cathedral, which occupies a full block between 5th and Madison Aves. and 50th and 51st Sts.

Near Casket Briefly

They were inside only for a brief time, beside the casket but a moment.

Then they left the dark, cool grandeur of the vast cathedral, and they put their arms around one another, or they leaned their heads despairingly against the outside walls of the church and they wept bitter tears for the man inside, felled by an assassin's bullet even as his brother, President John F. Kennedy, in 1963.

A few of the mourners never made it to the bier. A woman in black became hysterical, shrieking and weeping until she was assisted out of the line by police. A red-haired girl collapsed, apparently from the heat, before she even reached the doors of the cathedral.

They had begun lining up in the night and almost 1,000 of them were on hand when the heavy bronze

~~t. doors~~ of the cathedral swung open at 5:30 a.m.

Kennedy was shot early Wednesday in Los Angeles, as he celebrated his triumph in the California presidential primary. He died there Thursday, and his body was flown back to New York Thursday night. As St. Patrick's Cathedral opened its doors to the mourning thousands, schools and many private institutions closed their doors of respect to Kennedy. Most courts were closed. Race tracks across the state canceled programs.

Shortly before 8 a.m. an aging woman in black, wearing a single strand of pearls, made her way alone and all but unnoticed into St. Patrick's. She was Rose Kennedy, come to pray for her fallen son, as twice before she had prayed for his brothers who preceded him in violent death. Her eldest son, Joseph P. Kennedy Jr., was killed in action in World War II.

Mrs. Kennedy took a seat near the altar, prayed quietly for a time, then departed as silently as she had come.

Back at her home in Hyannis Port, Mass., was her husband, Joseph P. Kennedy, 79, speechless and nearly immobile since a stroke some years ago.

Family, friends and associates stood vigil over the body of the fallen senator. Among them were Robert S. McNamara, former secretary of defense and now president of the World Bank, Douglas Dillon, former secretary of the Treasury, Burke Marshall and John Doar, his associates in the Justice Department, and Joseph Patrick Kennedy, his 15-year-old son.

At one time a honor guard of four master sergeants in green berets from the John F. Kennedy Combat Center at Ft. Bragg, N.C., stood by the casket.

Shortly after noon, Robert Kennedy's widow, Ethel, arrived at the cathedral. She wore a black sleeveless dress, black hose and carried a black handbag.

With her were the three eldest of her 10 children. She is expecting an 11th.

Mrs. Kennedy had seen her husband shot down in the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles. She was at his bedside when he died.

Ethel Kennedy, with Kathleen, 16, Joseph, 15, and Robert Jr., 14, took seats near the bier. The widow's face was a quiet mask of mourning, her eyes fixed on her husband's casket. She and the children surrendered themselves for a few moments to prayer and

their private emotions.

Then they rose to pause beside the coffin. Mrs. Kennedy reached out her hand, touched it gently and was gone.

Not long afterward, Ethel Kennedy's place was taken by Jacqueline Kennedy, wearing a black dress with white accessories. She walked alone now as she has since Dallas. Beleaguered by her own memories, she seemed least able of all the Kennedys to suppress her agony.

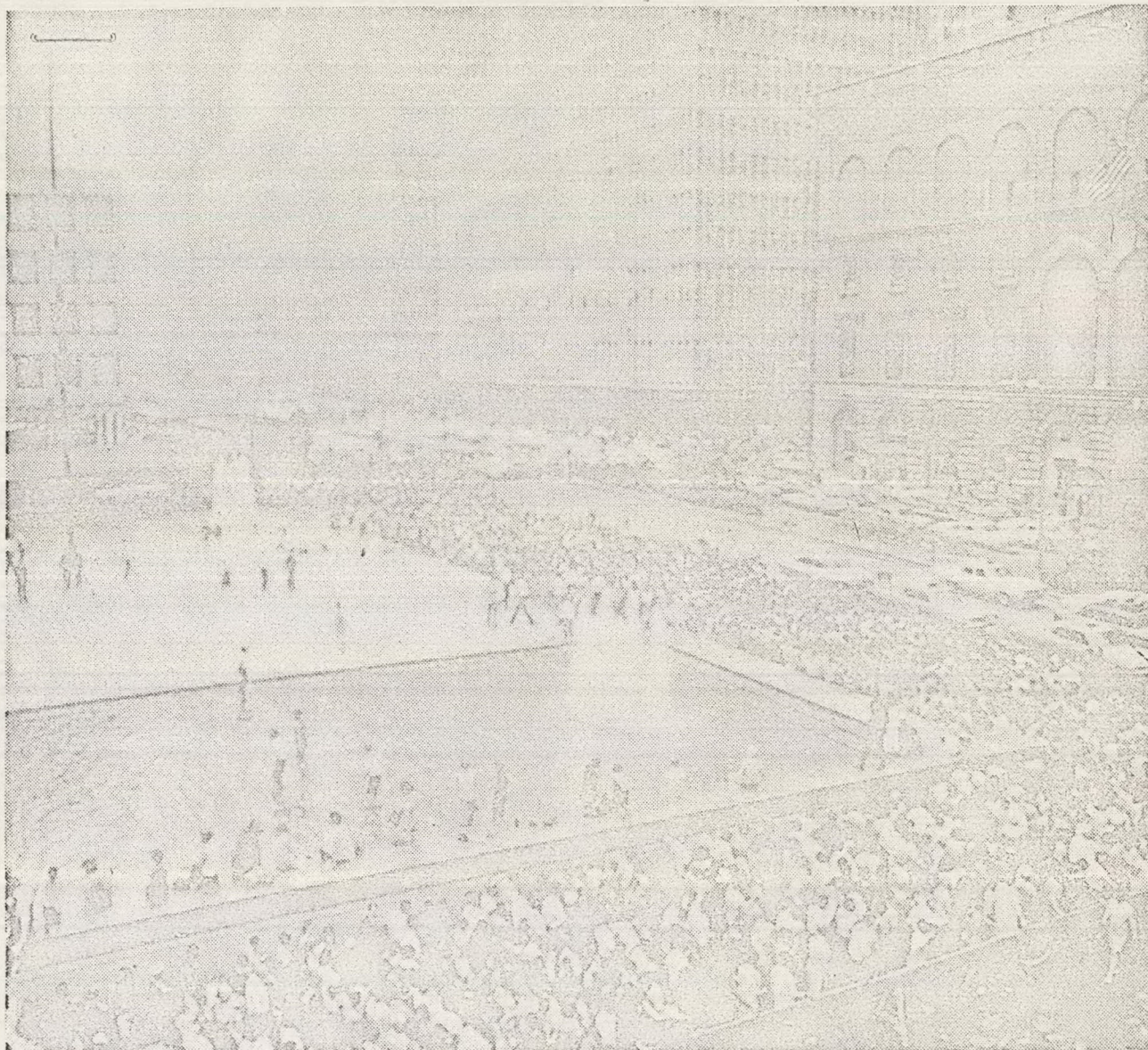
Mrs. Kennedy genuflected before the casket, then took a seat nearby. She rested her head on the pew in front of her for one forlorn moment. Then she forced it erect, but with her hand over her eyes. She prayed briefly, rose, genuflected again, and left the church.

Save for Jacqueline Kennedy, the family and a few close friends earlier had attended a private mass at Holy Family church, a few blocks from the cathedral.



A PERSONAL TRIBUTE—A man leans over to kiss the casket of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy as he files past the senator's bier Friday.

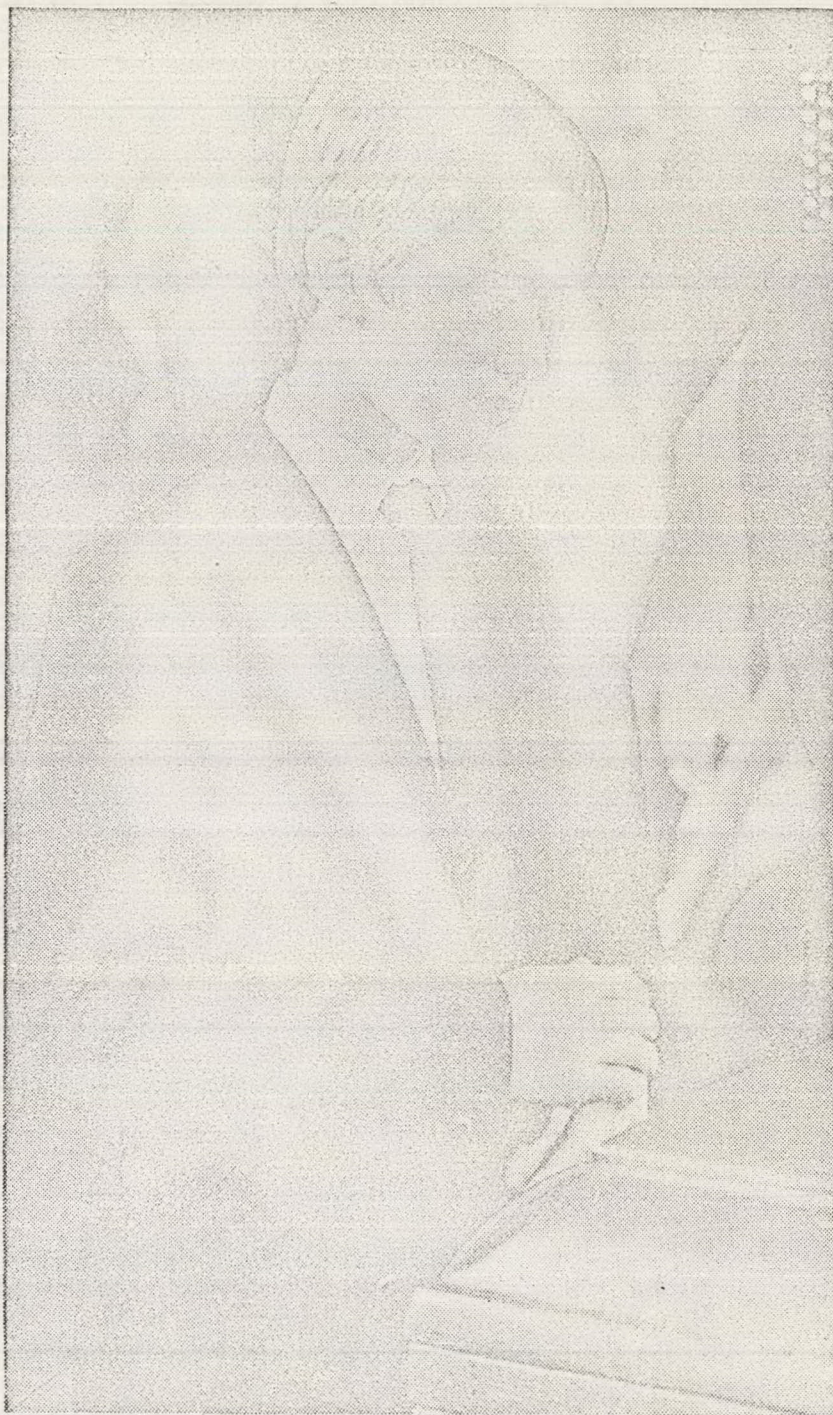
AP Wirephoto



THE LONG WAIT—Thousands wend their way to St. Patrick's Cathedral, two blocks away to the right,

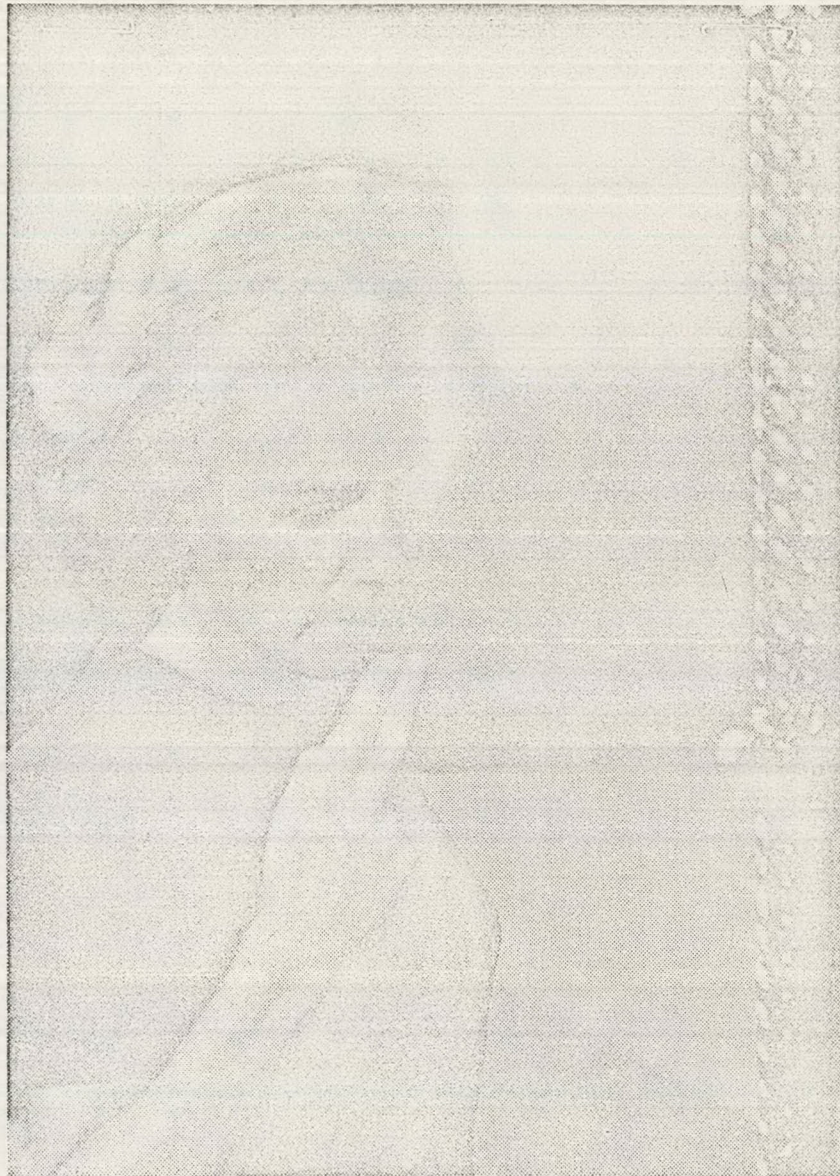
to view the bier of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy. Some wade in the pool as temperatures went into the 90s.

AP Wirephoto



A SON'S VIGIL—Robert F. Kennedy Jr., 14, son of the assassinated senator stands as a member of the honor guard at his father's bier.

AP Wirephoto



WIFE'S FAREWELL—Mrs. Ethel Kennedy blows a kiss at the casket of her husband, Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Wirephoto



TRAGEDY RELIVED—Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy, who saw her husband slain by an assassin, comes to the bier of her brother-in-law, Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, in New York's St. Patrick's Cathedral.

(AP Wirephoto)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Dancer Tells Sheriff She May Be 'Girl in Polka Dot Dress'

BY ERIC MALNIC and JERRY COHEN

Times Staff Writers

A belly dancer who said she believes she is the "young woman in a polka dot dress" sought for questioning in connection with the murder of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy gave herself up to the Sheriff's Department Friday.

Sheriff Peter J. Pitchess said the girl denied knowing the suspected assassin—Sirhan Bishara Sirhan—but said she saw him before the crime near the Ambassador hallway where Kennedy was shot.

Shortly after Pitchess' announcement, Los Angeles Police revealed that two other women claiming they were the "young woman in the polka dot dress" have been questioned and released without a charge.

The girl who gave herself up Friday—identified as Kathy Fulmer, 19, of Los Angeles—also was released without charge.

Police had put out an all points bulletin for a woman who, according to a Kennedy worker, ran from the hotel after the crime, screaming, "We shot him." The witness said the woman wore a polka dot dress.

Pitchess said Miss Fulmer told him she had been near the senator when he was shot, had been wearing a polka dot scarf, and had run from the building after the shooting.

"But she said she had shouted,

"They shot him," not, "We shot him," Pitchess said, and she denied any connection with the shooting.

After talking with Pitchess and his investigators, the girl was questioned and released by Los Angeles Police Department detectives, who have primary investigative jurisdiction in the murder.

Law enforcement officers, blocked by a court order late Friday from releasing further details about the case, refused to discuss the two women questioned earlier.

But, prior to the court order, Pitchess talked in detail about Miss Fulmer.

Called Office

He said she called his office shortly before 4 p.m., identified herself, and said she believed she was the woman police were seeking. A sheriff's car brought her to the Hall of Justice.

"She matched the description of the bulletin," Pitchess said. "She was young, attractive, and wearing a blonde, bouffant wig."

Pitchess said Miss Fulmer had seen news accounts of the description, "taken some time to think about it, and decided to call us.

"She seemed sincere in wanting to eliminate herself as someone who was involved (in the murder)."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1-I Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/8/68

Edition: Home

Author: Malnic & Cohen

Editor: Nick B. Williams

Title:

KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-1564-219
SEARCHED
SERIALIZED

INDEXED

FILED

JUN 10 1968
FBI—LOS ANGELES

Worked as Dancer

The sheriff said he had no details concerning the young woman's address or employment, but other local officials said records showed she had worked recently as a belly dancer.

"She said she was active in the Kennedy campaign, and went to the Ambassador Tuesday night with two companions—a man and a woman—to see the senator," Pitchess said.

"She denied knowing the suspect, but she says she saw him on the platform before the shooting and later recognized him from pictures."

(Another witness placed the suspect in the hallway behind the platform for some time before the shooting. Kennedy was shot in the hallway a few seconds after leaving the platform.)

"She said she was standing in the doorway (to the hall) when the shots were fired," Pitchess said. "She said she heard the shots, but did not actually observe the shooting."

The sheriff said Miss Fulmer told him she ran from the building after the shooting because she was "upset."

Before the news blackout, Los Angeles police revealed they have received "literally hundreds of tips" that Sen. Kennedy was the victim of a conspiracy, not a lone assassin.

"We're running down every scrap of this information," said a top police spokesman. "We'd be silly if we didn't."

But, he added, police have not retreated an iota from their earlier conviction that Sirhan acted alone.

"All evidence, despite the host of tips we're

receiving, points to a lone assassin," he said.

However, investigators were discarding no leads, no matter how frivolous they appear on the surface.

Some are being pursued with a vigor that embellishes them with a credibility they may not deserve.

One of these, for instance, concerns a story told by a water geologist just returned to the United States after working 5½ years for the Saudi Arabian Ministry of Agriculture.

W. J. Wood, 43, said he overheard three men speaking in Arabic in Kennedy headquarters on Wilshire Blvd. last Sunday night, and he told police the conversation struck him as suspicious — especially since one of the three, he believes, was Sirhan.

At first the trio spoke in English, said Wood, who identified himself as a volunteer campaign worker for the senator.

When they switched to Arabic, using a Jordanian dialect, said Wood, he overheard one say:

"He won't be in the hotel tomorrow (Monday) night, but we can get him there the next night (Tuesday)."

Wood said he speaks and understands five Arabic dialects, including the one in which the trio talked.

He said the three reappeared at the headquarters Monday night, but that he dismissed the conversation until he saw a photograph of Sirhan on Wednesday after the fatal shooting.

Irrelevancy Possible

Police Inspector Peter Hagan confirmed that Wood had been questioned about the conversation.

He said officers had no reason to doubt Wood's sincerity, but "put no credence" in the story as far as its being an indicator of a conspiracy.

"The statements could have been made, but interpreted out of context and totally irrelevant to the murder," Hagan said.

Reports from the volunteers at the Kennedy campaign headquarters on Wilshire Blvd. that Sirhan appeared there Monday and perhaps Tuesday also were being screened.

Workers, in the process of closing up the headquarters, informed officers that files there were available for inspection, on the chance Sirhan might have signed up as a volunteer.

FBI entry into the case came as a result of civil rights legislation passed only last April 11 by Congress, explained U.S. Atty. Matt Byrne.

Meanwhile, at least one mystery appeared clarified Friday: how the suspect, a Pasadena resident, got to the hotel.

Impounded at a police lot was a pink and white 1956 DeSoto belonging to Sirhan.

The car was found earlier in the week on the east side of New Hampshire Ave. and 200 feet south of Wilshire—close by the Ambassador.

The windshield wiper held down an overtime parking ticket.



TELLS HER STORY—Sheriff Peter Pitchess talks with Kathy Fulmer who says she may be the girl in polka dot dress sought by police in connection with the slaying of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

Times photo by Joe Kennedy

Dancer Says She Was 'Polka Dot Dress' Girl

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Pope Offers Private Mass for Kennedy

VATICAN CITY (UPI)—Pope Paul VI offered Mass Friday for Sen. Robert F. Kennedy "to implore from God peace for the soul of the deceased, comfort for those he leaves behind and mercy for this poor world shaken by violence," a Vatican spokesman said.

The spokesman said only the Roman Catholic Pontiff and two private secretaries were present at the Mass, celebrated in his private chapel at the Apostolic Palace.

The Pope prayed for Kennedy and his family throughout Wednesday and Thursday. He celebrated Mass for the senator, imploring "the mercy of the Lord," several hours before Kennedy died.

Angelo Cardinal Dell'acqua, papal vicar for Rome and a friend of the Kennedy family was chosen to represent the Pope at the funeral.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

11-I Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/8/68
Edition: Preview
Author:
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title: KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-
Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-1564-220
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUN 10 1968
FBI - LA
cc: Bw 6/12/68

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

FRANCE TIGHTENS-UP RULES ON GUN SALES

PARIS (UPI) — The French government today stiffened the already stringent restrictions on the sale of hunting rifles, .22-caliber weapons and shotguns.

A provisional decree from the Ministry of the Interior banned the further free sale of hunting arms without government permission. The ministry said the decree had been "under consideration for several days," apparently because of the French political upheaval.

Until now hunting rifles could be sold to persons with hunting licenses under a strict registration procedure.

Revolvers and pistols can be sold only to persons with authorization from the mayor of their town or district. Some reserve army officers are also allowed to own handguns.

The Interior Ministry added that sales of shotguns and small bore rifles will in future be licensed throughout France. The law lowered the murder of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

9-1 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/8/68
Edition: Preview
Author:
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or
Classification: LA 56-
Submitting Office: Los Angeles
☐ Being Investigated

56-1564-221

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUL 10 1968
FBI - LA

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Hanoi Sees Politics in Kennedy Assassination

HONG KONG (AP)—North Vietnam's army newspaper said Friday Sen. Robert F. Kennedy was killed because he was leading the U.S. presidential race and, if elected, would have reopened the investigation into the 1963 assassination of his brother, President John F. Kennedy.

"The bullets that killed Robert Kennedy," Quan Doi Nhan Dan declared in a commentary broadcast by Radio Hanoi, "were

fixed to the U.S. presidential race between Kennedy and his adversaries.

"If Robert Kennedy had won he would have tried to bring into light the assassination of his brother and take revenge for his brother.

"Robert Kennedy was eliminated by those criminals who wanted to avoid all chance of his revenge," the newspaper said.

(Robert Kennedy always

supported the Warren Commission's findings on his brother's assassination. The commission said it found no evidence of any conspiracy; that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone.)

Both Kennedys, the paper said, were murdered in a country "where the U.S. capitalist leaders do not hesitate to kill others by any means in order to get rid of opponents and obstacles in the way of their power and wealth."

The paper characterized Robert Kennedy as the most potent critic of President Johnson's Vietnam war policy.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

11-I Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/8/68

Edition: Preview

Author:

Editor: Nick B. Williams

Title:

KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-1564-222

cc:
Bai
6/10/68

Jan 9/68

Apr

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Broad Commission on Violence Problem Seen

Scope, Method Will Differ From Warren Investigation, Member of Both Units Says

WASHINGTON (AP)—The only member of President Johnson's commission on violence who also served on the Warren Commission says the new investigation will be wholly different in scope and method from the probe into President John F. Kennedy's assassination.

Rep. Hale Boggs (D-La.) said in an interview Thursday "the mandate is certainly broader" for the probe of violence which was launched after Sen. Robert F. Kennedy was shot in Los Angeles Wednesday.

Boggs is one of 10 prominent Americans on the new commission, headed by Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower. He outlined his views on the new probe but said there has been no discussions yet of organization or procedure.

U.S. Dist. Judge A. Leon Higginbotham of Philadelphia, another of the commission appointees, commented that the nation "must not assume a posture of hopelessness"

about violence.

In an interview Higginbotham offered some thoughts on where the root causes of violence may be found.

"We have long-term, hard-core problems, of poverty and discrimination, which breeds lawlessness," he said. "And this is not a problem that was just discovered."

Albert E. Jenner Jr., a Chicago lawyer named to the new commission, said the shooting of Sen. Ken-

edy was "symptomatic of a growing social sickness in this country."

Jenner previously served as senior counsel to the Warren Commission.

"Unless the great citizens of this country come to realize that contempt for organized society will destroy society itself, we are going to be destroyed," Jenner said.

"The first step is the formation of a police state and later the formation of a military establishment," he said.

Across the country, another member of the panel, Eric Hoffer, met with newsmen and cautioned the nation against wallowing in self-condemnation.

"We are not violent," the San Francisco longshoreman-philosopher insisted.

"I have spent my life with people considered the most violent on earth—skid row bums, migrant workers, longshoremen," he said. "But I have never, never in my life seen a fight."

"These people—and Americans generally—are gentle and orderly and kind."

Boggs said one major difference in the two probes is that the Eisenhower Commission undoubtedly will hold open hearings. The Warren Commission did not.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

13-I Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/8/68

Edition: Preview

Author:

Editor: Nick B. Williams

Title:

KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

76-1564-223

CC:
BU
6/10/68

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Father Will Stay at Home; Spirit Lauded

HYANNIS PORT, Mass. (AP)—A grieving father, former Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy, remained at the Kennedy family compound Friday. Flags flew at half-staff over the family's summer homes on Cape Cod.

A policeman or two stood guard in the quiet street along the compound that includes his home as well as those of his two assassinated sons, Sen. Robert F. Kennedy and President John F. Kennedy.

The 79-year-old senior Kennedy was reported by his companion and niece, Ann Gargan, as "doing well." He was told of Robert's death at midday Thursday by his sole surviving son, Sen. Edward M. (Ted) Kennedy (D-Mass.).

The mother of the Kennedy family, Rose, learned of the death from Miss Gargan.

Richard Cardinal Cushing, Roman Catholic archbishop of Boston and an old friend, was with the elder Kennedy when Edward called from Los Angeles with the news.

The cardinal told newsmen later, "We knew yesterday that Robert did not have a chance, and during our visit we tried to prepare him for the worst."

The former ambassador to the Court of St. James was left speechless by a stroke 6½ years ago. Cardinal Cushing said reports that he suffered a heart attack after learning of the new tragedy were false and added: "I am surprised at his courage and his spirit of resignation."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

13-I Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/8/68

Edition: Preview

Author:

Editor: Nick B. Williams

Title:

KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

cc:
Bd
6/10/68

56-1564-224
Jen
Jm

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Kennedy Mourned in Capitals Around World

By United Press International

Mourners gathered in nations around the world Friday to honor Sen. Robert F. Kennedy. From dozens of capitals messages continued to flow toward Washington with words of condolence.

In Berlin, 2,000 young West Germans marched silently through downtown streets to John F. Kennedy Square for a ceremony at a monument erected in honor of the late President, the senator's brother.

In Stockholm, the assassination cast a shadow over traditional national day celebrations and speakers at patriotic gatherings eulogized him.

Acting Prime Minister John McEwan of Australia ordered all flags in Canberra at half staff and expressed the "deep feeling of sympathy in the hearts of the Australian people."

The Portuguese foreign minister, Franco Nogueira, sent a cablegram expressing his sorrow and said, "Such a violent crime deserves the condemnation of all men."

Flags in Jamaica flew at half-staff and Prime Minister High Shearer said he expects to be in Washington for the funeral.

In Paris, newsmen on strike at the state-owned broadcasting networks sent a message that said they regret not being able

to inform the French public of "these critical times in the history of the United States."

President Juan Carlos Onganía of Argentina went on television to deplore violence in the United States and to "thank God peace reigns in our country."

From Seoul, President Park Chung Hee of South Korea sent a message to Sen. Kennedy's widow saying the Korean people are "shocked to learn of the tragic death."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

11-I Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/8/68

Edition: Preview

Author:

Editor: Nick B. Williams

Title:

KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-1564-225

F I -

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

RUMORED PLOT TO KILL JOHNSON IS PROBED

MONTREAL (AP)—Royal Canadian Mounted Police said Friday they are continuing investigation of a report that eight "Quebec revolutionists" had left here to attempt to assassinate President Johnson, New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller and Vice President Humphrey.

U.S. border guards at Rouses Point, about 50 miles south of here, also said they were maintaining their watch on Canadians passing through into New York state.

The alleged assassination plans were revealed Thursday in an anonymous telephone call to the U.S. Consulate here. A male caller, with no obvious accent, threatened to revenge the death of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy and said eight men would drive to New York to accomplish the three assassinations.

A spokesman for the consulate said the report was treated seriously although it was thought to be far-fetched.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

11-I Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/8/68
Edition: Preview
Author:
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title: KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

6-6-1564-226
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUN 10 1968
FBI - LOS ANGELES
Jr

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

FBI Reported Asking Israel for Sirhan Data

Elders Believe He Couldn't Have Killed Unless 'Influenced or Offered . . . Cash'

TEIBEH, Israeli-Occupied Jordan (UPI)—The U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation has asked Israel for information on the childhood of Sirhan Sirhan, the accused murderer of Robert F. Kennedy, informed sources said Friday.

The Arab elders of this small village painted a picture of a boy who grew up in a poor family that lived on church charity and who "was always kept in close line by the father."

The father, Bishara Sirhan, has lived in Teibeh since leaving his wife and five children in Pasadena, Calif., after family quarrels. Before emigrating to America the Christian Arab family lived in Jerusalem with little money to spend, the elders said.

The Arab elders expressed the conviction Sirhan could not have committed the crime "unless he was influenced or offered a lot of money."

The elders said the family became connected with the Jehovah's Witnesses sect "many years ago" and it was that religious group which paid

the way for the Sirhan family to go to the United States in 1957.

Bishara Sirhan has told reporters the family belonged to the Greek Orthodox Church and that little Sirhan went to a Lutheran church school in Jerusalem.

The Teibeh notables said they are convinced the father still receives money from the Jehovah's Witnesses in addition to money sent him by one of his sons, Saadi. Sirhan has told reporters he supported himself on a small pension and by parttime farming.

The Jehovah's Witnesses sect was banned in Jordan in 1959. It is known to continue to operate secretly, particularly in the Arab old sector of Jerusalem.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

10-I Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/8/68
Edition: Preview
Author:
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title: KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56--

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

cc:

Bd

4/14/68

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Peking Cites Murder as Crisis Sign

TOKYO (AP)—Radio Peking reported the death of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy early today for the first time and said the assassination is "another proof that U.S. imperialism's political and economic crises have been deepened."

A Chinese-language broadcast, monitored here, added that the murder of the senator showed "U.S. bourgeois monopolists do not hesitate to resort to evil means to wrest power."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

11-I Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/8/68
Edition: Preview
Author:
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title:

KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

cc: Bu
6/10/68
56-156A-228
Jm
Jm

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Hundreds Pause in Front of Senator's L.A. Headquarters

BY CHARLES HILLINGER
Times Staff Writer

Tears streamed down the faces of two 18-year-old girls as they stood in front of the Robert F. Kennedy campaign headquarters at 5615 Wilshire Blvd., Friday.

The scene was repeated throughout the day as scores of campaign workers and hundreds of pedestrians along the busy boulevard paused momentarily in front of the building.

Instead of victory banners, a memorial to the slain senator adorned the window of the Southern California campaign headquarters.

It was a portrait of Sen. Kennedy surrounded by bouquets of flowers in a large vase and on black fabric covering a table, a folded American flag and a small card inscribed "In memory of a great man."

In store windows throughout the city were similar somber memorials.

Telephones were being dismantled.

Hundreds of Calls Received

Mrs. Veronica Piume and Mrs. Homerzella Grays manned the switchboard receiving hundreds of calls from Kennedy supporters who asked:

"What are we going to do? Who do we go for now? Why, why did it happen?"

"They ask us for advice," said Mrs. Piume. "What can we tell them?"

Behind the campaign headquarters were two huge trash bins filled with campaign literature, with "Bobby Power" and other Kennedy campaign signs.

The office was closed to the public Friday, but Smith said it will continue to function with a small staff "until the delegation determines what the future course should be."

Throughout the day, however, most of the volunteers who manned the office or worked out of it since it

was set up March 18, dropped by to pick up personal things, to say good-bye and to cry.

"We were volunteer workers here at campaign headquarters for several weeks," said Linda Dunn, one of the 18-year-old girls, as she brushed aside tears.

"We couldn't give him our vote, but we could give him our time. We just came back here today to pay our respects."

Linda's companion, Melanie Silver, a Santa Monica College freshman as is the Dunn girl, never saw

Sen. Kennedy in person.

"We were to meet him after he made his speech at the Ambassador," explained Melanie. "There was a whole group of us who went over to the hotel from campaign headquarters."

"We were going to get a chance to shake his hand, congratulate him on his victory . . ."

Inside the campaign office Steve Smith, who managed the Kennedy campaign in the eight Southern California counties, and five others were gathering together records.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-III Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/8/68

Edition: Home

Author: Charles Hillinger

Editor: Nick B. Williams

Title:

KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

cc:

BW
6/10/68

56-15611-229
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUN 10 1968
FBI - LOS ANGELES
Jm

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Broad Scope for Study on Violence Seen

WASHINGTON (AP)—The only member of President Johnson's commission on violence who also served on the Warren Commission says the new investigation will be wholly different in scope and method from the probe into President John F. Kennedy's assassination.

Rep. Hale Boggs (D-La.) said in an interview "the mandate is certainly broader" for the probe of violence which was launched after Sen. Robert F. Kennedy was shot in Los Angeles Wednesday.

Boggs is one of 10 prominent Americans on the new commission, headed by Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower. He outlined

his views on the new probe but said there has been no discussions yet of organization or procedure.

U.S. Dist. Judge A. Leon Higginbotham of Philadelphia, another of the commission appointees, commented that the nation "must not assume a posture of hopelessness" about violence.

In an interview Higginbotham offered some thoughts on where the root causes of violence may be found.

"We have long-term, hard-core problems of poverty and discrimina-

tion, which breeds lawlessness," he said. "And this is not a problem that was just discovered."

Albert E. Jenner Jr., a Chicago lawyer named to the new commission, said the shooting of Sen. Kennedy was "symptomatic of a growing social sickness in this country."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

15-I Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/8/68
Edition: Home
Author:
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or
Classification: LA 56-
Submitting Office: Los Angeles
☐ Being Investigated

56-15641-230
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUN 11 1968
FBI - LOS ANGELES

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mrs. Kennedy

Thanks U.N.

UNITED NATIONS (AP)
—Mrs. Robert F. Kennedy sent the U.N. General Assembly a message Friday thanking the members for the tributes to her dead husband.

U.S. Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg read it after the 124-nation assembly had stood for a moment of silence in memory of the senator.

"I wish to thank you, Mr. President, from the bottom of my heart for the tribute you are paying to my husband from the tribunal of the General Assembly of the United Nations," Mrs. Kennedy said.

Her remarks were addressed to Corneliu Manescu, Romanian foreign minister, who is the current president of the General Assembly.

"I would appreciate it very much if you would convey to the members of the United Nations the thanks of all members of the family for the many speeches of sympathy which have been made at the United Nations."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

10--I Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/8/67
Edition: Preview
Author:
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or
Classification: LA 56--
Submitting Office: Los Angeles
☐ Being Investigated

cc:

Bw

6/10/68

56-1564-231
JW
JW
FBI - LA
AM

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

LA Leaders At Funeral

Los Angeles city's official delegation, headed by Mayor Sam Yorty, today is in New York for the funeral of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

Others in the delegation are Councilmen Edmund D. Edelman, Bill G. Mills, Gilbert W. Lindsay, Paul H. Lampert, Arthur K. Snyder and Deputy Mayor Joseph Quinn.

To a question to Yorty yesterday as to why he was going to attend the funeral in view of his running verbal feud

with the late senator, Yorty replied:

"In the first place, let's make it clear. I don't believe in funerals. I'm going out of respect for a great man.

"Senator Kennedy and I had our differences but they were political and not personal. I enjoyed the way he joked about this relationship and was never offended. The good thing was that, throughout it all, I had the highest respect for the man. That's why I'm going to New York!"

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-3 Herald Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/8/68
Edition: Eight Star
Author:
Editor: Donald Goodenow
Title: KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

56-156H-232

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUN 10 1968
FBI - LA

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Senate Rejects Gun Bill Amendment

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sen. Roman L. Hruska predicted that Congress will reject President Johnson's latest appeal for a ban on mail-order sales of rifles and shotguns. "You can't make a case for it," he said.

The Nebraska Republican led the fight against the proposal in Senate action on the crime-control bill and won by a 53-29 vote.

Among those voting with him were the Senate leaders of both parties, Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., and Everett M. Dirksen, R-Ill.

The vote came on an amendment offered by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass. As urged by Johnson, it would have banned interstate mail-order sales of rifles and shotguns and

prohibited their sale to persons under 18 years of age.

Hruska said that even if mail-order sales were banned, it would not prevent persons from buying long guns in stores where they live.

The crime bill, on which congressional action was completed Thursday with House passage by a 368-17 vote, bans interstate mail-order sales of handguns.

It also prohibits their over-the-counter sale to non-residents of a state and to persons under 21 years old.

Johnson, in a letter to Congress as the bill was being passed, called the firearms section a halfway measure and urged amendments or separate legislation applying to shotguns and rifles.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-1 Herald Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/8/68
Edition: Eight Star
Author:
Editor: Donald Goodenow
Title:
KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: IA 56-
Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-156A-234
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUN 10 1968
FBI - LOS ANGELES
cc: Bw 6/10/68
XXM

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

RFK Death Prompts End to Weapon Sales

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP)—Due to the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy of New York, one midwestern discount firm has decided to go out of the gun business while another that earlier stopped selling firearms announced it will no longer sell ammunition.

J-Mart's family discount stores here yesterday donated its entire inventory of small arms, hand guns, ammunition and related items—valued at more than \$20,000—to the Columbus police department.

An Indiana-based discount chain discontinued its sale of ammunition after quitting the gun business two years ago. "The action is being taken to help preserve safety and sanity, although ammunition sales are one of the stores' largest revenue sources," explained Sanford Friedman, president of Wonderland Department Stores.

Wonderland has stores at LaPorte and Michigan City, Ind., and Niles, Mich.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-4 Herald Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/8/68
Edition: Eight Star
Author:
Editor: Donald Goodenow
Title:

KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-
Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated
56-1564-235
SEARCHED

INDEXED

SERIALIZED

FBI-10

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

The Aftermath of a Tragedy:
Strengthen Laws on Crime

The assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy is a tremendous shock that has saddened rational men not only in Los Angeles, but throughout the world.

Our deepest sympathy goes to the Senator's family and we join with all people everywhere in mourning his passing. His loss will be shared by all mankind.

This senseless act dramatically demonstrates once again the growing violence our country is experiencing. Businessmen everywhere can do much in helping to put a stop to this growing attitude. It is high time that government at all levels faces up to its problems. Instead of it being made easier to commit crime, it should be made more difficult. Instead of coddling the guilty they should be prosecuted vigorously and thoroughly punished. Instead of increasing liberality in our thinking toward violence and evil, it is time we turn completely about and restore the solid thinking that made our country great.

We hope this tragic act will serve to drive us into working toward solving our nation's problems through peaceful and lawful means.

ROBERT L. GORDON
 President,

Los Angeles Area
 Chamber of Commerce

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-10 Herald Examiner
 Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/8/68
 Edition: Eight Star
 Author: Robert L. Gordon
 Editor: Donald Goodenow
 Title: KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

SEARCHED

INDEXED

SERIALIZED

FILED

JUN 11 1968

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

**C. L. SULZBERGER**

Hell on Earth

PARIS—Perhaps no political family since that of Atreus has suffered so cruelly as the Kennedys and not the least part of their suffering is to see the torment of this patriotic house become a symbol of what ails America today. For, although the United States believes itself the leader of free world decency, it is coming to be reviled abroad as a system of democracy tempered by assassination.

Three of our last five presidents have been targets for murderous attack to which one succumbed. His brother, a leading presidential candidate, lies dead. Martin Luther King, a token of moderation in the increasingly vehement American race revolution, was slaughtered. The U.S.A. has been a violent land since early frontier days but now the violence is out of hand.

Dark and bloody as America looks today, however, it is not alone in truculent confusion. The earth is gripped by uncomprehended and incomprehensible madness. One wonders if the subconscious of this generation may not indeed have been infected by the horror of problems it cannot understand, as symbolized by the total weapon.

The only comparable period of modern political terror occurred after the first vaunted total weapon was invented. Alfred Nobel, the Swedish chemist who patented dynamite a century ago, later wrote to his friend Bertha von Suttner, a famous agitator against war who was then

attending a peace conference:

"My factories may end war sooner than your congresses. The day when two army corps will be able to destroy each other in one second, all civilized nations will recoil from war in horror and disband their armies."

As awareness of this weapon, then held capable of incomparable destruction, crept into the public mind, an unprecedented wave of political terrorism engulfed the world. It even developed its own political philosophy to explain assassinations.

Widespread military use of Nobel's series of new explosives was not attempted until the 20th century. However, long before that the anarchists, the nihilists and Narodniki, and the ego-anarchists of Max Stirner encouraged political murders and opposed law, order and society itself.

Nietzsche proclaimed "God is dead." A wave of killings occurred in Italy, France, Germany and even the United States where a self-proclaimed anarchist slew President McKinley "because he was an enemy of the good working people."

The movement, which grew in the shadow of the first total weapon, swore to do away with everyone and everything representing government in any form. Even if that total weapon now seems picayune when compared with its fantastically horrible successor, there was certainly a profound condition of psychosis evident in a world then accus-

toming itself to Nobel's concept of the first balance of terror.

Will it be possible some day for historians and psychoanalysts to make a similar judgment concerning the initial decades of the thermonuclear age which has certainly not accustomed itself to living under constant threat of extinction?

Savage acts of violence have become almost commonplace even if holocaust has been avoided. In the shadow of the second total weapon there have been successful assassination attempts against both Kennedy brothers, King, and Mahatma Gandhi and unsuccessful assassination attempt against President Truman, Palmiro Togliatti, General De Gaulle and Rudi Dutschke.

The Russian Narodniki sponsored a program very similar to that of Che Guevara and Regis Debray, heroes of contemporary student agitators, extolling "terrorist activity." Can there be some remote subconscious link between intellectual advocates of violence three generations ago and their successors today? Perhaps both eras felt themselves lurching towards uncertainty and possible doom.

Was it not possible that at the time of Nobel the mere existence of potential mass terror dimly commended individual terror as a means of political action to deranged minds and unbalanced spirits? If this was so then, might it not be even more so now?

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-10 Herald Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/8/68
Edition: Eight Star
Author: C.L. Sulzberger
Editor: Donald Goodenow
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or
Classification: LA 56-
Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

cc 56-1564-237
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUN 9 1968
FBI - LOS ANGELES

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

JAMES RESTON**Qualities
OF
RFK**

(C) 1968 New York Times News Service

WASHINGTON—In many ways the personal characteristics of Robert Kennedy were very much like the dominant characteristics of the American people. We are an ambitious, strenuous, combative, youthful, inconsistent, abrupt, moralistic, sports-loving nonintellectual breed, and he was all these things. Yet paradoxically, he was running behind for the presidency precisely because he exploited and personified these typical American traits of character.

The professional politicians, and much of Big Business and Big Labor, all of them ambitious, competitive and abrupt men of action themselves, opposed him actively. The young, the Negroes and much of the rest of the poor backed him, all in both categories for the same reason: He was a passionate and pugnacious man who confronted the inevitable and sometimes the avoidable contradictions of life, and inspired great loyalty and great fear in the process.

He was not going to make it in this election—there were too many powerful forces against him—but this does not prove that he was either wrong or right. It merely proves that he was more willing than his party and the rest of his country to throw all his passion and energy into ending the war in Vietnam and transforming the life of the cities. He was an all-or-nothing man and he lost everything in the end, but he was determined to face the terrible dilemmas of the war and the cities. He was prepared to choose, between defeat at home and defeat in Vietnam, and between Israel and the Arabs, as few politicians and few Americans are, and this cost him not only the leadership of his party but his life.

One of the many tragedies of his death is that it occurred just when he seemed to be regaining confidence in his own power. He lost it for a while during the agony of his brother's death. He went through a couple of bad years, when he seemed stunned and stumbled into a couple of silly and unnecessary conflicts.

Even in the early primaries, when he was winning, he sounded strident and even immature, but typically, the defeat in Oregon

revived his Irishness and he came out of the California struggle with a new sense of purpose and even serenity.

This was quite apparent in the last hours of his life. He had that fierce intensity under control. His voice was much calmer in the last week. He seemed, somehow, to regain both his sense of history and his sense of humor—and then he was gone.

Somehow the Kennedys draw the lightning. They seem to be able to save everything but themselves. Having all the attributes of life most men desire—good looks, money, power, success, love and even fame—they are the targets of envy and, to twisted minds, the symbols of the inequality of life.

Killing Robert Kennedy to avenge the hatred of the Arab States for Israel—if that was the assassin's motive—was a wholly irrational act. He had nothing to do with Israel's spectacular victory in last year's war. He had no influence on President Johnson or Secretary of State Rusk on Middle Eastern policy—or any other policy for that matter. He was not on his way to the presidency, where he might have directed American foreign policy, and he was certainly not the favorite political darling of the Jews in New York or anywhere else. Yet he is gone.

Many men succeed in politics by using their worst qualities and this applied to Robert Kennedy at the beginning of his legislative career. But in the end, he failed while using his best qualities. It is all very strange, and for the moment, repulsive.

"Politics!" exclaimed Paul Valery, "at that word I am overcome with silence. . . . I regard the political necessity of exploiting all that is lowest in man's psyche as the greatest danger of the present time . . . there (in politics), vibrant and buzzing, are the meddlers, the bores, the buffoons. . . ."

"Some roar, others whisper in your ear. Some know everything and are silent. Those who talk know nothing. By a trick of inverted lights, friends see each other as enemies, fools look impressive to the intelligent. . . . I could lose myself at this fantastic Fair, where even arithmetic—in fact arithmetic especially—is subject to strange secrets."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-11 Herald Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/8/68
Edition: Eight Star
Author: James Reston
Editor: Donald Goodenow
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or
Classification: LA 56-
Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-1364-238
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUN 9 1968
FBI — LOS ANGELES

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Legal Death Sign Came 7 Hours Before Verdict

Neurosurgeon and Friend of Family Says
No One Has Survived Such Brain Damage

BOSTON (AP) — Sen. Robert F. Kennedy met the legal requirements for death at 6:30 p.m. Wednesday, seven hours before he was officially declared dead, a Boston neurosurgeon said Friday.

Dr. James L. Poppen of Lahey Clinic, who was summoned by the Kennedy family, said the senator died from massive, irreparable damage to a small but vital communications section of the brain.

"There has been no survival in any patient that had any injury like the one Sen. Kennedy received," Dr. Poppen said.

Arrived Too Late

Although he was sped by government aircraft to Los Angeles, the 65-year-old friend of the Kennedy family said he arrived after the operation.

"My only value was to keep the family informed and give them moral support," he explained.

By about noon Wednesday, less than 12 hours after Kennedy was shot, it was obvious that he would not live, Poppen said. The senator was shot at 12:20 a.m. Wednesday.

By 6:30 o'clock that night, he said, the senator met the legal requirement for death—tracings of his brain waves were flat—but a slim hope remained

because the waves sometimes fade out and come back, and shortly afterwards his pulse and heart rate actually improved for a time.

Brain Waves

But Poppen said that as the hours wore on the brain waves did not revive, the senator's kidneys and other vital organs began to shut down and finally his heart stopped beating.

Poppen said the ultimate cause of death was "overwhelming, irreversible damage to the pons and midbrain (or brain stem),"

two adjacent regions deep in the center of the brain.

The two are narrow pathways through which all the vital information exchanged between major parts of the brain must pass.

Traffic in the pathways includes the data that specialists in brain research believe are linked with controlling consciousness, heart rate, blood pressure and all the body's automatic processes.

Bone Pierced

Poppen said the bullet which pierced the mastoid bone behind the senator's right ear continued to the temporal bone, which was shattered.

He said the bullet and its fragments caused bleeding and swelling along the path, but didn't

penetrate as far as the pons and brain stem, where swelling and bleeding were set off by shock waves resulting from the force of the injury.

Areas Lose Vitality

In time, this bleeding and swelling caused the pons and brain stem tissues to lose their vitality and thus die.

Poppen said that the shattering of the temporal bone also destroyed cranial nerves which control hearing and facial expressions on a person's right side.

If damage to the pons and brain stem had not been so severe and the senator had lived, Poppen said, he would also have been paralyzed on his left side and would not have been able to speak clearly.

Poppen said the senator was operated on not so much to remove bullet fragments as to determine whether a blood clot might have lodged between the brain and his skull and remove it so that his brain would have room to swell as part of its natural reaction to the injury.

Such a blood clot can cause the same symptoms as the more severe damage done to Kennedy's brain and lead to death if not removed, Poppen said, but there is no way to tell the extent of such injuries unless an operation is

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

11-I Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/8/68
Edition: Home
Author:
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or
Classification: LA 56-
Submitting Office: Los Angeles
☐ Being Investigated

56-1564-239
SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
INDEXED
FILED
JUN 10 1968
FBI - LOS ANGELES
cc
BW
6/10/68

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Jurist Praises Los Angeles Press, Police

ST. PAUL, Minn. (UPI)

—U.S. Dist. Judge Edward J. Devitt praised the news media and the Los Angeles police Friday for acting responsibly and with good judgment in reporting the arrest of the suspect in the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

Devitt, chairman of the fair trial-free press legal advisory committee of the American Bar Assn., spoke at the Minnesota State Bar Assn. convention.

"Compare, for instance, the release of information anent the assassination of the Rev. Martin Luther King and of Sen. Robert Kennedy with the Roman circus atmosphere surrounding the apprehension and custody of Lee Harvey Oswald," he said.

"The chief of police of Los Angeles and the newspaper and broadcasting media have acted responsibly and with good judgment in connection with

the custody of Sirhan Bishara Sirhan ... and are deserving of commendation for the restraint and wise discretion exercised in their handling of the matter, especially at a time of such high tension and fast-moving events.

"Something must be

done about prejudicial news publicity contaminating the fair conduct of criminal trials," Devitt said. He urged the legal and journalism professions to join hands in solving the problem.

The judge said it is already apparent that fair

play standards suggested by his committee "have been effective in curbing the release of prejudicial publicity in connection with newsworthy criminal investigations."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

13-I Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/8/68
Edition: Home
Author:
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title: KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-15641-240

SEARCHED

SERIALIZED

INDEXED

FILED

JUN 10 1968

JUN 10 1968

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Israeli Police Submit Sirhan Family Dossier

BY YUVAL ELIZUR

Exclusive to The Times from the Washington Post

JERUSALEM — Israeli police Friday transferred to Interpol at the request of the FBI a complete dossier of the Sirhan family including family history, environment and childhood experiences of Sirhan Beshara Sirhan.

From the dossier it appears that Sirhan is completely estranged from his father and other members of his family here. Evidence included in the dossier fully identifies Sirhan Beshara Sirhan and thus refutes reports emanating from Jordan which gave a different description of the man who is accused of shooting Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

Meantime, friends and members of the family of Sirhan Beshara Sirhan Friday denied newspaper reports from the United States claiming that Sirhan witnessed Israeli atrocities in his childhood. His mother's sister told reporters that Sirhan never encountered Israelis and that the family were not refugees.

Additional information obtained Friday also shows that under a facade of politeness and meekness, Beshara Salameh Sirhan, the father of Sirhan, now a resident of Taibeh village 20 miles from Jerusalem, is a complex individual given to fits of temperament.

Neighbors said he used to beat his children. Friction in the family may have influenced Mrs. Sirhan to leave for the United States in 1957.

The reaction of Beshara Salameh Sirhan since he was told of his son's

apparent involvement in the assassination, seems to be characterized by sudden changes of mood.

At first he was cooperative with reporters. Later, he refused to admit to his home an NBC news crew who came to interview him, but shortly thereafter he was friendly and talkative for a CBS team.

The principal of the Lutheran school in the Old City said Sirhan's record showed him an above-average student.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

3-I Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/8/68

Edition: Home

Author: Yuval Elizur

Editor: Nick B. Williams

Title:

KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

cc:
Bw
6/10/68

56-1564-241
Jm
Jm

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Loss Mourned by Millions Around World

By United Press International

A peasant woman knelt by flickering candles in a Warsaw church Friday and prayed for Sen. Robert F. Kennedy. Pope Paul VI offered Mass in his private chapel in Vatican City.

The pontiff named Angelo Cardinal Dell'Acqua to represent him at Sen. Kennedy's burial at Arlington National Cemetery today. Cardinal Dell'Acqua, the papal vicar for Rome, flew to the United States Friday.

Millions around the world mourned the death of the brother of the murdered U.S. President.

A Calcutta newspaper summed up India's reaction to the assassination of the New York senator in a front-page cartoon: It shows Columbus in a boat covering both of his eyes and saying, "I wish I had not discovered America."

Soviet Sees Plot

The official Soviet press speculated that both the senator and his brother, President John F. Kennedy, were victims of right-wing plots.

A black leather book of condolences was opened at the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw. It was filled with hundreds of signatures of

Poles who waited in line to enter the embassy.

The Japanese government awarded the nation's highest decoration to the senator. The first-class order of the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun was awarded posthumously "in appreciation of his efforts for the promotion of Japanese-American friendship."

Memorial services for Sen. Kennedy were scheduled in Japan, Thailand, Malaysia and scores of other countries.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

3-T Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/8/68
Edition: Home
Author:
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title: KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated56-156H-242
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUN 10 1968
FBI -

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

RUMORED PLOT TO KILL JOHNSON IS PROBED

MONTREAL (AP)—Royal Canadian Mounted Police said Friday they are continuing investigation of a report that eight "Quebec revolutionists" had left here to attempt to assassinate President Johnson, New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller and Vice President Humphrey.

U.S. border guards at Rouses Point, about 50 miles south of here, also said they were maintaining their watch on Canadians passing through into New York state.

The alleged assassination plans were revealed Thursday in an anonymous telephone call to the U.S. consulate here. A male caller, with no obvious accent, threatened to revenge the death of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy and said eight men would drive to New York to accomplish the three assassinations.

A spokesman for the consulate said the report was treated seriously although it was thought to be far-fetched.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

3-I Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/8/68

Edition: Home

Author:

Editor: Nick B. Williams

Title:

KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

cc:
Bw
6/10/68

56-156A-243
SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
INDEXED
FILED
JUN 10 1968
FBI - LOS ANGELES
AA

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

News Media, Police Praised

ST. PAUL, Minn. (UPI)—U.S. District Judge Edward J. Devitt has praised the news media and Los Angeles Police for acting "responsibly and with good judgment" in reporting the arrest of the suspect in the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

Devitt, chairman of the Fair Trial-Free Press Legal Advisory Committee of the American Bar Association, yesterday spoke at the Minnesota State Bar Association convention.

"Compare, for instance, the release of information about

the assassination of Rev. Martin Luther King and of Sen. Robert Kennedy with the Roman circus atmosphere surrounding the apprehension and custody of Lee Harvey Oswald," he said.

"The chief of police of Los Angeles and the newspaper and broadcasting media have acted responsibly and with good judgment in connection with the custody of Sirhan Bishara Sirhan . . . and are deserving of commendation for the restraint and wise discretion exercised in their handling of the matter, especially

at a time of such high tension and fast-moving events."

Devitt said "something must be done about prejudicial news publicity contaminating the fair conduct of criminal trials." He urged the legal and journalism professions to "join hands in solving the problem."

The judge said "it is already apparent" that fair-play standards suggested by his committee "have been effective in curbing the release of prejudicial publicity in connection with newsworthy criminal investigations."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-3 Herald Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/8/68
Edition: Eight Star
Author:
Editor: Donald Goodenow
Title:
KENSALT

Character:
or
Classification: LA 56-
Submitting Office: Los Angeles
☐ Being Investigated

56-56H-244

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED

JUN 10 1968

FBI - LOS ANGELES

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

SIRHAN THREATENED DOCTOR IN DISABILITY CHECK QUEST

By ROBERT McLAUGHLIN
Herald-Examiner Staff Writer

Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, accused assassin of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, threatened an ophthalmologist who examined him after he fell from a horse and allegedly sustained head and other injuries, according to the doctor.

Dr. Milton Miller of Corona said Sirhan visited his office twice, on Nov. 8 and Dec. 20, 1966, complaining he suffered pain, blurring and "extreme motion" in his eyes after falling from a horse in September.

Miller's examinations revealed "visual acuity was normal in both eyes and the eyes looked healthy." He added that Sirhan "seemed to exaggerate" his disability.

Miller said the young Jordanian telephoned him after the second visit to request a letter verifying his injuries so he could file a disability claim.

When Miller declined, he said, "Sirhan said I'd better do what he told me to, or he was 'gonna git me' and I 'would be sorry,' or words to that effect.

"I didn't know what to think. Before I could answer him, he just hung up."

Miller said Sirhan did not specify what he would do to him if he did not write the letter.

The fall occurred when Sirhan was working as an exercise boy at Granja Vista Del Rio, a ranch in Corona owned by Altfillisch Construction Corp.

Sirhan went back to work two weeks later, quit on Nov. 13, asked for and got his job back Dec. 1 and left for good Dec. 10.

He started the job in June at \$250 a month and was making \$375 just before the injury.

Sirhan filed a workman's compensation claim against the corporation and its insurance company, Argonaut Insurance Company of Los Angeles.

An examination by The Her-

ald-Examiner of the extensive medical reports filed with this claim, which was settled for \$2000, disclosed that Sirhan was examined by and got limited treatment from at least eight doctors in 15 visits in 15 months. One doctor gave him some eyedrops, another some ointment.

He also visited Dr. Miller, who did not file a report, and he may have seen other doctors who were not called upon by either the plaintiff or the defendants to give written opinions.

The first examinations of Sirhan were summarized in three work injury reports.

conflict over the date of the accident. They say the patient reported it occurred at 7:30 or 8:30 a.m. on Sept. 30, 25 and 24. Attorneys later agreed to assume it took place the 25th.

This is how Sirhan described the mishap to one doctor in August, 1967:

"I was breezing a filly, asking her to run as far as she could. . . It was a very foggy

morning. . . A few seconds after I had started the filly I was down. She threw me. I don't know how I fell, when, everything went blank. . ."

He recounted how stitches were taken in his lower chin and left eyelid at Corona Community Hospital, and that he left the hospital the next

day although the doctor asked him to stay a week.

The doctor, Richard A. Nelson, filed the first workman's injury report. He said Sirhan had sand in both eyes, a cut on the upper lid of his left eye and a two-inch cut on his chin, a large bruise on his

back, a bruised left hand and multiple abrasions. X-rays for fractures were negative.

Sirhan returned to Nelson a month later to complain about his eyes and Nelson referred him to a Corona ophthalmologist, Paul Nilsson.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-3 Herald Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/8/68
Edition: Eight Star
Author: Robert McLaughlin
Editor: Donald Goodenow
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or
Classification: LA 56-
Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-1561-245

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 10 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

ATTENTION WDA

Dr. Nilsson reported Sirhan had a half-inch scar on his left eyelid, that his vision was 20-20 in each eye but "left eye not as sharp as right."

Sirhan saw Miller once before and once after seeing Nilsson. Then he moved to Pasadena and early in April saw another doctor who referred him to two more specialists.

In August, according to the reports, Sirhan visited Los Angeles eye doctor Albert Tashma, who recorded these complaints:

"Very much facial discomfort. The eye I can't rotate it, too tight. I can't look in both directions as I used to. . . I can't shift the gaze back and forth. I never did complain about the vision. I seem to fail the side vision."

After a detailed examination, Dr. Tashma reported:

"Patient has normal binocular function. Essentially normal eye examination. . . (Sirhan's symptoms) are not organic in origin."

He concluded: "No permanent disability involving his eyes."

Two weeks later, in early September, 1967, Sirhan saw neurologist Forrest L. Johnson, who recorded complaints of "discomfort of chin, left eye and low back."

This is the first document to mention chin and back troubles.

It also contains the first reported allegation by Sirhan that he was fired in November, 1966, "because he felt he was unable to physically work the hours on the job that were required of him. The patient reports that he has not been working since his discharge from that employment."

"The patient reports that he has back pain all the time."

but this is increased with bending movements or with lifting even minimal weights."

But Sirhan touched his toes with his fingertips at the doctor's request.

The doctor's conclusion: "I believe the patient is capable of returning to work as a stable boy at this time."

To check on any possibility of organic damage, Johnson sent Sirhan to Good Samaritan Hospital. The radiology report was "normal skull" and "normal lumbar spine."

Sirhan returned to see Johnson Oct. 10, but apparently was dissatisfied with him and on the same day went to see eye doctor Maurice W. Nugent.

Dr. Nugent wrote a letter to Sirhan's attorney in Pasadena, saying there might have been "very minor" eye damage.

This was the first medical examination that produced a document entered as plaintiff's expert testimony.

In early November, Sirhan was examined by a specialist in physical medicine, Leonard J. Vamshon, who also wrote the attorney to state the patient had small scars on his eyelid and chin and that he said he could not bend or squat for any length of time because of back pain.

This was the second and last plaintiff's witness.

Sirhan made one more try to obtain medical documentation of his back ailment, visiting general practitioner Martin Albori on Dec. 18.

Dr. Albori noted the patient's plaint that he couldn't get a job because of his bad eye and bad back, although he admitted working as a grocery clerk for the past three weeks.

Dr. Albori found that "at this time he has no impairment of vision."

Although he conceded that an eye specialist might possibly find some sort of eye problem, Dr. Albori declared, "I feel that recovery has been complete without any after effects."

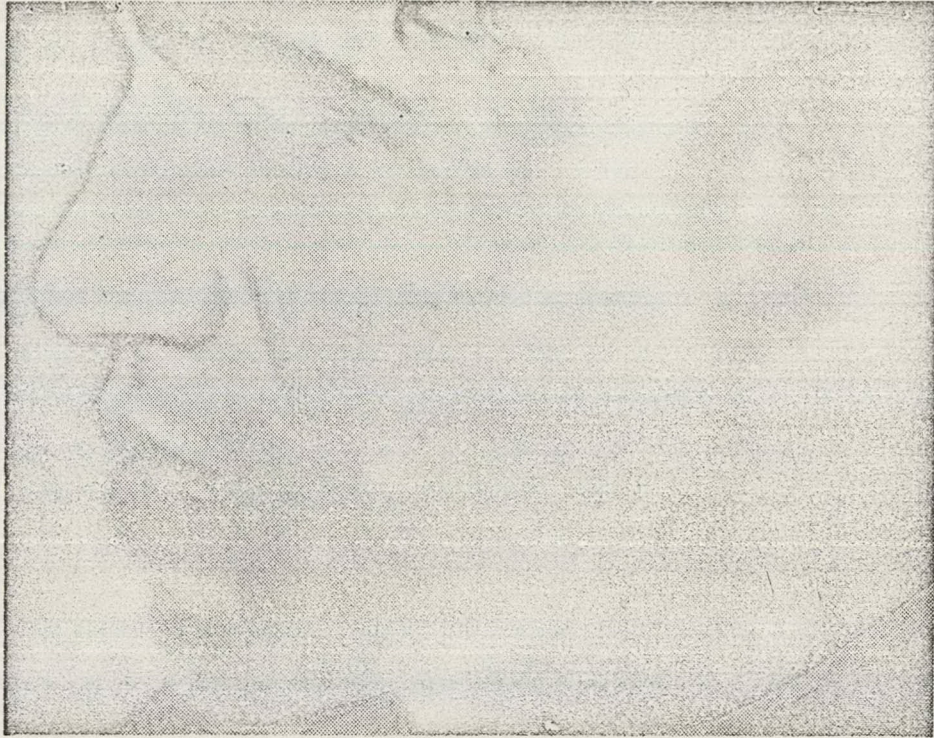
Sirhan's lawyer filed an application for workman's compensation anyway, and at a Feb. 7 hearing the Workmen's Compensation Board in Los Angeles observed the "wide variance in the medical reports."

In a settlement filed March 15 and approved by the board March 27, the defendants agreed to pay Sirhan \$1705, his attorney \$200 and his two doctors \$50 and \$45.

A referee calculated Sirhan was 5.5 per cent disabled for 22 weeks and deserved \$1155 plus the \$95 in doctors' bills. A doctor reviewing the settlement for the referee said \$2000 "appears adequate."

Checks to each party were mailed within 20 days of the approval, according to the defendants' attorneys.

Early Wednesday morning Sirhan Bishara Sirhan was seized at the scene of Sen. Kennedy's murder with four \$100 bills in his pocket.



THE FACE OF CAPTURED SIRHAN SIRHAN

His left eye, he claimed, was injured in a fall from a horse



—United Press Telepho

IN AN UNUSUAL order, Superior Court Judge Arthur L. Alarcon allowed only pen and paper at the arraignment of Sirhan Sirhan, charged with the assassination of

Sen. Robert Kennedy. Deputies guard news equipment removed from photographers at the jail where the arraignment for Sirhan was conducted.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

The Loss to the Nation and the World Is Incalculable

BY JOSEPH KRAFT

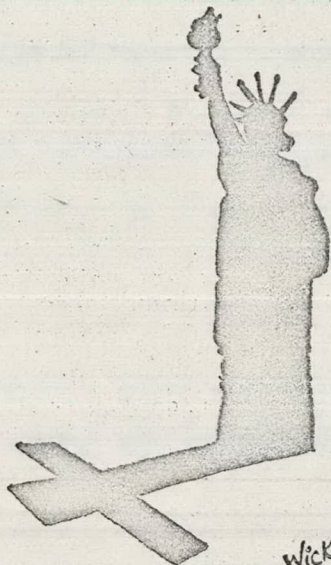
Everybody knew about the Bad Bobby, but those of us who admired Robert Kennedy were not good at communicating his qualities. Now there is sad occasion for another try.

He was Celt in the Kennedy family. He lacked the grace, wit, style and detachment of President Kennedy. His feelings were strong feelings close to the surface.

People in trouble engaged his sympathy foremost of all. The roots of a large part of the war on poverty go back to the concern he—and perhaps he alone among high officials—felt for juvenile delinquents. "Look at those faces, look at that suffering," he kept exclaiming during the tour of Poland he made in the spring of 1964.

★

From that feeling flowed his bond with the Negroes in this country. He was emotionally involved with the Black Power leaders he encountered. "Tell it like it is," and other phrases in their idiom crept into his own vocabulary long before they became well known. He cared, he really cared. That is why Mrs. Martin Luther King crossed the continent unbidden to sit for a while beside his death bed here in Los



Cartoon by Wicks

Angeles. That is why Charles Evers said of him the other day: "He wasn't like a senator. He was like a brother."

Because his feelings were strong, he was ill at ease when a course of action was obscure. He had a low tolerance for uncommitment. I think that is why he was so visibly erratic when making up his mind about entering the presidential race this year—and again about whether to run for the Senate from New York in 1964. In each case, there were no good choices open. Indecision was inevitable, and lying low would have been prudent. But it says something for him, not against him, that he felt, almost self-accusingly,

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

G-7 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/9/68
Edition: Final
Author: Joseph Kraft
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or
Classification: LA 56-
Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-1564-246

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUN 12 1968
FBI - LOS ANGELES

the need, to act out the agony in public.

Once a commitment asserted itself, his capacity for disciplined self-abnegation was remarkable. He went to great lengths on behalf of President Kennedy, and for causes that moved him. In these conditions he was not always sensitive to the sensibilities of other people—particularly other people in comfortable circumstances. Perhaps that is why he was so much hated.

★

Far more than most public figures, he was willing to surround himself with abler men. The assistants he assembled at the Justice Department were intellectually his superiors by far. His range of friendship—from pop singers through generals to Supreme Court justices—was truly extraordinary.

Neither was he afraid of learning—even of learning late. To some the seminars at Hickory Hill may have smacked of discovering the wheel anew each week. But they were part of the learning process. It was typical of him that when he entered the Senate he got himself a brand new staff of younger men imbued with ideas not familiar to him.

"The great thing about Bobby," Carl Kayser, the former White

House aid who replaced Robert R. Oppenheimer as Director of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, once said, "is that he is infinitely educable."

★

He was served, as he pushed his way in new directions, by a strong sense of the realities. If he sometimes indulged friends with false perspectives, he rarely kidded himself. In the Cuban missile crisis he rejected the advice of those who wanted to bomb first with the blunt comment about a "Pearl Harbor in reverse." He came around nearly 180 degrees on Vietnam, and publicly insisted on his own responsibility for the errors of the past. He was probably the first important man to put his finger publicly on the price that had to be paid for a settlement of the war—giving the other side a legitimate place in the politics of South Vietnam. With the same uncompromising honesty, he asserted before the California primary that if he lost again his candidacy for the presidency was "not viable."

Whether he would have made a good President nobody can say with confidence. Still, he had the capacity to identify troubles, and to concentrate upon them a tension, talents and resources. He had the sympathy of those whose forbearance the nation now most requires. The country will survive without him, but a main hope for the future has been lost. He died before his hour had yet come round.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

The Burial

By TOM WICKER

(C) 1968 New York Times News Service

WASHINGTON, June 8—Sen. Robert F. Kennedy was buried tonight in the glow of floodlights, not far from President Kennedy's grave on the hillside at Arlington National Cemetery.

With President and Mrs. Johnson looking on, the flag that draped the murdered senator's coffin was removed, folded, and taken by the former astronaut, John Glenn, to Sen. Edward Kennedy, now the head of the nation's most prominent political family.

Kennedy handed the folded flag to Joseph P. Kennedy III, the dead man's eldest son; he gave it to his mother, Mrs. Ethel Kennedy; and as the Harvard University band played "America the Beautiful," Robert Kennedy's smaller children lit candles against the night.

It was 10:24 p.m. when the hearse pulled up at the foot of the slope upon which the graves are located. A few minutes later, the 13 pallbearers removed the casket, then headed up the hill in the glare of the hastily installed lights.

At 10:30 p.m., the service began and the familiar words "I Am The Resurrection and The Life . . ." rolled across the hillside where thousands had stood for hours.

The Roman Catholic clergymen who read the brief service included archbishops Terrence J. Cooke of New York and Patrick J. O'Boyle of Washington.

At its conclusion, the pallbearers came forward again and the flag ceremony followed. Then Mrs. Ethel Kennedy, Edward Kennedy and Joseph Kennedy III knelt by the coffin, prayed briefly, and leaned forward to kiss the dark wood, gleaming in the floodlights.

One by one, other members of the family came forward to bid Robert Kennedy a final farewell by kissing his casket. Last of all came Mrs. John F. Kennedy and her two children, Carolyn and John Fitzgerald Kennedy Jr.

Later, the widow and children of President Kennedy laid small wreaths on his nearby grave, before which the eternal flame was burning brilliantly, and on the graves of two other Kennedy children, Patrick Bouvier Kennedy and an infant girl who died at birth on Aug. 23, 1956.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-11 Herald Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/9/68
Edition: Final
Author: Tom Wicker
Editor: Donald Goodenow
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or

Classification: LA 56-156
Submitting Office: Los Angeles
☐ Being Investigated

56-156H-247

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 10 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

*cc to Bureau
6/10/68*



Jacqueline Kennedy, Caroline and John Jr. kneel at grave of late President Kennedy after attending graveside rites for his brother.



Back to camera, President Johnson bends to speak to Mrs. Ethel Kennedy at graveside rites. She carries flag from the casket.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

How They Are

A nation's shock and revulsion over the slaying of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy was shared this week by the five persons closest to it—all victims of the assassin's bullets.

"If someone tries to help people like Senator Kennedy did and then gets shot down, then our society is really sick and full of hatred," said Irwin Stroll, 17, a disillusioned Youth for Kennedy worker, from his hospital bed.

"We share with everyone the feeling of revulsion that questions should be attempted to be answered by violence," said Arthur Evans, Saugus, whose wife, Elizabeth, 43, was scheduled to be released from Huntington Memorial Hospital, Pasadena, yesterday.

All five victims continued to show progress today as the nation observed a day of mourning for the murdered senator.

Stroll, of 6089 Horner St., in good condition after treatment for his leg wound at Midway Hospital, expects to return home Tuesday.

Mrs. Evans has made satisfactory recovery from her scalp wound.

Paul Schrade, western director of the United Auto Workers, 4150 S. Hillcrest Dr., who suffered head wounds, was in good condition at Kaiser Foundation Hospital and was moved from the hospital's intensive care unit Friday.

William Weisel, 30, an ABC-TV network newsmen from Washington, D.C., was in satisfactory condition at Kaiser Foundation Hospital after treatment for a bullet wound in his abdomen. Mrs. Edna Weisel, his mother, flew to Los Angeles from Washington to be with him.

Ira Goldstein, 19, of 4077 Hayvenhurst Ave., Encino, the least seriously wounded of the five, was discharged from the hospital Thursday after treatment of a bullet wound in his left hip. He is a newsmen for Continental News Service.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-9 Herald Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/9/68
Edition: Final
Author:
Editor: Donald Goodenow
Title: KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-
Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 10 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

56-1564-248

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Assessment... ARE WE A VIOLENT SOCIETY?

Once again the nation has been stunned by sudden violence. Why does such violence occur? The author of the following discussion is Chief of the Consulting and Liaison Service of the Los Angeles County-University of Southern California Medical Center as well as Director of Postgraduate Psychiatry at the Center.

Written expressly for
Hearst Headline Service
(C) 1968, by The Hearst Corporation

By Dr. Donald H. Naftulin

One of the more vivid and exciting experiences in my childhood was seeing the bugler in "Beau Geste" get it right between the eyes. His fall from the parapet filled me with revulsion and fascination. How could the death of this legionnaire whose call to battle stirred the stars, the extras, and me, whose place in the tower appeared so unassailable, be so fascinating and even appealing to me? I think I was seven.

Twenty-five years later, curious about the appeal it once held for me, I saw Hollywood's up-dated version of the movie. I left the theater disappointed that the kicks of that childhood memory were not stirred, but satisfied that the conscious violence of my own character had mellowed. What was so significant to me was not the smug control twenty-five more years of living provided, but that I was disappointed at the lack of thrills this violent movie once gave me.

I reminded myself perhaps we are born out of violence and live out of the need to control it. The extent to which

a balance occurs between the forces of violence with which we are born and the forces of control with which we live determines how we as individuals and perhaps even as civilizations thrive.

We can readily accept the pre-school kid playing out his structured competitive violent fantasies with Bobo the clown. We can observe the lence of Saturday's hero and dissipate or perhaps fan our own violence through his. We can amusingly watch the contrived, consequently perhaps less violent violence of UN-CLE. We can grimly accept war-torn national interest half a globe away or feel the impotence of ending it. We can even tolerate the unknown and not so well the known victims of violence with some discomfort.

But the national conscience cries out when the folk hero, considered unassailable, falls from the tower a victim of violent forces out of control. The crucial issue is whether the national character fans the fires of violence and if so, whether the national character can change sufficiently to bring these fires under control.

In this decade in America, we have witnessed more assassinations and assassination attempts on the lives of public figures than in any other country. In one century, a prime minister and four presidents were assassinated. Numerous and not altogether in

adequate explanations of these frequent events, have been heard. Few are complete and fewer still offer remedies.

To rehash the necessary and glorified frontier violence of America's beginnings is only one road toward understanding of violence. To point to the ease with which one can purchase weapons is another. To turn to urban density and to relate the problem to a jungle territory jealously guarded against intrusion by another member of the same species is a third.

One can proffer countless explanations in our attempts to understand and hopefully reduce the events in this decade which have nagged the national conscience in varying degrees: from John F. Kennedy, Medgar Evers, Malcolm X, George Lincoln Rockwell, Martin Luther King, Jr., to the recent tragedy of Robert F. Kennedy. Yet no explanation is as painfully obvious nor frequently disillusioning as the one stating that violent human behavior once had vast adaptive significance.

The fittest survived and fitness was violently defined. In subhuman species, members of the same species fight for supremacy not often to the finish but usually only until the loser imposes his own exile in a remote part of the territory. According to investigators of animal behavior such as Konrad Lorenz and Robert Ardrey, the captivity of an aquarium or aviary provides no place for the loser to flee so he fights to the finish.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-6 Herald Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/9/68

Edition: Final

Author: Dr. Donald H. Naftulin

Editor: Donald Goodenow

Title:

KENSALT

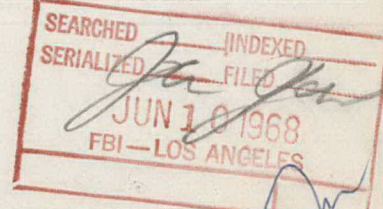
Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated



If one applies Lorenz's observations of the subhuman species to the human animal, one historically recognizes the assassins or would-be assassins as losers with few places to flee. But the human assassin's experienced threat is not usually a real one jeopardizing life, but a fantasied one played-out, like the pre-school kid with Bobo, against the unassailable person who represents his loss.

The human animal's advantage over the subhuman is that he can kill his adversary from a distance. The weapon, be it a spear, a sling, or a gun, is a great equalizer. So, the respective roles of the loser and the fittest remain highly reversible and less predictable than in the animal kingdom. In the assassin's view he is less a loser if he wins through this act. This animal psychology model of human behavior even allows for the conspiratorial assassination theory, so loudly defended by some.

For example, many species' members recognize their young and their tribe and will not behave violently toward them but will even battle for them with increased violence toward an outside threat. In their natural environment, animals often ritualize their violent behavior much as we might at a football game. But as animals in captivity lose this ability to ritualize violence partially because of a smaller territory within which the loser can flee, so might some men not have developed enough ability to control the violence in their nature long after it's no longer useful.

We humans have fashioned our own captivity in which competitive violence is replaced to a great extent by cooperative productivity. But our violence, so important to our survival in the cave, is

still very uncontrolled. It was with me at that movie 25 years ago.

A newer version of the film made me aware of my watered-down violence, but more important, that movie evoked disappointment in not experiencing the old thrill of violence. I can live without the thrill but not without the control. For my ability to kill that person I think responsible for my loss when I've no place to run is far greater than a member of any other species. If I fail to ritualize or channel that violence I look elsewhere for better understanding and hopefully better

control of such behavior. Without such control, not just my adversary loses, but I and my society as well.

The tragedy of the past few days answers not whether we're a violent society but that we humans are a violent species. And the ease with which our members can inflict that violence has grown beyond our ability to control it. In the past million years the thinking part of our nervous system has outgrown the feeling part. The speed with which our species moves, the skill with which world events are transmitted, and the intimacy with which our communication hardware personalizes our leaders provides a sort of human aquarium in which our losers find little space for self-imposed exile.

Gun control, law enforcement, and security measures are only immediate and partial answers. The President has taken a thoughtful step in establishing a forum to study the nature of our violence. Let us not be dismayed that its results will be incomplete in our lifetime. Let us be encouraged that future leaders and losers can hear us thinking.

HERE ARE MEMBERS OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S COMMISSION TO STUDY VIOLENCE IN AMERICA



Roman Hruska

Archbishop Cooke

William McCulloch

Milfon Eisenhower

Eric Hoffer



Philip Hart

Patricia Harris

Hale Boggs

A. L. Higginbotham

Albert Jenner Jr.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

'HE-LOVED LIFE'

Brother Delivers Eulogy for 'Good and Decent Man'

BY JOHN J. GOLDMAN

Times Staff Writer

NEW YORK—The senator from Massachusetts stood, the last of the Kennedy brothers, near the Flag-draped coffin and fought to hold back tears as he delivered a eulogy.

Around him in St. Patrick's Cathedral, the family, the President, Cabinet members, Robert F. Kennedy's rivals in the 1968 presidential race, six cardinals, 200 priests, the personal emissary of Pope Paul VI, all the 2,300 persons seated under the towering Gothic arches listened in sorrow.

"Love is not an easy feeling to put into words," said Sen. Edward M. (Ted) Kennedy, 36. "Nor is loyalty or trust or joy. But he was all of these. He loved life completely and he lived it intensely.

"... My brother need not be idealized or enlarged in death beyond what he was in life. He should be remembered simply as a good and decent man, who saw wrong and tried to right it, saw suffering and tried to heal it, saw war and tried to stop it."

Edward Kennedy's tribute was delivered in the name of his family. It came as a surprise and was perhaps the most poignant moment Saturday in a traditional funeral Mass for Robert Kennedy, 42, who was struck down by an assassin's bullet early Wednesday in Los Angeles.

The dead senator was mourned with splendor, dignity and deep sorrow during a one-hour and 45-minute service.

President and Mrs. Johnson sat in a pew to the left of the casket. Throughout the Mass celebrated by Archbishop Terence Cooke of New York, the Kennedy family, which filled two rows of the cathedral, remained gravely stricken but generally composed.

Ethel Kennedy, the widow, sat with Edward Kennedy and three of her children. One son, Robert Jr., 14, served as an altar boy. Also in the first row were Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy and her two children.

Ethel Kennedy wore widow's black, a thin black veil over her face. She watched intently as the ritual of the service unfolded around the coffin, flanked by six burning candles and the huge white marble altar.

Mrs. Rose Kennedy, 77, who has lost two sons by assassination, was seated with the other family members.

When the service was more than half over, Robert Kennedy's six other children were escorted into the church and joined their mother. When two of the younger children got restless, she led them out of the cathedral.

"Today, in simple realism, we salute the sense of purpose which gave direction to Robert Kennedy's life," Archbishop Cooke said. "We admire his love for America, for all her people, especially her poor and disadvantaged. We admire his keen sense of brotherhood that reached out to men of every nation, religion and race. We admire his ability to identify so that Negro people spoke of him as 'one of ours.'"

Recalls Kennedy Dream

"We admire his vision in confronting the problems of poverty and civil rights. He also had a dream—the dream of an America purged of prejudice, assuring freedom for all of her citizens, a land of truly equal opportunity."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-1 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/9/68
Edition: Final
Author: John J. Goldman
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or
Classification: LA 56--
Submitting Office: Los Angeles
☐ Being Investigated

56-156 H-250

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUN 10 1968
FBI—LOS ANGELES

Among the mourners who cut across all levels of society were Mrs. Martin Luther King; Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP; Mayor Sam Yorty of Los Angeles; Speaker of the House John W. McCormack, who headed a delegation of about 50 congressmen; Roosevelt Grier and Rafer Johnson, who helped subdue the accused assassin; Gov. George Romney of Michigan; actor Sidney Poitier; and the Rev. A. D. King, brother of Dr. Martin Luther King.

Seated in the front of the cathedral were the four remaining presidential candidates: Vice President

Humphrey, Sen. Eugene McCarthy (D-Minn.), Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York and former Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

Among the dignitaries of the church present were Angelo Cardinal Dell'Acqua, personal vicar of Pope Paul, Patrick Cardinal O'Boyle of Washington, John Cardinal Krol of Philadelphia, John Cardinal Cody of Chicago and James Francis Cardinal McIntyre of Los Angeles.

Children Carry Offerings

Particularly moving was the Offertory, when some of Kennedy's children gathered and carried bread and wine to the altar where Archbishop Cooke gently took the offerings for consecration later in the Mass.

The young girls in white dresses and small boys in dark suits walked slowly to the altar as Leonard Bernstein conducted 30 members of the New York Philharmonic in a movement of Gustav Mahler's Fifth Symphony.

The final ceremony of blessing the body by anointing the casket with holy water and perfuming it with incense was conducted by Richard Cardinal Cushing of Boston.

But it was Edward Kennedy, standing alone at a lectern in front of the coffin, who touched the deepest emotion as he brought the religious and secular worlds together.

Provided Strength

Speaking before the Mass formally began, Kennedy said his brother had given the family "strength in time of trouble, wisdom in time of uncertainty."

And for a moment, many of those in the cathedral thought of a slim figure, hair mussed on a campaign platform in Indiana, New York, perhaps Nebraska or elsewhere as the Massachusetts senator, his voice breaking, repeated Robert Kennedy's favorite ending to speeches and perhaps, in short summed up his creed:

"Some men see things as they are and say why? I dream things that never were and say why not?"

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

The Frantic 25 Hours And 24 Minutes

The Nation Was Hoping For a Miracle

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-4 Herald Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/9/68
Edition: Final
Author:
Editor: Donald Goodenow
Title: KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-1564-251

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 10 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	



12:15 a.m.

Senator Kennedy, Ethel and Jesse Unruh were happy as Bobby made his victory speech before supporters in Embassy Room of Ambassador Hotel.

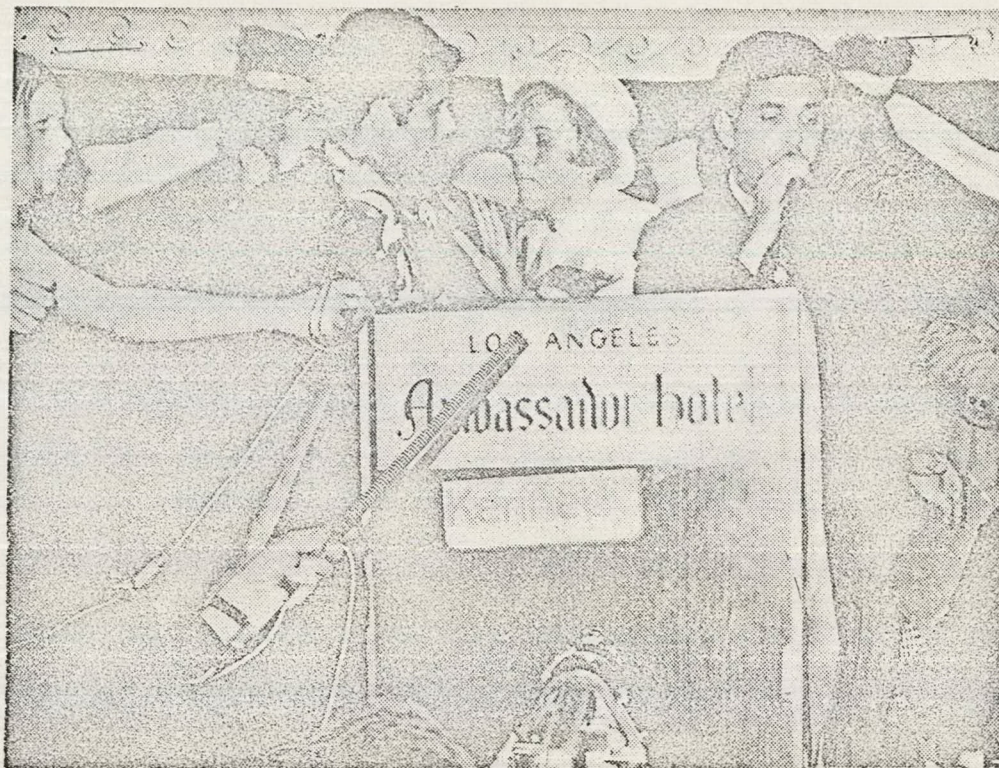


12:17 a.m.

As Bobby left the happy throng and entered the kitchen area shots rang out and he slumped to the floor. Immediately his wife Ethel pleaded with throng to stand back.



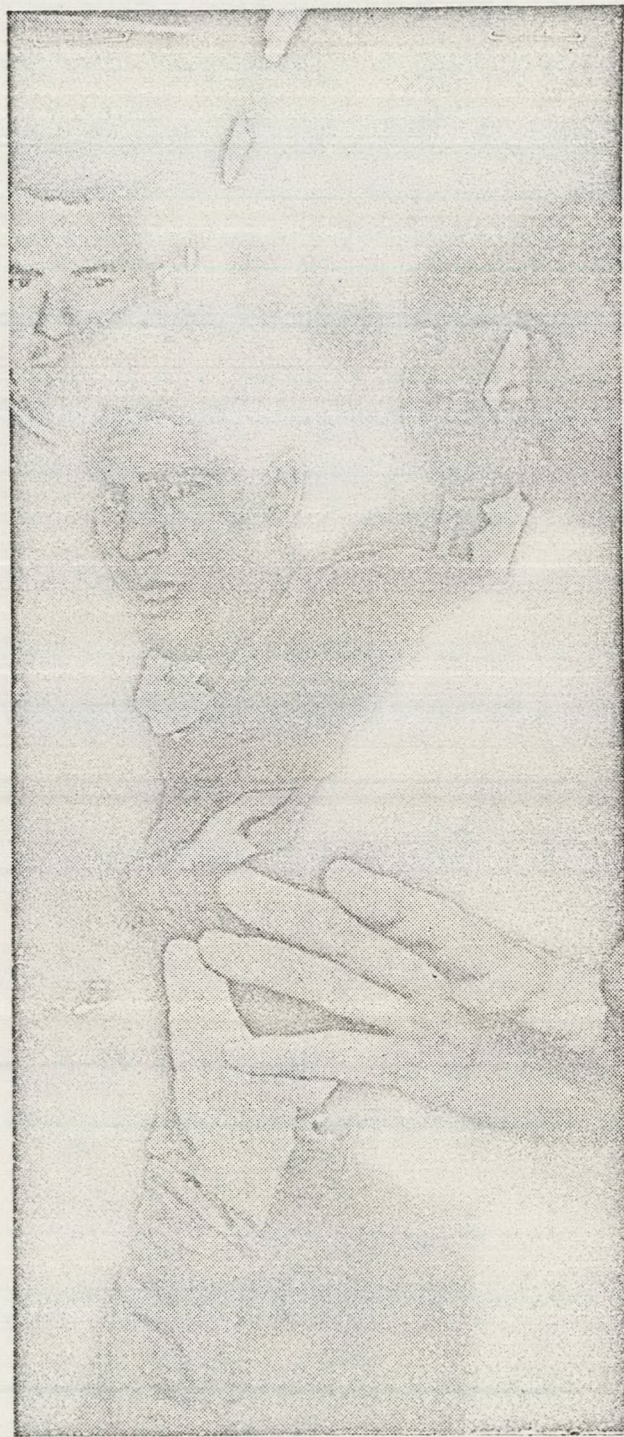
12:18 a.m. *Then Ethel anxiously hovers
over badly-wounded husband*



12:19 a.m. When Kennedy aides realize the seriousness of the situation, they got on mike and asked that room be cleared.



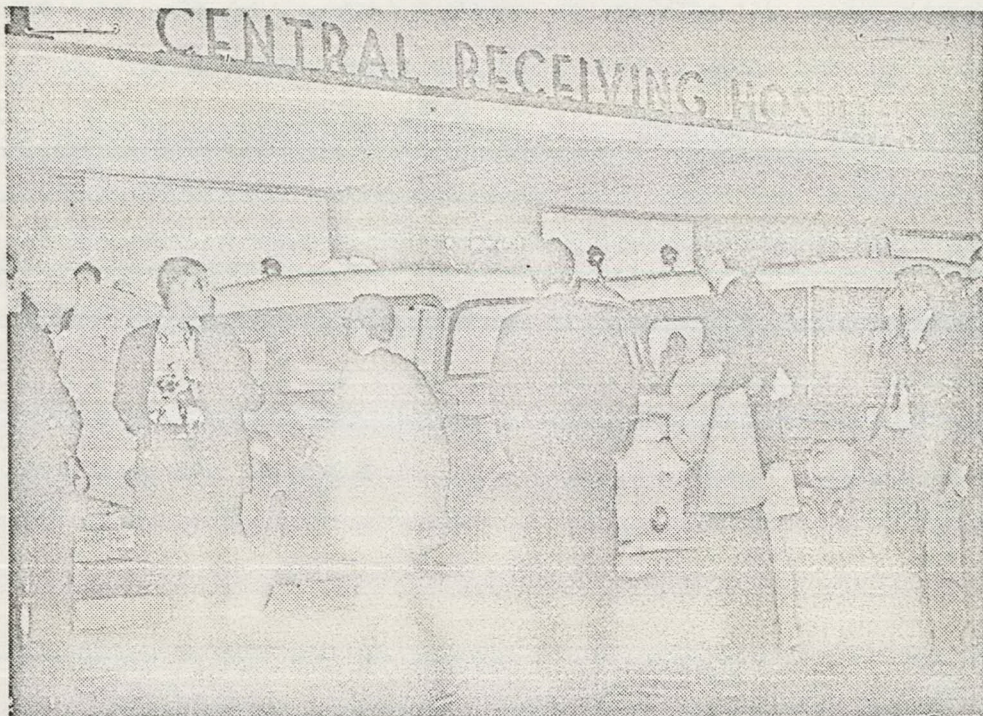
12:20 a.m. Lying wounded with bullet in his brain, the senator from New York clutches his crucifix.



12:25 a.m. Assassin suspect Sirhan Sirhan is pulled from scene.

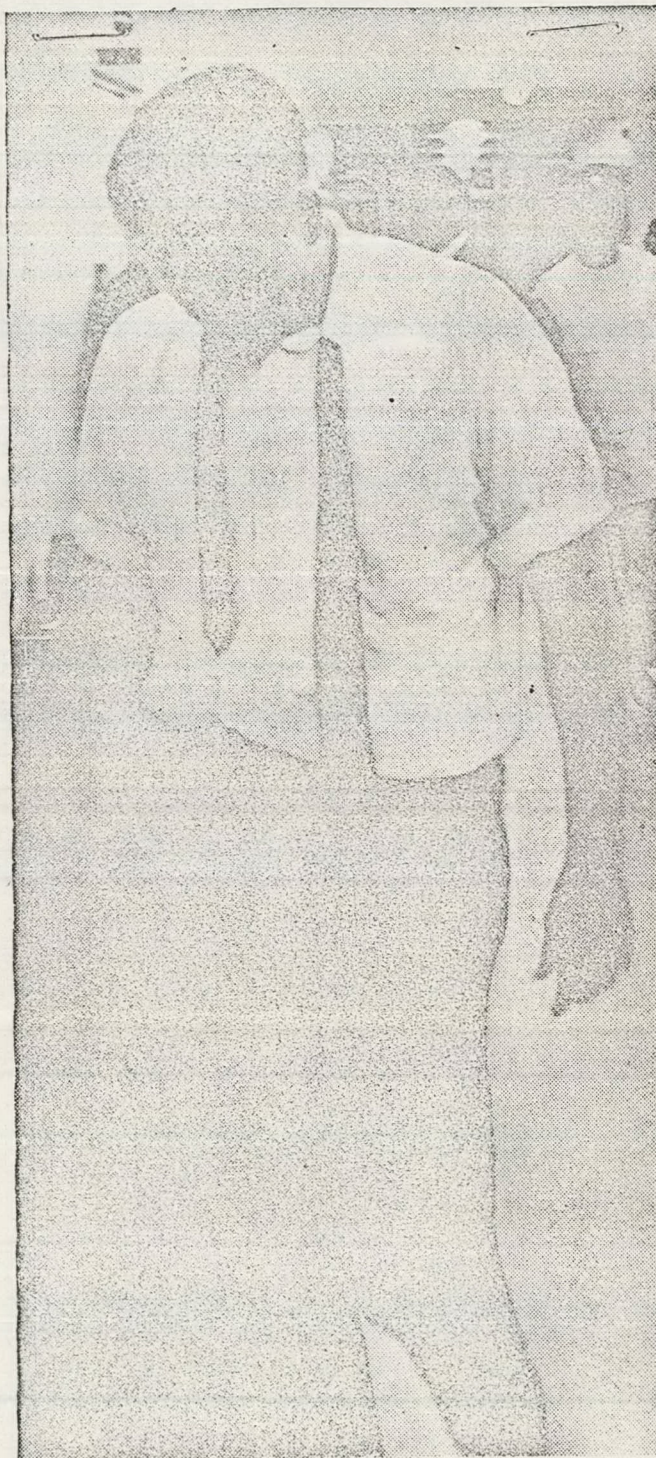


12:29 a.m. Two Kennedy girl supporters break into tears when they learn that their hero has been badly wounded.

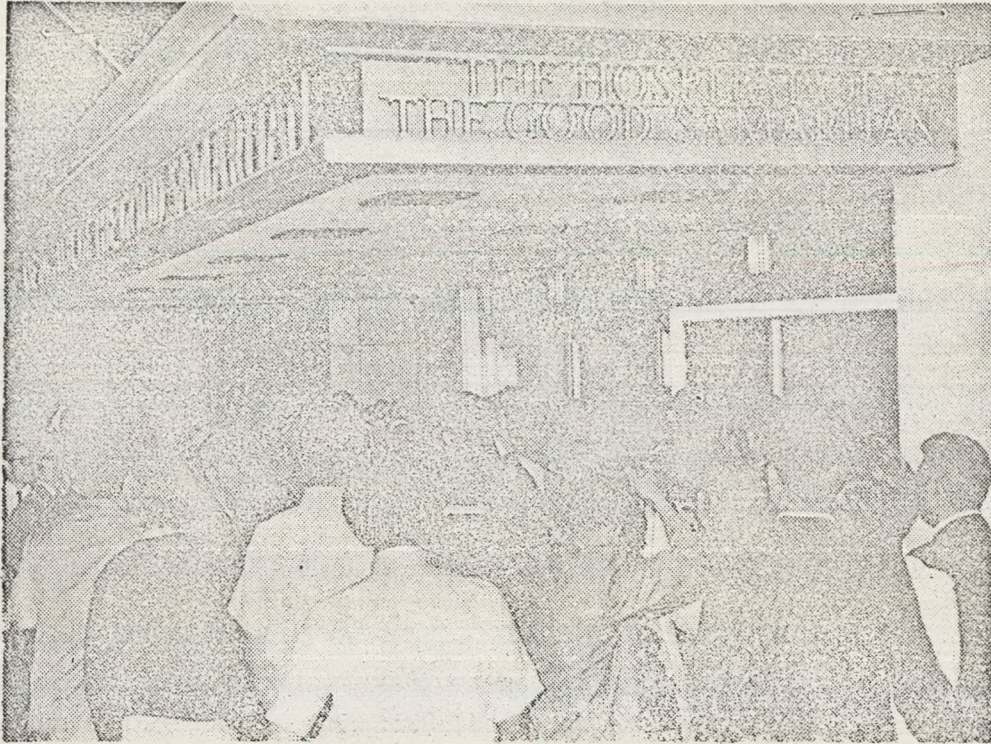


12:30 a.m

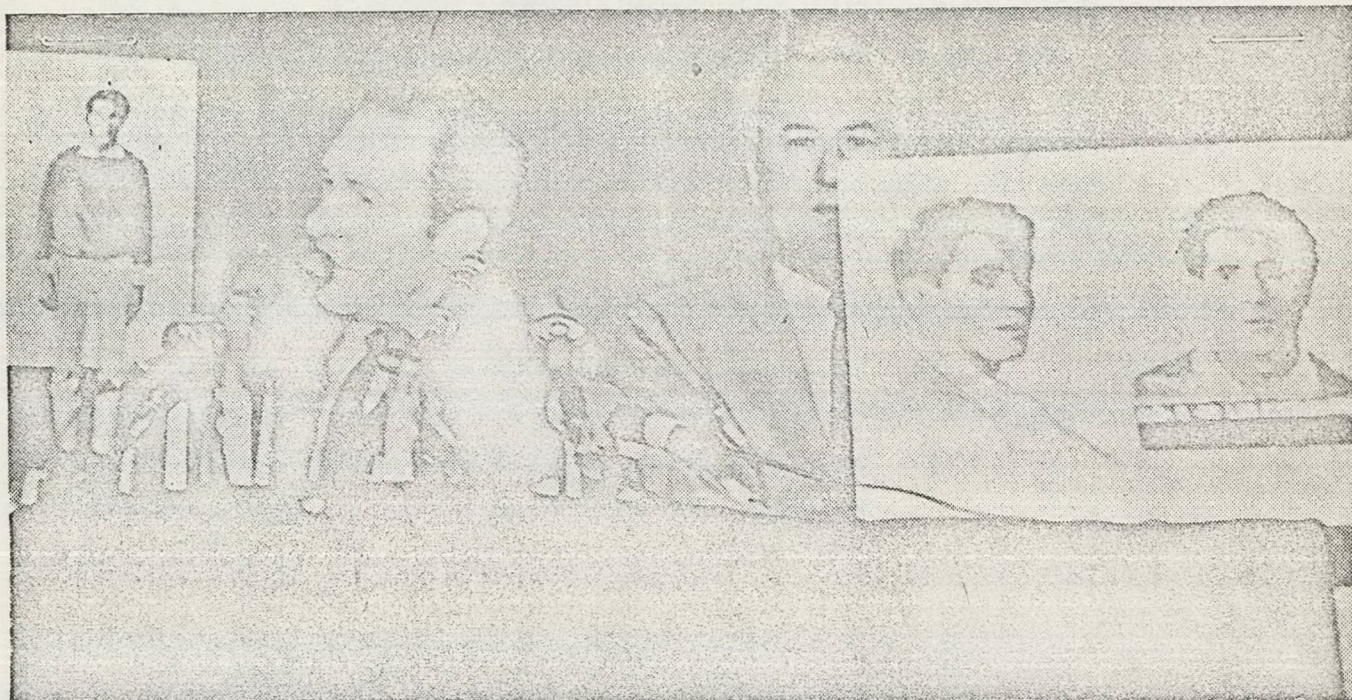
Ambulance arrives at Central Receiving Hospital after picking up mortally-wounded Kennedy at Ambassador.



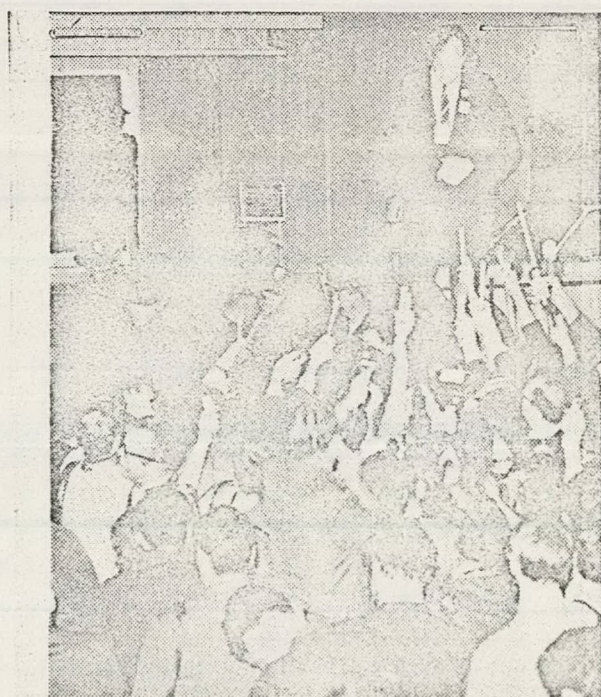
12:40 a.m. Bodyguard Bill Barry hangs
head in disbelief at events.



2 a.m. Crowds of newsmen and bystanders mill about Good Samaritan Hospital where wounded senator was taken for surgery.



11 a.m. Mayor Sam Yorty and Police Chief Tom Reddin reveal name of the killing suspect at a press conference. They also have pictures of Sirhan Sirhan, who was born in Jerusalem.



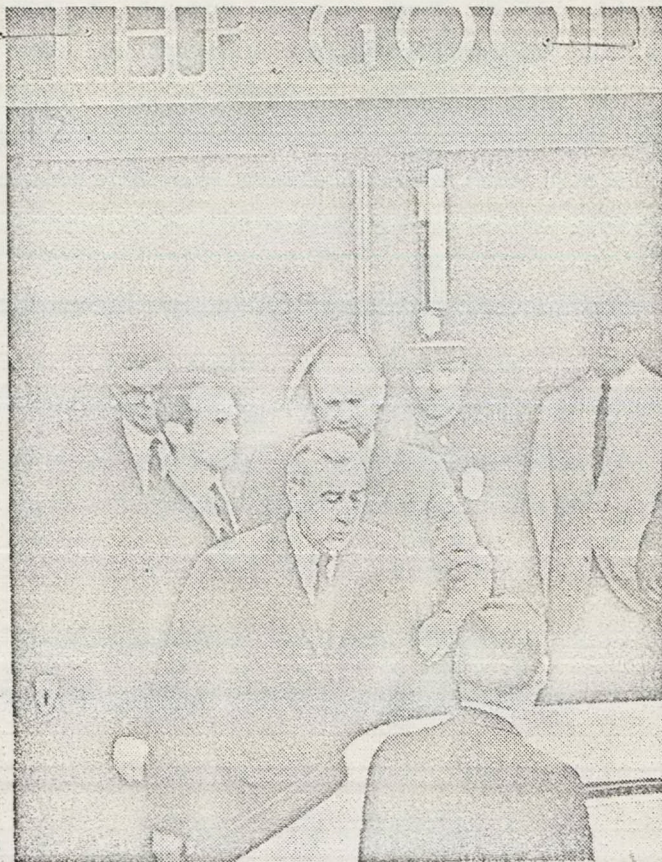
1:58 p.m. Frank Mankiewicz says that senator is still alive.



2 p.m. Six of 10 Kennedy children and dog prepare to leave Beverly Hills for International Airport and trip back to home.



2:30 p.m. *Mrs. Pat Lawford, sister of Bobby, is aided to auto after visit to Good Samaritan room.*



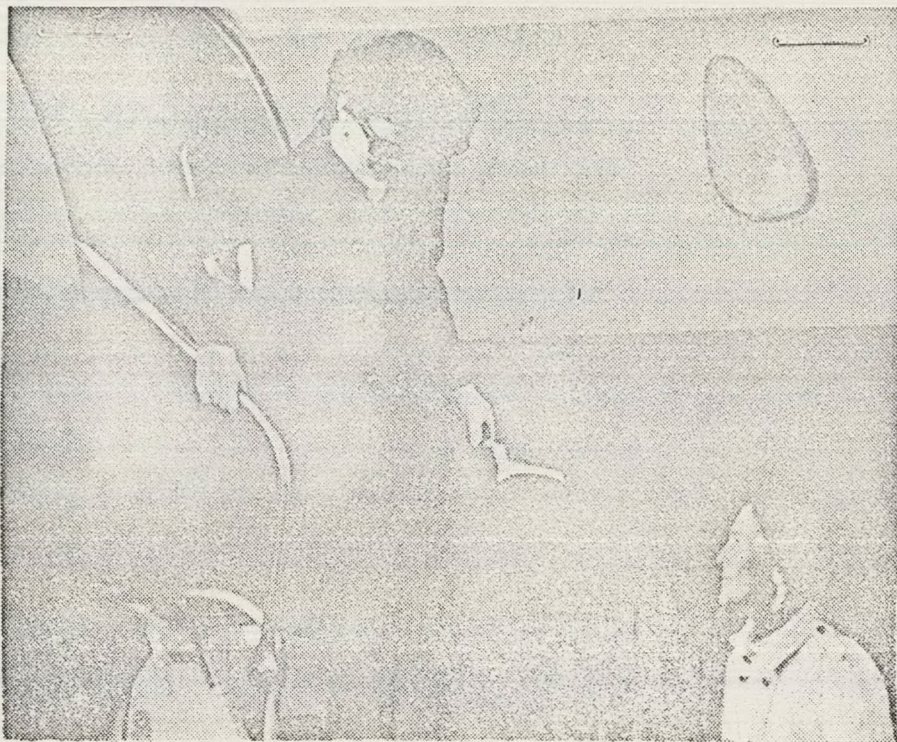
6 p.m.

**Sen. Eugene McCarthy leaves hospital
after short visit to pay his respects.**



6:20 p.m.

Mrs. Martin Luther King Jr., wife of the slain civil rights leader, is among those paying visit to hospital.



7 p.m.

Mrs. John F. Kennedy leaves plane at International Airport bound for hospital room where Bobby lies wounded.



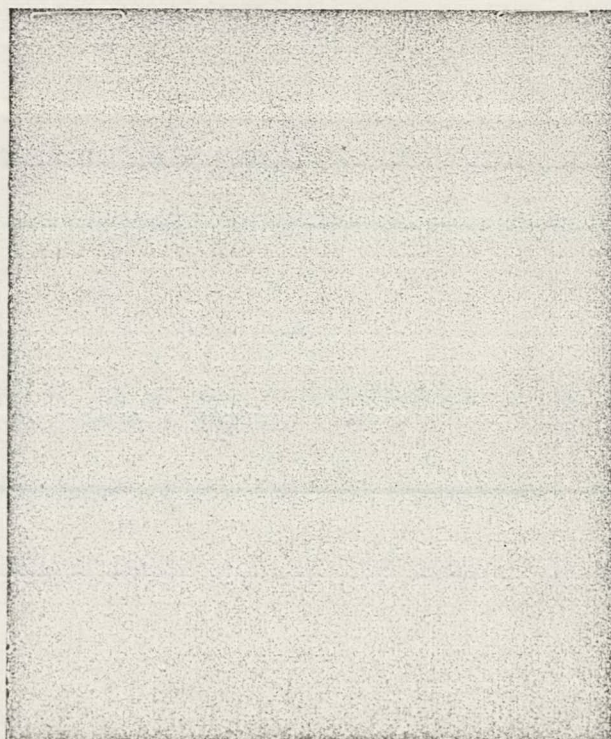
7:15 p.m. President Johnson deplores act
and names violence study group.



9:30 p.m. Hundreds of persons kept a vigil, hoping for a miracle.



10 p.m. Prayers for Kennedy's full recovery were recited by those waiting.



1:44 a.m. Sen. Kennedy breathed his last — the nation would sob.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

TEXT OF BROTHER'S FUNERAL EULOGY

NEW YORK (UPI) — The following is the text of Sen. Edward M. Kennedy's tribute to his brother:

On behalf of Mrs. Robert Kennedy, her children and the parents and sisters of Robert Kennedy, I want to express what we feel to those who mourn with us today in this cathedral and around the world. We loved him as a brother, as a father and as a son. From his parents, and from his older brothers and sisters—Joe, Kathleen and Jack—he received inspiration which he passed on to all of us. He gave us strength in time of trouble, wisdom in time of uncertainty, and sharing in time of happiness. He was always by our side.

Love is not an easy feeling to put into words. Nor is loyalty, or trust, or joy. But he was all of these. He loved life completely and lived it intensely.

Words About Father

A few years back, Robert Kennedy wrote some words about his own father and they expressed the way we in the family feel about him. He said of what his father meant to him: "What it really all adds up to is love—not love as it is described with such futility in popular magazines, but the kind of love that is affection and respect, order, encouragement and support.

"Our awareness of this was an incalculable source of strength, and because real love is something unselfish and involves sacrifice and giving, we could not help but profit from it.

"Beneath it all, he has tried to engender a social conscience. There were wrongs which needed attention. There were people who were poor and needed help. And we have a responsibility to them and to this country. Through no virtues and accomplishments of our own, we have been fortunate enough to be born in the United States under the most comfortable conditions. We, therefore, have a responsibility to others who are less well off."

This is what Robert Kennedy was. What he leaves

us is what he said, what he did and what he stood for. A speech he made to the young people of South Africa on their day of affirmation in 1966 sums it up the best, and I would read it now:

"There is a discrimination in this world and slavery and slaughter and starvation. Governments repress their people; and millions are trapped in poverty while the nation grows rich; and wealth is lavished on armaments everywhere.

"These are differing evils, but they are the common works of man. They reflect the imperfection of human justice, the inadequacy of human compassion, our lack of sensibility toward the sufferings of our fellows.

"But we can perhaps remember—even if only for a time—that those who live with us are our brothers, that they share with us the same short moment of life; that they seek—as we do—nothing but the chance to live out their lives in purposes and happiness, winning what satisfaction and fulfillment they can.

Bond of Faith

"Surely this bond of common faith, this bond of common goal, can begin to teach us something. Surely we can learn, at least, to look at those around us as fellow men. And surely we can begin to work a little harder to bind up the wounds among us and to become in our own hearts brothers and countrymen once again.

"Our answer is to rely on youth—not a time of life but a state of mind—a temper of the will, a quality of imagination, a predominance of courage over timidity, of the appetite for adventure over the love of ease—the crucibles

and obstacles of—this swiftly changing planet will not yield to obsolete dogmas and outworn slogans. They cannot be moved by those who cling to a present that is already dying, who prefer the illusion of security to the excitement and danger that come with even the most peaceful progress.

"It is a revolutionary world we live in; and this generation at home and around the world has had thrust upon it a greater burden of responsibility than any generation that has ever lived.

"Some believe there is nothing one man or one woman can do against the enormous array of the world's ills. Yet many of the world's great movements, of thought and action, have flowed from the work of a single man. A young monk began the Protestant Reformation, a young general extended an empire from Macedonia to the borders of the earth, and a young woman reclaimed the territory of France. It was a young Italian explorer who discovered the New World, and the 32-year-old Thomas Jefferson who proclaimed that all men are created equal.

Work for Change

"These men moved the world, and so can we all. Few will have the greatness to bend history itself, but each of us can work to change a small portion of events and, in the total of all those acts will be written the history of this generation. It is from numberless diverse acts of courage and belief that human history is shaped. Each time a man stands up for an ideal, or acts to improve the lot of others, or strikes out against injustice, he sends forth a tiny ripple of hope, and crossing each other from a million different centers of energy and daring, those ripples build a current that can sweep down the mightiest walls of oppression and resistance.

"Few are willing to brave the disapproval of their fellows, the censure of their

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-14 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/9/68

Edition: Final

Author:

Editor: Nick B. Williams

Title:

KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

66-1564-252

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUN 10 1968
FBI — LOS ANGELES

colleagues, the wrath of their society. Moral courage is a rarer commodity than bravery in battle or great intelligence. Yet it is the one essential, vital quality for those who seek to change a world that yields most painfully to change. And I believe that in this generation those with the courage to enter the moral conflict will find themselves with companions in every corner of the globe.

Easy Path Seen

"For the fortunate among us, there is the temptation to follow the easy and familiar paths of personal ambition and financial success so grandly spread before those who enjoy the privilege of education. But that is not the road history has marked out for us. Like it or not, we live in times of danger and uncertainty, but they are also more open to the creative energy of men than any other time in history. All of us will ultimately be judged and as the years pass we will surely judge ourselves, on the effort we have contributed to building a new world society and the extent to which our ideals and goals have shaped that effort.

"The future does not belong to those who are content with today, apathetic toward common problems and their fellow man alike, timid and fearful in the face of new ideas and bold projects. Rather it will belong to those who can blend vision, reason and courage in a personal commitment to the ideals and great enterprises of American society.

"Our future may lie beyond our vision, but it is not completely beyond our control. It is the shaping impulse of America, neither fate nor

the irresistible tides of history, but the work of our own hands, matched to reason and principle, that will determine our destiny. There is pride in that, even elegance, but there is also experience and truth. In any event, it is the only way we can live."

This is the way he lived. My brother need not be idealized or enlarged in death beyond what he was in life, to be remembered simply as a good and decent man, who saw wrong and tried to right it, saw suffering and tried to heal it, saw war and tried to stop it.

Those of us who loved him and who take him to his rest today, pray that what he was to us, and what he wished for, others will some day come to pass for all the world.

As he said many times, in many parts of this nation, to those he touched and who sought to touch him:

"Some men see things as they are and say why.

"I dream things that never were and say, why not."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

KENNEDY GRAVESTONES LIKE BOOKENDS

Johnson Years Ending as They Began; Shadowed by Tragedy

BY TOM LAMBERT
Times Staff WriterJohnsons left quickly by a rear
entrance.**Words of Sympathy**

On leaving, they paused a moment to offer a few unheard words of sympathy to Mrs. Robert F. Kennedy and her children.

Mr. Johnson returned to Washington, and worked several hours in his White House office. Then, at night, as the funeral cortege began moving through the darkness toward Arlington Cemetery and the flickering eternal flame at John F. Kennedy's grave, the President joined in to attend at the burial of another Kennedy.

There was no way to discern his thoughts or feeling as he watched the burial. It is no use suggesting that Mr. Johnson and the Kennedys were close friends, even that they were really compatible as human beings. They respected each other's attainments and each other's skills and potencies, but they could not be close. They were too different.

And the differences were most pronounced between Mr. Johnson and Robert Kennedy. There were differences of age and background, of concept, of approaches to problems, on the problems themselves.

Cruel Words in Private

Privately, they sometimes were cruel about each other, the President sometimes scathing about the late senator and the latter sometimes contemptuous of Mr. Johnson.

There was a wealth of friction between the two, on the approaches to their ideals for their country and the world, on Vietnam on the direction for the United States and, finally, and ultimately, on power.

It may be said that the Kennedys

WASHINGTON—It is almost as if Lyndon B. Johnson's Presidency has been a span between Kennedy tragedies, almost as if the record of his Administration is to be encased between two bookends in the form of Kennedy gravestones.

It was the assassination of John F. Kennedy which first put Mr. Johnson in the White House.

It is the assassination of Robert F. Kennedy that overcasts with sorrow the last months of his Presidency.

Somber and hulking, his shoulders hunched slightly, Mr. Johnson stood quietly near the grave of John F. Kennedy Saturday night as Sen. Robert F. Kennedy was buried a short distance away.

Strain Shows on Face

The President's face was impassive, but it showed the strain of the past few tragic days. He squinted slightly, his head bowed, at the graveside rite in Arlington National Cemetery. Mr. Johnson's hands were clasped. He was bareheaded.

Earlier, he had flown to New York for the senator's funeral service in St. Patrick's Cathedral. He went there unannounced, under tight security measures.

The President and Mrs. Johnson walked nearly the full length of the great cathedral before the other mourners noticed and stood to honor them. The Johnsons knelt silently for a few moments as they entered their pew, their heads bowed. They sat almost directly across the broad aisle from the Kennedy family.

After the services and the poignant, broken-voiced eulogy by Sen. Edward M. (Ted) Kennedy, the

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-C Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/9/68
Edition: Final
Author:
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or
Classification: LA 56-
Submitting Office: Los Angeles
☐ Being Investigated

66-1564-253
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUN 10 1968
FBI - LOS ANGELES

EC:
Green
6/19/68

will record that Kennedy's ~~opposi-~~
~~tion on Vietnam~~ contributed to Mr.
Johnson's decline in power and his
decision to relinquish the presiden-
cy, which the senator thought he
was better able to fill.

But at last, the judgment on
Lyndon Johnson and Robert Kenne-
dy must focus on one issue—what
they did, as public servants, for
their country and the world.

And the historians may disagree as
widely as the partisans of the
President and the man who sought
his power.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

'Forgotten People'

By WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST, JR.

Editor-in-Chief, The Hearst Newspapers

NEW YORK—In proclaiming today a national day of mourning for Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, President Johnson paid an astute tribute to the man who had been his bitterest political rival.

"Robert Kennedy," he said, "affirmed this country — affirmed the essential decency of its people.

"He never abandoned his faith in America. He never lost his confidence in the spiritual strength of ordinary men and women."



Wm. R. Hearst, Jr.

One wonders, in reflecting on these true words, how Robert Kennedy might have viewed the extraordinary outburst of attacks on our society which exploded immediately after the tragedy in Los Angeles.

From all directions, and from all over the world, came a deluge of ranting on the same general theme—the United States has gone plumb to hell and should hang its head in shame.

I suspect Robert Kennedy would have found the outburst as sickening and unjustified as I did.

★ ★ ★

It is understandable how our enemies and other jealous nations of the world would rush forward to condemn us as a morally-bankrupt country, rotten with violence and self-indulgence.

But it is less easy to understand why so many of our own public spokesmen would join the chorus, beating their breasts in guilt and howling their agreement that we are a disgrace to civilization.

In this case I do not believe for a minute that these doom sayers are actually speaking for the public—whether they are ministers, elected officials, editorial writers or those perennial fault finders, our self-proclaimed liberals.

If this country were really cracking up morally, the public wouldn't give a damn one way or the other when some crackpot shoots a political leader.

But that's not what happened. Instead, once again, the great mass of the American public reacted to a supreme act of lawlessness with a deep feeling of affrontation and genuine shock.

The great mass of the American public was shaken to its core by the murders of President Kennedy and Martin Luther King.

Fundamental values by which that public lives were upset in each instance, and in each instance the public was aghast.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-1 Herald Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/9/68

Edition: Final

Author: William R. Hearst, Jr.

Editor: Donald Goodenow

Title:

KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-1564-254

cc to Bureau
6/10/68

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 10 1968	
FBI — LOS ANGELES	

[Signature]

abandoned his faith in America nor lost his confidence in its people.

★ ★ ★

By no means am I trying to suggest that American society has never been more hale and hearty. It has—and we today do have much to be ashamed of and to deplore.

There is a frightening climate of crime and violence hanging like a pall over this nation.

There is a distinct erosion of moral values.

And there is a dangerous trend in many circles—from students to social activists—to deliberately defy laws with which they do not agree.

What I want to say is that these ills, while grave, should be kept in perspective when talking about the totality of America and its people.

It is this perspective which has been missing from the critical lamentations of the last four days.

It is this perspective I would like to help restore.

President Johnson, in his national TV address on the Kennedy shooting, also emphasized the need for a balanced view of the tragedy. Here is how he put it:

"Tonight, this nation faces once again the consequences of lawlessness, hatred and unreason in its midst. It would be wrong, it would be self-deceptive, to ignore the connection between lawlessness and hatred in this act of violence.

"It would be just as wrong and just as self-deceptive to conclude from this act that our country itself is sick, that it's lost its balance, that it's lost its sense of direction, even its common decency.

"Two hundred million Americans did not strike down Robert Kennedy any more than they struck down President John F. Kennedy in 1963, or Dr. Martin Luther King in April of this year."

That's the perspective we need. In each instance the assassin was a lone gunman—two of them obvious nuts and one a known criminal. And in each instance the great mass of law abiding Americans were appalled.

★ ★ ★

A careful study of these three atrocious shootings will show that they have only two common denominators.

All were done with guns which can easily be acquired because of the lack of really rigid firearms

control laws. And all were done by persons convinced that their beliefs were more important than the elemental rules of society.

Both of these facts reflect basic flaws in our social structure.

On the first point, truly effective gun controls have been blocked repeatedly by the lobby of the National Rifle Association on grounds that all Americans have a constitutional right to bear arms.

That is wicked nonsense. The constitution clearly indicates that such right is directly connected with the early American need for a citizens' militia—a need long since passed.

Yet the NRA continues to have its way and as a result some 5600 Americans died of gunshot wounds last year. By contrast there were fewer than 30 in Great Britain, fewer than 20 in France and less than 12 in Belgium.

It is outrageous that Congress refuses to do its clear duty and clamp down on the sales of all guns of any description.

The second point—self-justified defiance of law—has much wider implications. Assassination is only the most extreme form of the illegal violence which tends to develop in an atmosphere of extremism coupled with permissiveness.

Robert Kennedy declared: "If there is one thing we have learned in the 60's it is that violence and defiance of the law accomplish nothing and we are never justified."

And that says it. There is no reason under heaven why any premeditated flaunting of the law or any illegal act of violence should ever be condoned.

Yet some have been condoned, and even encouraged.

Crime and violence have been encouraged by our courts through decisions which make law enforcement more difficult and the acts of criminals easier.

Lawlessness has been encouraged by left-wing "thinkers" who seek to undermine our society by promoting challenges to its rules—shrieking "police brutality" whenever officers do their duty.

And it has been encouraged by all those authorities everywhere who have failed in any way to meet those challenges vigorously and at once.

The results have weakened America, and the results are shameful.

At the same time they are not results created by the 99.5 per cent of Americans who love their country and honor its laws.

Thanks to them, this nation is far from going to pot.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

RFK THE ATHLETE

By **BUD FURILLO**

Herald-Examiner Sports Editor

The score was mounting and the touchdown didn't matter except to the close friends involved in it.

Kenny O'Donnell, the Harvard tailback, spotted the little guy in the end zone. O'Donnell threw to Bobby Kennedy, who caught the ball for six yards and six points.

Bobby did a little dance. He loved football, and this was the only touchdown of his college career at Harvard.

He scored it against Western Maryland, routed 52-0 by the Crimson on that particular September Saturday in 1947.

It was the season's opener for Harvard, and Bobby was a starting end. He suffered a neck injury in the game. It was diagnosed as a pinched nerve.

But the following week he was throwing his weight around again in practice—all 165 pounds of it. He attempted a block on the sideline. Bobby missed his man and crashed into an equipment cart.

Three days later he collapsed on campus. X-rays disclosed he had a broken leg.

Three Letters

For all intents and purposes, that was the end of his football at Harvard, where he won varsity letters three times. But he was on the bench every Saturday, and, Dick Harlow, the late Harvard coach, permitted Bobby to make token appearances against Brown and Yale.

A telephone call to Harvard resulted in a conversation with Henry Lamar, a member of the Crimson staff, who was the freshmen coach when Bobby turned out at Harvard in 1943.

Bobby hadn't yet reached his full height of 5 feet, 10 inches, or the 165 pounds he carried as a senior.

He came to Harvard as a

young, small boy who played at center," said Lamar. "He was a terrific competitor. I've never known a more competitive person.

"He left school the next spring and went into the service. He was in the Navy for two years.

"When he returned, he was a much stronger and much more mature young man. I'm inclined to believe that he played some football in the service.

"He tried out for end when he came back. He played in most of the games as a sophomore and won his letter. Eventually, he was one of our better ends."

Teddy Had The Edge

Lamar said all of the Kennedys were good pass receivers. He also coached Jack and Teddy. The latter was the best football player of the three.

Teddy was a solid Ivy League end. Jack played only freshmen football at Harvard.

"Bobby was best as a defensive player," said Lamar.

Although two platoons were fashionable in 1947, Harvard men went both ways.

"Even at that time," recalls Lamar, "Bobby showed great qualities of leadership. He didn't have good size or exceptional speed but his tenacity, drive and competitive push made him a football player. He just drove . . . drove . . . drove."

Lauded By Harlow

One of Bobby's teammates was Nick Rodis, athletic director at Brandeis University, where the basketball coach is K.C. Jones. Nick went to Washington during the Kennedy Administration. He was in charge of the international exchange of American athletic personalities and teams.

"I played with Bob for two

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

B-3 Herald Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/9/68
Edition: Final
Author: Bud Furillo
Editor: Donald Goodenow
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or
Classification: LA 56-
Submitting Office: Los Angeles
☐ Being Investigated

56-1564-255

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 10 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

cc to Baw
6/10/68

years, in 1946 and '47," said Rodis. "Dick Harlow told me that Bob was the best end he'd had at Harvard since Bobby Green, who was the captain of the 1938 team.

"Bob didn't have the size to be a top notch blocker, but he was tenacious. Defensively, nobody could get around the guy."

To envision what Bobby Kennedy must have been like as a football player is to think back to Bill Hattig, the 155-pounder who played defensive right end for USC in 1952.

Trojan coach Jess Hill talked more about Hattig than he did his All-Americans.

Key men of the Kennedy Administration played on those Harvard teams with Bobby, including O'Donnell, a special assistant to JFK, and Chuck Roche, another important aide to JFK.

They played on a basketball team known as The Crimson Five, which barnstormed against New England town teams to keep in shape between football seasons. Bobby played the backcourt. They say he didn't shoot very often, but that he was a good passer, and, again, tenacious defense was his outstanding quality.

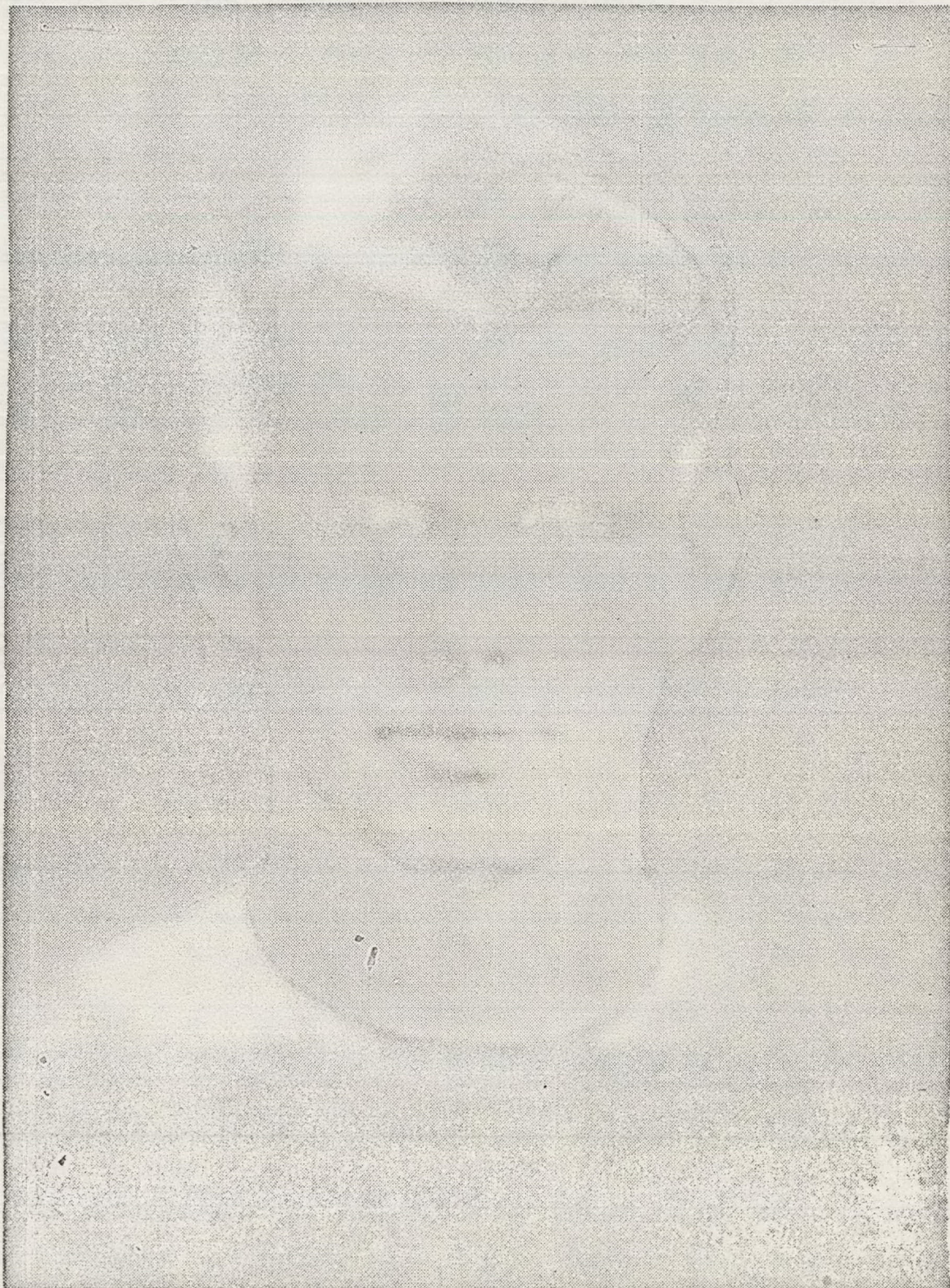
Enduring Friendships

The friendships that were born in the Harvard athletic program became enduring and life long for Bobby.

He was extremely interested in politics. Members of the Varsity Club during that period remember that Bobby liked to turn the conversation away from sports to intense and deep, political discussions.

Bobby's political stance wasn't defensive and three-pointed. He knew how to attack everything that he felt was wrong with our society.

He would have made a good President.



—Associated Press

BOBBY KENNEDY, AS HE APPEARED IN HARVARD FOOTBALL UNIFORM IN 1947.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Marianne Means... Domestic Violence the Issue

Hearst Headline Service

WASHINGTON—The shooting of Sen. Robert Kennedy has made—at least for the foreseeable future—the issue of domestic violence and its related aspects paramount over the war in Vietnam and all other campaign questions.

The attack upon the senator is not regarded by most people as an isolated incident, but rather as a supremely horrible deed in the context of troubled, violent and divisive times. And the act has intensified a sense of outrage already mounting in the country against urban

rioting and looting, an increasing crime rate, and the spread of civil disobedience.

In its revulsion, the country is crying "enough." Public tolerance of disorder, no matter whether in the name of student dissent or revenge for old wrongs or alienation from society, is rapidly fraying.

The shooting of Senator Kennedy has prompted a heightened feeling of anti-militancy and anti-extremism in all forms, including defiant white students and hippies as well as Black Power advocates.

And it guarantees that both candidates for president next fall are certain to be strong

law-and-order men. A number of political leaders, particularly Democrats reliant upon heavy Negro support, have until now been reluctant to stress the urgent need for more efficient law enforcement. Such a position was usually interpreted by civil rights militants to mean that the politician wanted to punish the Negroes for the current racial unrest. Now, however, the rationale for improved law enforcement is so powerful that such accusations become relatively incidental.

It is possible that the horror of all this may work in favor of the GOP nominee, who will in all likelihood be Richard Nixon. It was during

a Democratic regime that the climate was permitted to develop under which such a violent and brutal act could take place. And it may be that the public will feel the only satisfactory corrective to the situation is to replace all the Democratic officials in Washington with Republicans.

Indeed, it has been an integral part of Nixon's campaign strategy to present himself attacking court decisions which he feels handicap law officers and calling for programs to expand and improve local police units.

At this point, there is no reason to assume that last week's tragedy materially affects Vice President Humphrey's position as front-

runner for the Democratic nomination. Humphrey has all along insisted upon the necessity for law and order even while urging more help for Negro poor (for instance, he refused despite considerable pressure from liberals to support a 1966 Lindsay plan for a civilian police review board in New York City because it was opposed by policemen as interference in their work).

But Humphrey is not as strongly identified as a champion of law and order as is Nixon, and if the current angry mood persists, that could militate against him.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

C-11 Herald Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/9/68
Edition: Final
Author: Marianne Means
Editor: Donald Goodenow
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or
Classification: LA 56-
Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-136H-256
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUN 10 1968
FBI—LOS ANGELES

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Edward Moore Kennedy... The Bearer of the Burdens

By ROBERT E. THOMPSON

Herald-Examiner Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — He now stands alone. The last survivor of this generation of talented, ambitious, dedicated Kennedy men.

At the age of 36, Edward Moore Kennedy is the bearer of all the burdens, the heartaches, and the hopes of the illustrious family whose place in the history of the 20th Century is second only to that of the Roosevelts.

The responsibilities thrust upon Edward Kennedy this past week would be heavy under any circumstances. But, given the tragedy that has stalked the Kennedy family over the past 25 years, they must be torturous for the senior senator from Massachusetts.

Through the long vigil beside his brother's body aboard the jet from Los Angeles to New York and then within the quiet grandeur of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Edward Kennedy was a lonely and bewildered young man—possibly an angry young man.

He probably will remain lonely, bewildered and angry for a long time. But at some point, Edward Kennedy must decide whether he will carry forward the Kennedy family's White House aspirations—aspirations that were born within Joseph P. Kennedy, himself, back in the days when he was Franklin D. Roosevelt's ambassador to Great Britain.

When Edward Kennedy comes to that fateful decision, he must make it without the counsel of his brother or his father. He also will have to go

down the presidential road without the retinue of bright, resourceful men who worked so diligently and loyally for John and Robert Kennedy.

The brothers are dead. The father is incapacitated. Most of the longtime Kennedy workers have had enough of tragedy.

While still a youngster, the lad known as "Teddy" learned that his eldest brother, Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr., had been killed in World War II. A few years later, his sister, Kathleen, died in a plane crash.

As Edward Kennedy prepared to launch his own political career late in 1961, his father was felled by a terrible crippling stroke, from which he never has recovered. Within two years, his second brother, President John F. Kennedy, was cut down by an assassin's bullets.

Edward Kennedy himself was nearly killed in a 1964 plane crash near Easthampton, Mass., that took the life of the pilot and Kennedy's chief aide, Edward Moss.

Finally, last Tuesday, horror struck again. While Edward Kennedy savored Sen. Robert F. Kennedy's primary victory in California that

brother, too, was slain by a murderer's cruel shots.

In the original pattern of things within the Kennedy dynasty, Joe Jr., was to have been the politician and the president. With his passing, the mantle shifted to John Kennedy, who wore it with elegance and success through three terms in the house of representatives, eight years in the senate and on to the White House.

When John Kennedy died in Dallas, Robert Kennedy picked up the mantle. With it resting upon his dynamic shoulders, Robert Kennedy shifted his residence to New York, won election to the senate, and ultimately began his ill-fated fight for the presidency.

It now is Edward Kennedy's turn. The youngest of Joseph and Rose Kennedy's nine children now is the leader of that remarkable family and the one who must seek to fulfill its aspirations and carry its destiny.

His endowments for the task are vast.

Bigger of physical stature, more handsome and more gregarious than either John or Robert Kennedy, Edward Kennedy seemingly is an almost perfect political figure.

In his five and a half years in the senate, Edward Kennedy has scored more legislative triumphs than either of his late brothers. He also has endeared himself to the hierarchy of that tradition-bound institute demonstrating a team spirit that is essential to achievement of his goals and cordial relations with his colleagues.

As Robert Kennedy barnstormed about the nation in quest of the presidency, there was one recurring comment about him that struck dramatically at the heart of the problem he confronted with the electorate.

There were many variations of the remark, spoken by voters in New England, the South, the Middle West and the Pacific area. But, essentially, it was this. "I liked his

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-8 Herald Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/9/68
Edition: Final
Author: Robert E. Thompson
Editor: Donald Goodenow
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or
Classification: LA 56-
Submitting Office: Los Angeles
☐ Being Investigated

56H-756H-25
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUN 10 1968
FBI - LOS ANGELES

I don't like him."

Tremendous animosity was directed toward Robert Kennedy. Good will primarily is directed toward Edward Kennedy.

Although woven of the same strong family fabric, the two men were remarkably different in nature.

The characteristics that made Robert Kennedy an American political influence second only to President Johnson in the last four years—tenacity, toughness, commitment to purpose, and dedication to his own ideals—also made powerful and multitudinous enemies.

Edward Kennedy's is a more mellow personality.

It may be, as some of the close associates of John and

Robert Kennedy have contended, that he is neither as strong nor as bright as his brothers. It may be, as his political foes have contended, that he is less mature and less equipped for leadership.

Or, as a senator, with Kennedy family ties, remarked a few months ago. "Bobby has a hell of a lot more guts than Teddy."

Yet Edward Kennedy has been an important force in

the passage of immigration legislation, the gun-control bill, voting statutes and civil rights measures. Older members of the senate invariably speak flatteringly of him as an individual and as a legislator.

Harsh criticism arose in 1962, when Edward Kennedy, just three years out of college and with almost no professional experience, ran for the Senate in Massachusetts, de-

feating State Attorney General

Edward McCormack (nephew of House Speaker John McCormack) in the primary and George Lodge (son of Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge) in the general election. But the criticism was directed more toward the opportunistic Kennedy family than toward Edward Kennedy himself.

He ran into troubled waters in 1965 when he advanced Boston City Judge Francis X. Morrissey, a long-time family retainer, for the federal bench. But, again, the tendency was to blame Joseph P. Kennedy for forcing the nomination, which Morrissey himself withdrew under fire.

Some Democrats in Massachusetts have accused the senator of abdicating his party leadership, especially earlier this year when he declined to run as a favorite son candidate to hold the delegation for President Johnson, who still was regarded as a candidate for renomination.

The result of that inaction was that Sen. Eugene McCarthy won the Massachusetts primary and Edward found himself on a delegation pledged to McCarthy—even though his brother was also a contender for the nomination.

Edward Kennedy has opposed President Johnson's Vietnam policies, but never with the vehemence of Robert Kennedy and never to the point where he became engaged in a bitter feud with the President, as did his brother.

Edward Kennedy may not have been as deeply distraught as Robert Kennedy when their elder brother was assassinated in 1963. The reason is that Edward Kennedy, 15 years younger than the late

president, was not as intimately involved as Robert Kennedy in John Kennedy's political campaigns or his administration.

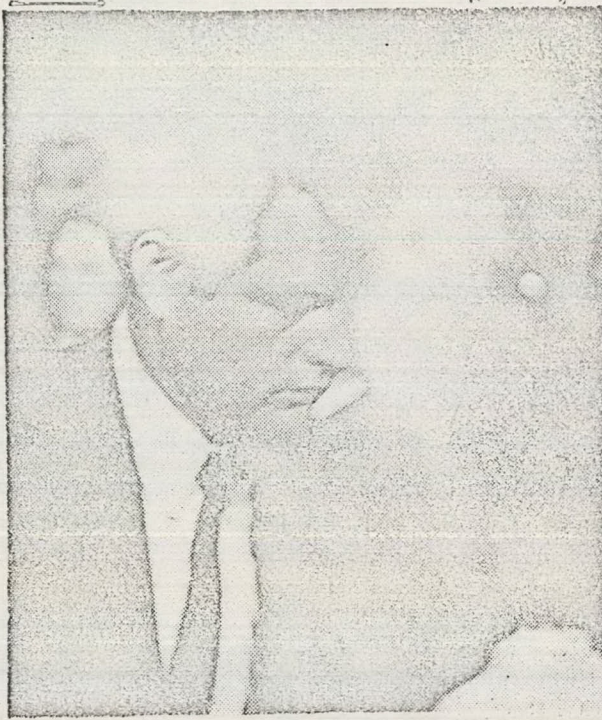
John Kennedy did not turn to Edward Kennedy for the kind of clean, objective assessment of domestic and international matters that Robert Kennedy, his attorney general and chief adviser, gave him.

Although Edward Kennedy was elected to the senate a year before the President died, he somehow remained the "little brother" of the family while Robert Kennedy emerged as the invaluable teammate of the slain chief executive.

But family and political associates believe the last five and a half years have had a tremendous impact upon the character and personality of Edward Kennedy. They believe he has matured and grown as a result of the President's assassination and his own brush with death in the 1964 plane crash.

For six months, Edward Kennedy was hospitalized with a painful back injury. During that harrowing period, he successfully won re-election in Massachusetts and an opportunity to read and learn about things that previously had eluded him.

He has been aided immeasurably by his beautiful blonde wife, Joan, who is an able campaigner and one of Washington's most fashionable hostesses. The Kennedys and their three children recently built a lavish home on the banks of the Potomac in McLean, Va., just a five minute drive from Robert Kennedy's Hickory Hill estate.



AMONG THE MOURNERS

—Senator Kennedy at St. Patrick's Cathedral—

For all his sorrow and bewilderment of the moment, Edward Kennedy suddenly has become a far more important national political figure than he was one week ago.

There is considerable discussion about a Democratic ticket of Vice President Hubert Humphrey and Edward Kennedy—and that could be the end result of the convention's deliberations in August.

If he is not a part of a successful national ticket this year, Edward Kennedy may be tempted in 1972 to move forward in his brothers' footsteps as a candidate for president.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

"I guess the only reason we've survived is that there are too many of us. There are more of us than there is trouble."

Sen. Edward Kennedy

Tragedy Stalks The Kennedy Family

By **BILL DUNCLIFFE**

(Boston newsman Duncliffe is the author of "The Life and Times of Joseph P. Kennedy")

Only a month ago, Rose Kennedy replied to a question with what must now seem, in her sorrow, to be the most hideous of ironies.

Asked how it felt to have a second son striving for the presidency, she answered:

"The possibility of happening again—it's overwhelming, for one mother to have this experience twice . . . you almost seem to think some other mother should have it."

She was talking, of course, about the prospect of seeing Robert Francis Kennedy, like his brother before him, raise his right hand next January and take the oath of office as leader of his nation. She had no conception that those words might also apply to what happened in Los Angeles.

That one son should die at the hands of an assassin, with his brain damaged beyond repair by the course of a bullet, was horrible enough. That it should happen twice, in details so strikingly similar, was almost beyond human comprehension.

And if Rose Kennedy, or her husband, and her remaining children are not overwhelmed by the tragedy of it all, it will be because of their faith and their long companionship with heartbreak.

All of them have known it, in one degree or another. Some have suffered physically, and some have died.

And some have had to stand, and watch—and that may be the cruelest fate of all. Yet, somehow, they have gone on, and have even managed to ease their sorrow with the healing balm of humor.

It was only a few years ago when his brother, Edward, lay on the brink of death in a hospital in Western Massachusetts that Robert, victim of the insensate hate of a man in Los Angeles, said:

"I guess the only reason we've survived is that there are too many of us. There are more of us than there is trouble . . ."

The odds seem to shorten with the years.

It has been a losing fight for the Kennedys for the past 27 years. One by one, stalwart father and stalwart sons and daughters have been struck by silent illness or sudden death.

First there was Rosemary, the child somewhat different from others, the stainless, untainted girl-woman living in a world she could not fully comprehend. With her, the heartbreak

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

H-1 Herald Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/9/68
Edition: Final
Author: Bill Duncliffe
Editor: Donald Goodenow
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or

Classification: LA 56-
Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-1564-258

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 10 1968	
FBI—LOS ANGELES	

*cc to Buw
6/10/68*

was the quiet kind—her parents and her brothers and sisters knew something was wrong—and in 1941 Joe and Rose Kennedy faced up to it. Their daughter, Eunice, told how it was.

"Rosemary was not making progress, but seemed instead to be going backward, she said. "At 22, she was becoming increasingly irritable and difficult ... her memory and concentration and judgement were declining."

There was no denying it, and the parents gave Rosemary the ultimate evidence of their love by allowing her to withdraw from a kind of life that was too much for her. For nearly a generation since she has lived in privacy—and happiness—at St. Colletta's, a special school in Wisconsin.

"Two years later, in the midst of a war, tragedy—or so it appeared at the time—hit again. A telegram arrived at Hyannis Port, and when the elder Kennedy opened it, his secure little world fell apart all around him.

It said, starkly, that Lt. John F. Kennedy was missing in action in the South Pacific. The father shoved the telegram in his pocket, lest someone should see it, and for an entire month he kept the terrible secret to himself.

Then a second wire arrived, to tell him his son had been found—injured but alive. Only then did he tell his family.

"I knew Jack would make it, and I didn't want to worry them," he explained.

Jack was the second son both in age and, it sometimes seemed, in standing with his father. The favorite—if there was one—was Joseph Kennedy, Jr., a Harvard man, football star, a wartime pilot with a hatful of combat missions over the continent.

He was an authentic hero, an all-American boy sprung to life, but on Aug. 12, 1944, in the skies over the English Channel, he found his calvary—and died.

Young Joe was getting ready to be rotated home on leave, when he and his buddy, Lt. Wilford K. Willy, of Fort Worth, Tex., heard about "project Anvil," an ambitious plan to pilot a load of explosives to a point near some vital German installations in Normandy. Pilot and co-pilot—Kennedy and Willy—would parachute from the liberator bomber moments before it reached the coast of France, and would be picked up by rescue ships while the bomber, guided every inch of the way by radio, would go on to its target.

But something happened, one of those accidents of war that no one can expect or explain. The plane blew up before its crew could get out—and this time, when Joseph Kennedy got the wire from the war department, he knew there was no hope.

For months afterward, he could not speak of his son without bursting into tears. Rose Kennedy, too did her share of weeping, but she found strength in prayer for she was—and is—a legitimately holy woman.

Their children, those who were left, prepared a book "As We Remember Joe," to tell how they felt about their brother and Jack Kennedy used four lines from the poet Maurice Baring to express his loss. They were:

"When spring shall wake the earth,

"And quicken the scarred fields to new birth.

"Our grief shall grow. For what can spring renew

"More fiercely for us than the need of you?"

They needed him then, and in the years that followed—for a dark star hung over the life of Kathleen Kennedy, the oldest and most attractive of the girls. While her father was

ambassador to England in the years before, and immediately after, the outbreak of World War II, she met a boy named Billy Cavendish who, among other things, was Marquis of Hartington and a member of the Coldstream Guards.

They married in 1944, and spent only a few weeks together before Cavendish went to France with his regiment. The

marriage caused pain, for Kathleen was a Catholic and Billy was not.

Young Joe Kennedy acted as best man for Cavendish because he felt his sister was in a situation where she needed a friend. A short while later, he took off on the mission that killed him, and Kathleen flew home to be with her parents. She was there when word was received that Cavendish, too, had died in combat, and she returned to England.

Her first action was to make a retreat, go to confession, and receive holy communion. Later, when the ache had eased a bit, Kathleen wrote to her parents and said:

"I guess God has taken care of the problem in His own way, hasn't he? ..."

Another letter, too, came from Billy's mother, the Duchess of Devonshire, who wrote this to Rose Kennedy:

"I want to tell you of the joy that Kathleen brought into my son's life ..."

They needed letters like that in May of 1948. One of Kathleen's friends, Earl Fitzwilliam, invited her to fly with him to Cannes to look at a stable of race horses.
more more more

They were caught in rain and fog, and their plane smashed into a mountain in Southern France. When a rescue party reached the wreckage, the bodies of Fitzwilliam and the two-man crew were torn and disfigured—but that of Kathleen had only a small cut on her forehead.

They took her down from the mountainside in a farm cart, and her father, who was in Paris when the news came, journeyed to the scene to claim her body. Then he took her back to England, to bury her next to her husband in the cemetery at Chatsworth, Derbyshire.

A few weeks later he came home, and a reporter met him at dockside and asked him whether he thought the then new Marshall Plan was all its sponsors hoped. Kennedy looked at the reporter, dully, and then he shrugged his shoulders.

"Nothing means anything, anymore," he said. "There's nothing I can say. ..."

For several years afterwards, it seemed that tragedy and the Kennedys were becoming strangers. Jack had gotten started on his chosen career in politics, and had advanced from a congressional seat to the Senate by beating Henry Cabot Lodge, the Republican incumbent, in 1952.

Robert Kennedy met a girl, Ethel Skakel, and by the time Jack Kennedy began his campaign for the Senate his younger brother was married and raising what was destined to be a constantly increasing crop of children.

And in 1953, the fledgling senator followed his brother in the adventure of matrimony, with Jacqueline Bouvier as his life's companion.

All of it was happiness—and so, too, was the successful gamble of a spinal fusion operation to repair the back that had been injured so badly when Jack Kennedy's PT boat was cut in

two by a Japanese destroyer. There was some anxiety, a good deal of it, when it appeared that he would not survive the surgery, but he did and by 1956 his star was rising and he was a dark horse candidate for his party's vice presidential nomination.

He lost, to Estes Kefauver, but that was more a temporary setback than a scarring tragedy, and could be shrugged off by him as just one of those things.

But neither Jack Kennedy, nor any of the clan, who were so strongly committed to the joys of family life, could dismiss lightly the birth of a stillborn child to Jacqueline shortly after the Chicago convention.

Nor, because of their reverence for parents, could they react coldly to the sorrow with which Ethel was visited in the early fall of 1955, when her father and mother, George and Ethel Skakel, died in a burst of fire in the skies over Union City, Okla.

Skakel, founder and board chairman of the Great Lakes Carbon Co., his wife, and a two-man crew took off from Tulsa in a company plane on a flight to the West. Some 30 minutes later, the converted B26 bomber blew up, and all aboard were killed.

The high point of Jack Kennedy's life, politically at least, came on a bitterly cold and snow-swept day in January, 1961, when he took the oath as President—the first member of his faith to reach that office.

But before the year was out tragedy stalked the family once more. Seven days before Christmas, the President and his lady stopped off at Palm Beach on their way home from South America to visit his parents at their winter home.

The next day, Joe Kennedy saw them off, and then he and his niece, Ann Gargan, went to the West Palm Beach Country Club for a round of golf. He became ill, and was taken home. There he collapsed, and was rushed to St. Mary's Hospital, where it was discovered that he had suffered a stroke.

In little more than an instant, a virile, hard-charging man was reduced to the status of helpless invalid and began what must be, for him, years of suffering and frustration.

When his son was slain in Dallas on a November day in 1963, he had to stay at home and agonize in silence, while the other members of the family endured another calvary before the eyes of the public.

And when Edward Kennedy's plane crashed in Northampton on a flight from Washington to the Democratic State Convention in West Springfield in June of 1964 the father, again had to watch from a distance while the youngest of his sons fought—and won—his battle to live.

When Edward Kennedy was hurt, even those who envied or hated the family's success were, like the rest of the world, moved to pity. From both enemies and admirers, the question was the same.

"How much," they asked, "can the Kennedys possibly take?"

The answer—though no one but God knew it at the time—was "more. much more."

On Sept. 25, 1966, Robert Kennedy, risen to the eminence of United States Senator from New York, landed in Manchester, N.H., to appear before the delegates to the Democratic State Convention. Moments after his plane came to a stop, a waiting aide took him aside.

George Skakel, Jr., Ethel's brother, had been killed in a plane crash at Riggins, Idaho. Skakel was 47 and, like his father before him, was president of Great Lakes Carbon.

Even more sorrow came Ethel's way in May, 1967. Her widowed sister-in-law, Joan Patricia Skakel, 39, choked on a piece of meat at a dinner party in her home and died before it could be cleared from her throat.

Now, once more, tragedy has come—to Ethel and all the Kennedys—and it struck brutally and unexpectedly in a moment when Robert Kennedy moved one long step closer to the presidency.

The voice of Robert Kennedy is still, yet one knows what he would say to those who grieve and grow wrathful at the hideous reality of the madness in Los Angeles. One knows, because he said it April 4, in Indianapolis, Ind., when he had to tell an audience of black Americans that his good friend, the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., had been murdered.

"What we need in the United States is not division," he said. "What we need in the United States is not hatred; what we need in the United States is not violence or lawlessness, but love, and wisdom, and compassion toward one another, and a feeling of justice toward those who still suffer within our country, whether they be white or black."

"Let us dedicate ourselves to what the Greeks wrote so many years ago: 'To tame the savageness of man and make gentle the life of the world.' Let us dedicate ourselves to that and say a prayer for our country and our people."



**The grief of a wife
and a mother —
the two women in the
life of Robert F.
Kennedy. Ethel
Kennedy prays for
her slain husband in
St. Patrick's Ca-
thedral in New York.
Rose Kennedy prays
in Hyannis Port, Mass.
The death toll of
the Kennedy children
now reaches four,
Joseph, Jr., Kath-
leen, John F. and
Robert.**





2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

The Accused... Conspiracy Theory Discounted

By WALT EGGERS

Herald-Examiner Staff Writer

Los Angeles authorities continue to face hectic days following the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy and the resulting arraignment of Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, 24, a native of Jordan, charged with first-degree murder in the senator's death.

Developments following the assassination at the Ambassador Hotel were immediate and in an endless series. They included:

Police disclosed a pink and white, 1956 car belonging to accused assassin Sirhan B. Sirhan was found parked near the Ambassador Hotel with an overtime parking ticket on the windshield.

The vehicle, found parked on the east side of New Hampshire Avenue, 200 feet south of Wilshire Boulevard, was checked for fingerprints and impounded to be held for evidence.

Hundreds of "tips" that others were involved in the shooting were received and investigated. Police discounted all theories on a possible conspiracy.

A Kennedy campaign worker triggered a nationwide alert for a mystery woman in

a polka dot dress by reporting she saw a woman dressed in this fashion race from the hotel screaming, "We shot him."

Another campaign worker surrendered as the "polka dot" woman but was released after convincing officers it was all a misunderstanding.

Sheriff's officers tightened security at the Los Angeles County Jail in response to telephoned threats to storm the jail and kill the 24-year-old Jordanian immigrant. They said the callers threatened to risk anything — even death — to eliminate the man they believe killed Kennedy.

The questioning of Sirhan following his arrest Wednesday morning was futile.

District Attorney Evelle Younger said that some of his staff as well as police investigators questioned Sirhan, but "in a sense it was like talking to the man in the moon." Younger said it was a "one-sided conversation — he wouldn't even answer to what his weight was."

Security precautions in the temporary courtroom of Department 100 of Superior Court where Sirhan was arraigned were the strictest in local annals. Even Superior



SIRHAN SIRHAN
Indicted in slaying

Judge Arthur L. Alarcon was searched before entering the jail chapel where the arraignment was held.

Policemen, including a captain, had their guns confiscated and a ring of 16 deputies circled the courtroom while four beefy deputies stood directly behind Sirhan.

Had an assassin somehow smuggled a weapon into the chapel he would have had to dispose of the lawmen before getting to the accused.

Sirhan listened with perfect composure as the indictment was read, charging that he did "willfully, unlawfully, fe-

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-6 Herald Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/9/68
Edition: Final
Author: Walt Eggers
Editor: Donald Goodenow
Title: KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-1564-259

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 10 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

cc to Bue 6/10/68

igniously, and with malice aforethought murder Robert Francis Kennedy, a human being."

Judge Alarcon, advising him in detail of his rights, told him, "You will receive a jury trial in this case unless you personally give up this right. No one can force you to give up this right."

Sirhan was represented by Wilbur F. Littlefield, chief deputy trial lawyer in the public defender's office, at whose request the entering of a plea was continued to June 28.

The order issued by Judge Alarcon was the most far-reaching edict ever issued in assuring the rights of a defendant and attempting to avoid trial prejudice, according to Los Angeles lawyers.

It said:

"It is the order of this court that no party to this action, nor any attorney connected with this case as defense counsel or prosecutor, nor any

other official, including but not limited to any chief of police nor any sheriff, nor any agent, deputy or employee of any such persons nor any grand juror, nor any witness having appeared before the grand jury in this matter, nor any person subpoenaed to testify at the trial of this matter shall release or authorize the release of any purported extra judicial statement of the defendant."

The order would presumably apply to Mayor Sam Yorty who has come under severe criticism for talking at length on television about Sirhan's possible motives, his background and even the existence of a notebook in which Sirhan allegedly wrote a date on which Kennedy must be assassinated.

Yorty, in New York and Washington for Kennedy's funeral rites and burial, has defended his right to speak about "matters of common knowledge." It remains to be

seen whether he would continue to speak out in the face of the court order.

Neither the police department, the district attorney's office, nor the sheriff's department — which has custody of the defendant — were acknowledging much more than that the case existed.

However, it was learned that police are still seeking the mysterious "woman in a polka dot dress" who was reported to have exclaimed "we shot him" just after the attack on Sen. Kennedy at the Ambassador Hotel Tuesday night.

A wanted-for-questioning bulletin to law enforcement agencies throughout the country remains in effect.

The "polka dot" woman was still sought even though at least three women have come forth voluntarily to suggest that they were the innocent central figures in the "polka dot" report whose words had been misconstrued.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Can the U.S. Be Governed?

BY ERNEST CONINE

How does Sen. Robert F. Kennedy's assassination affect the race for the presidency? Are Hubert Humphrey and Richard Nixon really shoo-ins for the nominations of their respective parties, or has the tragedy created a new situation?

Such questions, muted during the days since the shooting, are now coming into the open.

Important as they are, however, there is another question which could prove of even greater importance in the long run.

Are we willing to give the next President of the United States a chance? Or have we become so divided and bad-tempered that we cannot sensibly be ruled no matter who is elected in November?

If the latter is the case, one must conclude that we are truly a nation in trouble.

The need, clearly enough, is for a government of reconciliation, for a President who can lead us out of the wilderness of fear, bitterness and alienation.

No President in recent memory has been the target of such virulent abuse as Lyndon Johnson, whose fate it was to preside over the confluence of a war turned sour and a complex social revolution at home.

Before he made the decision not to seek reelection, the evidence was plain that Mr. Johnson would not be able to go out among the people who elected him four years ago except at grave potential peril to his life.

★

It was equally clear that the poisonous atmosphere would grow worse instead of better as long as he remained in the White House, so he bowed out of the race.

But we still must ask ourselves where is the man who can command the trust and confidence (if not the affection and support) of the dissenters and the anti-dissenters, the black and the white, the poor and the unpoor, the young and the unyoung?

No one, including Robert Kennedy before his untimely death, had convincingly demonstrated any such appeal. The remaining candidates may find the society more split than ever in the aftermath of the assassination.

It is fair to conclude that the fault lies not so much with the leaders as with the led.

All too many people purported to find new evidence in Kennedy's murder that ours is a "sick" society—overlooking the fact that the alleged assailant is an immigrant Arab whose hang-ups have little or nothing to do with Vietnam, poverty or other problems which perplex so many Americans.

It is true, however, that we have become afflicted with the disease of immorality—a disease which is also chronic in the suspect's native Middle East.

In a democracy, it is axiomatic that contending forces must be willing to settle their differences through compromise, and that dissenters must be willing to abide by the will of the majority even while working to convince the majority that it is wrong.

★

But the notion has gained currency in the America of 1968 that compromise is a dirty word, and that dissenters have the right, even the duty, to win by coercion and disruption what cannot be won by votes and persuasion—so long as the cause is "just."

The trouble is, of course, that the most heinous crimes are committed by dedicated and "sincere" people who are totally convinced that they are acting in a just cause. Robert Kennedy's killer appears to have been no exception.

The suspect's definition of "just" and "unjust" causes is undoubtedly light years removed from that of campus radicals who preach that a man's supreme duty is to his conscience—and whose consciences tell them to sabotage the draft, to close down universities and generally to impose their own views on society by whatever means is required.

But as he listened to the apologists for violence in the pursuit of justice, the accused youth may well have felt that he was among kindred spirits.

Surely it is time to rediscover the virtues of moderation and respect for the law, even as we work to change that law. Otherwise, a fresh face in the White House won't help.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

G-6 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/9/68
Edition: Final
Author: Ernest Conine
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title:

KENSALT

Character:
or
Classification: LA 56-
Submitting Office: Los Angeles
☐ Being Investigated

56-1564-260

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 10 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

*C.C. to B.W.
6/10/68*

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Witness Eliminates Dancer as 'Girl in Polka-Dot Dress'

BY DOROTHY TOWNSEND

Times Staff Writer

Nineteen-year-old belly dancer Kathy Fulmer is "definitely not the girl in the polka-dot dress" sought for questioning in the slaying of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, the witness who caused the search said Saturday.

"She didn't even fit the description," said Sandy Serrano, 20, the Youth for Kennedy worker who reported seeing a dark-haired girl running from the Ambassador Hotel saying, "We shot him!"

The blond-wigged young dancer gave herself up to the Sheriff's Department Friday, saying she believed she might be the girl police are seeking.

Wearing Blonde Wig

Miss Fulmer told officers she had gone to the Kennedy election victory celebration at the hotel wearing a green dress and a polka-dot scarf. She also wore the blonde bouffant wig, she said.

But Miss Serrano described the young woman she saw as dark-haired and wearing a white dress with small polka-dots.

"You've got to be color-blind to think that's the girl," Miss Serrano said after seeing the dancer.

Miss Serrano was one of a number of witnesses questioned by police following the fatal shooting of Sen. Kennedy. Some said they saw the man they identified as the assassin with a girl in a white dress before the shooting.

An all-points bulletin for the mystery girl was issued by police shortly after noon Wednesday.

Three young women claimed to be the girl in the white dress. Two turned themselves in to police, who refused to give information about

them because of a court-ordered news blackout.

The third was Miss Fulmer, who called Sheriff Peter J. Pitchess' office Friday afternoon. Pitchess said she "seemed sincere in wanting to eliminate herself as someone who was involved (in the murder)."

All three were released without charge.

Detectives at Rampart Police Division and at the sheriff's office said Saturday no other women have come forth claiming to be the polka-dot dress girl.

Miss Serrano, one of the most publicized witnesses

at the Ambassador, said Saturday she is upset that "some people ask if I am a nut."

"I saw what I saw," she said. "At the time I didn't know anything had happened. I was calm."

She said she thinks she did "what Robert Kennedy would have wanted me to do—say what I saw."

She said she has been shown "movies" taken at the hotel following the shooting and that the FBI has questioned her.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-B Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/9/68
Edition: Final
Author: Dorothy Townsend
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or
Classification: LA 56-
Submitting Office: Los Angeles
☐ Being Investigated

56-1564-265

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 10 1968	
FBI—LOS ANGELES	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Pleading, Next Step in Sirhan Case, Is Three Weeks Away

BY JERRY COHEN
Times Staff Writer

Barring the unforeseen, Los Angeles County Superior Court Case No. A233421 must wait three weeks for a new development.

The case bearing that number contains the murder charge against the young Jordanian immigrant accused of slaying "Robert Francis Kennedy, a human being."

After Sirhan Bishara Sirhan's indictment late Friday, Superior Court Judge Arthur Alarcon set June 28 for Sirhan's plea to the charge.

He did so during the 24-year-old suspect's arraignment, one of the most unusual and tightly secured court proceedings ever held in this country.

So strict were security precautions that the "court" actually was taken to Sirhan, rather than Sirhan to the court.

The arraignment was held in the County Jail chapel; an altar served as the judge's bench.

Sheriff's deputies and about 100 reporters—even the judge himself—were searched before being admitted.

Sirhan, under heavy guard, entered in a wheelchair. He suffered a

sprained ankle, plus a broken finger and bruises, when subdued in the Ambassador Hotel after Wednesday's fatal shooting.

The tight security was compatible with the massive effort of Los Angeles city and county law enforcement chiefs to prevent an incident that could mar the legal record in the wake of the second Kennedy assassination in five years.

Judge Alarcon added another element to this effort Friday in a three-and-a-half-page order, strictly limiting comment on the case by all persons connected with it and by public officials.

After the arraignment, A. L. Wirin, chief counsel here for the American Civil Liberties Union, complimented court and law enforcement officials for their care in protecting Sirhan's constitutional rights.

Wirin, who had been invited to observe court proceedings, was, in turn, praised by Judge Alarcon "for dedication in this case and concern for the defendant's constitutional rights."

However, the judge rejected Wir-

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-B Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/9/68
Edition: Final
Author: Jerry Cohen
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title: KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-156H-262

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 10 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

in's request that "one or more outstanding lawyers" be appointed to defend Sirhan because the accused is not satisfied with the public defender.

But the judge noted that the rejection was only for "this time" and that the motion might be reconsidered later.

The site of future courtroom proceedings remained uncertain Saturday.

Asked if Sirhan's pleading also will be held in the jail chapel, Presiding Superior Judge Donald B. Wright said that, as of now, "I've not the vaguest notion."

However, he said, he did not "anticipate" such an unusual site would be designated for future court proceedings.

He indicated they probably will be shifted to the Hall of Justice—but with no relaxation in security.

As Wirin passed Sirhan at the end of Friday's 38-minute arraignment, the suspect hissed to him: "Money, money."

Wirin explained Saturday that Sirhan was reminding him of his request about the disposition of four \$100 bills confiscated after his arrest.

Wirin said Sirhan had asked that \$300 be turned over to his mother, Mrs. Mary Sirhan, with whom he lived in Pasadena.

He asked that most of the remainder be made available to him to buy personal necessities in jail.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Assassins Prey on Those Seeking Change

Presidential candidates henceforth will be guarded by the Secret Service, but the tradition of violence and of the gunman remains—feeding the new era of political assassination.

But still there is the tradition of violence and of the gunman feeding the latest era of political assassination. The danger remains — especially, it seems, for those who speak out for change. These, observed NAACP leader Charles Evers last week, do so at risk of their lives.

The bloody history of the United States has included the assassinations of four Presidents: Lincoln, 1865; Garfield, 1881; McKinley, 1901; and John F. Kennedy, 1963.

There was an attempt on President Truman's life in 1950 and

attempts to murder two Presidents-elect: Lincoln in 1861 and Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1933. Theodore Roosevelt was wounded in another attempt while campaigning for the presidency in 1912.

The first time an assassination was attempted against a President of the United States was on Jan. 30, 1835, when a crazed house painter shot at but missed President Jackson, who was attending a state funeral at the time.

There were thousands of lynchings in the South. The gun ruled the West. Blood was spilled in the labor struggles in the industrial East.

Civil rights murders occurred regularly in the early 1960's—virtually all unpunished. Hundreds of persons have been killed or injured

in the ghetto uprisings of recent years.

Among the political assassinations that have shaken the nation since 1963:

• Medgar W. Evers, 37, field secretary for the NAACP, shot in the back as he stepped from his car at his home in Jackson, Miss., June 12, 1963.

• President John F. Kennedy, 46, shot to death during a Dallas motorcade, Nov. 22, 1963. Lee Harvey Oswald, his alleged killer, himself was murdered two days later.

• Malcolm X, 39, killed by a band of gunmen in a Harlem hall, Feb. 21, 1965.

• Dr. Martin Luther King, 39, felled by a sniper as he stepped out of his Memphis motel room, April 4, 1968

• Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

G-4 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/9/68

Edition: Final

Author:

Editor: Nick B. Williams

Title:

KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-156H-263

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 10 1968	
FBI—LOS ANGELES	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

THE GALLUP POLLPublic Sees Gun Controls
as Key Curb to Violence

GEORGE GALLUP

PRINCETON, N.J.

A special nationwide survey conducted Wednesday, the day Sen. Robert F. Kennedy was shot, shows the public calling for the registration of all firearms as the best way to curb violence in our society.

President Johnson the same day said he was appointing a commission of distinguished citizens to investigate both the circumstances and causes of physical violence of all kinds in the United States. He appealed to Congress to pass laws that would bring the traffic in guns to a halt.

Trained Gallup interviewers talked to a national sample of 442 people in a special telephone survey conducted Wednesday night.

These two questions were asked first:

What do you think are the causes of violent behavior in this nation?

What steps do you think should be taken to prevent such violence in the future?

In terms of causes, the public chiefly blames our complex society; the fact that the country has waited too long to tackle the basic causes of racial, ethnic and religious prejudice; poor discipline in the home; a lack of respect for authority among youth; a disregard for God and religion.

Here are the steps proposed as ways to help prevent violence in the future:

1—Stricter gun laws (laws to keep guns out of the hands of criminals, the mentally disturbed, minors).

2—Stricter law enforcement (including more police, less leniency on part of courts).

3—Greater security for candidates (including appropriate changes in presidential campaigning).

4—Remove programs of violence from TV.

5—Improve parental control (including courses for parents on how to rear children).

6—Encourage a greater awareness of the importance of ethical behavior (including courses in schools).

7—Improve environmental conditions, such as jobs, education and so forth.

Among those who say "greater security for candidates" are some who think the present type of campaign "barn-storming" should be replaced by other safer ways of campaigning.

As a matter of fact, majority sentiment has been found consistently in favor of a plan whereby the candidates would confine most of their campaigning to TV and radio appearances.

For three decades the voice of the majority of people in this country regarding gun laws has gone unheeded by Congress.

On May 1, 1938, almost exactly 30 years ago, the Gallup Poll reported that 84% of all adults favored a law requiring all owners of pistols and revolvers to register with the government. In the latest survey (1967), 85% would still back such a law.

As of this writing, broad anti-crime legislation has been passed by Congress, including controls over interstate sale of handguns.

But the public, gunowners and nonowners alike, would go much farther than this bill. They favor a law requiring the registration of all guns, a law banning the sale of all guns through the mails, and strict restrictions on the use of guns by persons under 18 years of age.

Record of Purchaser

A law requiring the registration of guns would not prohibit a person from owning a gun—either for sport or protection—but would require that a record be made of the name of the gun purchaser. The purpose of such a law would be to keep guns out of the hands of persons with a criminal record.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

G-2 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/9/68
Edition: Final
Author: George Gallup
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or
Classification: LA 56-
Submitting Office: Los Angeles
☐ Being Investigated

56-1561264

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 10 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

e to Bu
6/10/68

5
turbed, and others unfit to handle
guns.

Three persons in 10 think only one man was involved in the assassination of Sen. Kennedy, but a greater number, four in 10, think others were involved.

The views expressed at the time of the latest survey, in fact, are closely comparable to those recorded immediately following the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in November, 1963.

The question asked and results:

Do you think one man was responsible for the assassination of Sen. Kennedy, or do you think others were involved?

One man responsible	30%
Others involved	40
No opinion	30

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

THE FINAL IRONY

(C) 1968 New York Times News Service

WASHINGTON—The final and bitter irony in the murder of Robert Kennedy is that it virtually assures the nomination of Hubert Humphrey and Richard Nixon, the old guard he came into the Presidential election to defeat.

His brother's death was different. It liberated political forces which put over many of the social and economic programs he could not get accepted in life. The price was high, but there was at least some consolation in the betterment of the public life.

No such compensation is likely to result from this latest tragic sacrifice. Instead of the new men he wanted for a new age, we are getting the two most familiar candidates in the race. Instead of new policies for Vietnam, we are offered more of the same from Humphrey and even more bombing from Nixon.

Instead of reassuring the dissatisfied elements of the nation, we are rewarding the satisfied. It might, of course, have happened anyway, even if Robert Kennedy had lived, but at least he would have been around to keep fighting for revision.

Kennedy was essential to Nelson Rockefeller's campaign. The New York governor's best hope lay in the Republican Party's fear of Kennedy. The Republicans have to choose their candidate

before the Democrats decide.

So long as Kennedy was in the race, there was always the fear that Nixon might not defeat him, whereas Rockefeller might. But with Kennedy gone, this factor is removed.

Also, the assassination has dramatized again the issue of civil disorder and increased the popular demand for more police and more security in the cities, and this has always

been one of Nixon's major programs. Here again the prospect is for conservative programs to deal with radical problems.

Even the period of mourning helps both Humphrey and Nixon. It has imposed a moratorium on public campaigning, which is the main field of activity for Rockefeller and Senator McCarthy but has left Humphrey and Nixon free to work quietly with their natural allies, the state and county chairmen and the other pros, who will dominate the two conventions.

One of Senator Kennedy's last acts was to appeal to Senator McCarthy to join forces on behalf of the Vietnam policies they favored and against the policies of Humphrey and Nixon, but even the delegates Kennedy won in the Indiana, Nebraska and California primary elections are now likely to go to Humphrey

rather than to McCarthy.

All of this is true despite the fact that the Kennedy-McCarthy combined vote in the primary elections amounted to an impressive criticism if not rejection of the Vietnam policy Humphrey supports. Thus, only a spectacular upsurge of public opinion in favor of McCarthy and the policies he and Robert Kennedy supported could stop the trend.

Probably the only thing that could bring this about would be a dramatic campaign by McCarthy in July, backed by Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts. There is just the chance that the assassination will provoke a revulsion against all violence, including the violence of the war, and lead to a demand for new men and new policies. No doubt McCarthy will be trying, after the moratorium, to inspire precisely this result, and the

backing of the last remaining son of the Kennedy family would obviously help.

This possibility has not been overlooked by the Humphrey supporters, who are already suggesting that Edward Kennedy would make a good vice presidential running mate for Humphrey. A McCarthy-Kennedy ticket might seem a better way to support the policies Robert Kennedy came into the race to endorse, but here again the irony of politics

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

C-10 Herald Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/9/68
Edition: Final
Author: James Reston
Editor: Donald Goodenow
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or
Classification: LA 56-
Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-1564-265

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED

JUN 10 1968
FBI - LOS ANGELES

intervenes, for it is unlikely that the Democratic party would want to put two Roman Catholics on the same ticket.

Nobody, however, can tell at this point what the public mood will be after the emotions of the past week. The American spirit is profoundly disturbed. The assassination has produced a national act of confession and a spasm of self criticism and eloquent pleas for a new sense of purpose and direction.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

CONGRESS**Crime-Control Bill**

The controversial crime-control bill approved earlier by the Senate was rammed through the House on the day Sen. Robert F. Kennedy died—retaining provisions authorizing wiretaps by law enforcement officers with court approval.

The steamroller demands for "law and order" from the floor overrode Chairman Emanuel Celler of the House Judiciary Committee, who sought to knock out the wiretap authorization and the Senate-approved erasure of recent Supreme Court decisions erecting safeguards against the extraction of confessions from criminal suspects.

The Senate, pushed by "hardline" members who argued that the Supreme Court had handcuffed law enforcement officers by restricting the admissibility of confessions, eased the rules under which state courts could receive confessions in evidence, and the House concurred.

Sen. Kennedy's assassination was an emotional factor driving the anti-crime bill swiftly through the House. The hardliners stood behind Rep. John B. Anderson (R-Ill.) who declared:

"Let no watery sentiment inhibit the judgment we make this afternoon. He won cheers from the

House floor for opposing Celler's effort to gain reconsideration of the wiretapping and anti-court clauses in the anti-crime bill.

Chairman Celler tried to send the anti-crime bill back to a joint House-Senate conference committee, where he hoped to redraft the section which emasculated the Supreme Court's rulings on confessions over the past decade. The vote against that was an overwhelming 317 to 60.

That rejection opened the way for a Republican-sponsored motion to pass the anti-crime bill as it came from the Senate, and to send it to the White House as drafted by the hardline advocates.

Rifles, Shotguns Exempt

The anti-crime bill prohibits interstate mail-order sales of handguns, but specifically does not prohibit such traffic in rifles and shotguns.

Over-counter sales to minors and non-residents are also banned in the gun-control section.

President Johnson said he was dissatisfied with the gun-control law as passed and suggested that Congress write a more effective one.

The Congress quickly approved legislation to extend Secret Service protection to presidential candidates after Sen. Kennedy was slain.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

G-4 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/9/68
Edition: Final
Author:
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title: KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-1564-266

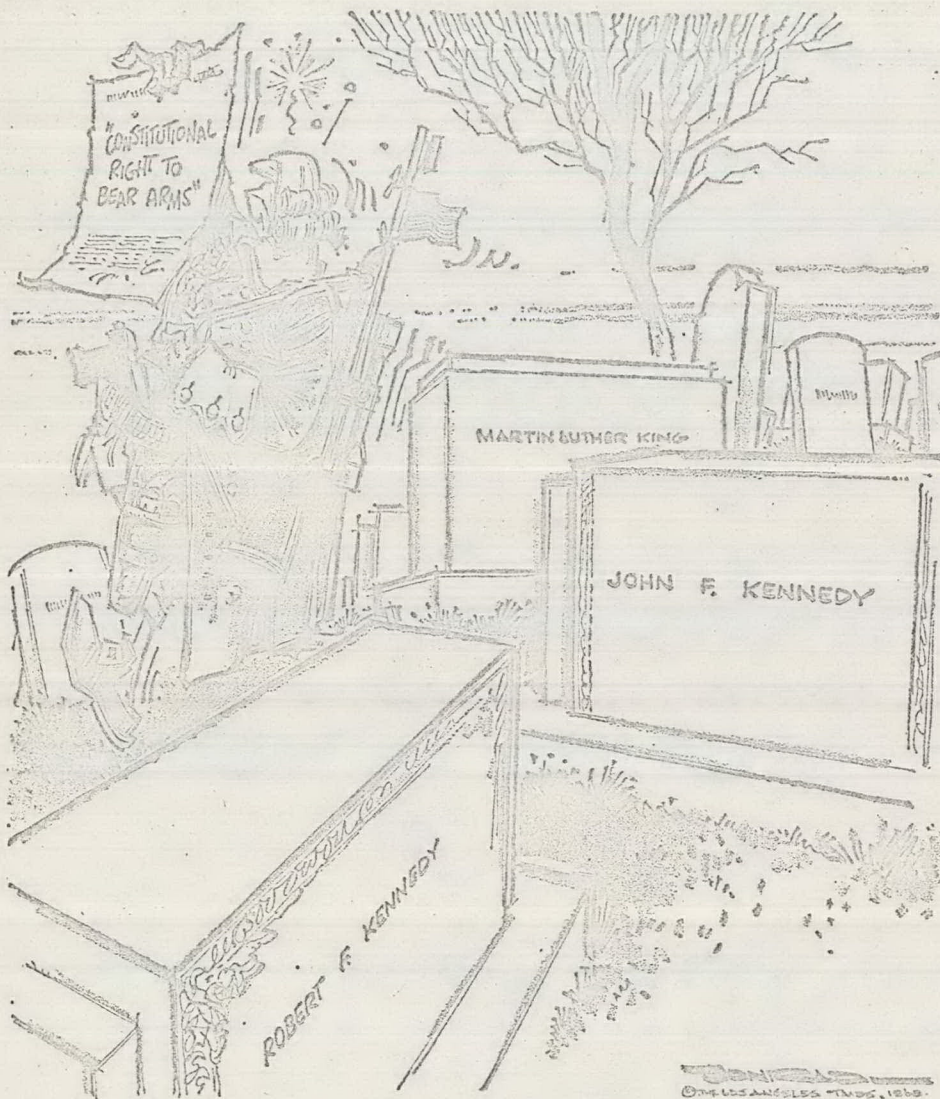
CC:

Bd

6/10/68

f

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)



Land of the Free . . . Home of the Brave

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

G-6 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/9/68
 Edition: Final
 Author:
 Editor: Nick B. Williams
 Title: KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

cc:
 BW
 6/10/68

56-156A-267
 SEARCHED INDEXED
 SERIALIZED FILED
 JUN 10 1968
 FBI - LOS ANGELES

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

When a Good Friend Dies the Memories Linger

BY ART BUCHWALD

When a friend dies, and Sen. Robert F. Kennedy was a friend, thoughts come to you in hazy film sequences, not in any particular order.

The camera pans across the sweeping lawn at Hickory Hill and Bobby Kennedy is walking alone in deep thought. Suddenly he picks up a football and tosses it to his 12-year-old son David. Two minutes later all the guests are in a fierce touch football game with the Kennedys, including Ethel, playing as if it were the most important match in the world. Fadeout.

★

Closeup. Bobby in black tie at a party talking intensely about the future of the country. Pointing his finger and saying, "We've got to find an answer to the problems of the nation, not only for us but for our children and our grandchildren. We can't go on the way we're going." Fadeout.

Wide angle shot of the library. It's the night before Bobby is going to announce he's getting into the presidential race. Ted Sorensen reads a draft of the announcement which starts, "I have decided to run for President of the United States." Bobby, laughing, "Aw Ted, do I really have to say that?"

Cut to the Colorado River. Bobby is on a rubber mattress riding the rapids. The rest of the party is in the rafts. The boatman yells, "Sen. Kennedy, don't take the next rapids. They're too dangerous." Bobby won't get back in the boat. The people in the raft yell, "Don't do it, Bobby." Bobby, a glint in his eye, takes the rapids. He makes it, and everyone cheers.

Cut to campfire in the Grand Canyon. Bobby talking about the

plight of the Indians that live in the area and how ignored they are by the rest of the country. He speaks with deep feeling.

Pan to Hyannis Port. A sailboat race. Bobby is the skipper of a two-man crew. Two 14-year-olds in another sailboat slice across the bow and Bobby in a fury yells, "I've got the right of the way." They yell back, "Tough luck," and Bobby shouts, "I'm protesting to the judges." A crew member says, "That should take the wind out of their sails." Bobby says, "You don't joke when you race." Silence for the rest of the trip.

Closeup shot of Bobby wrestling with his children, on the rug; long shot of Bobby walking along the beach alone at dusk.

Fade in on Bobby sitting on the dining room floor with the phone to his ear, chewing out one of his staff for something they shouldn't have said. "I'm the only one in American politics who ever had both labor and business against me."

★

Bobby at the funeral of a television producer killed in Jordan, comforting the widow.

Tight shot of Bobby discussing jokes for a Gridiron speech. "You know I can't say THAT about Lyndon."

Bobby and Ethel. Ethel and Bobby, Bobby and Ethel, Ethel and Bobby. The images go so fast, it's hard to fix them in your mind.

And finally, the last scene, only this time the camera is on a small television screen and you stare in disbelief as your friend is lying on the floor of a hotel kitchen corridor in Los Angeles. Somehow you know without seeing the printed titles that it is THE END.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

G-7 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/9/68
Edition: Final
Author: Art Buchwald
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title: KENSALT

Character:

or

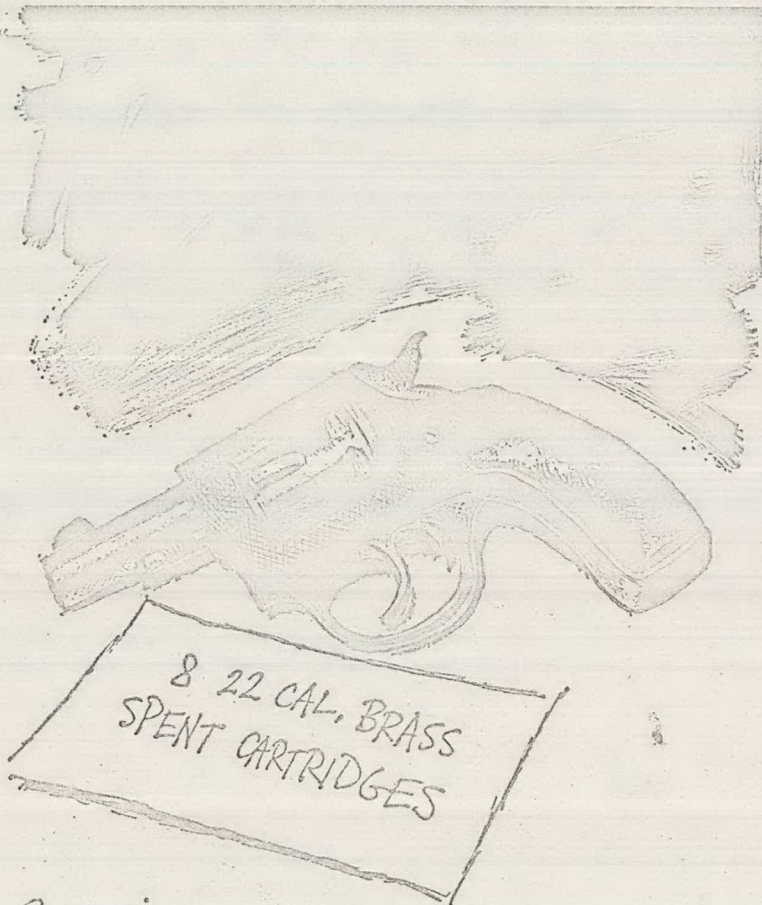
Classification: LA 56-

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-56A-268
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUN 10 1968
FBI - LOS ANGELES

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)



INTERLANDINO 6/9/68, LOS ANGELES TIMES

Eight More Good Reasons for
Stronger Gun Legislation!

(Indicate page, name of
newspaper, city and state.)

G-7 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/9/68
Edition: Final
Author:
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title:
KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-156H-269

cc: *Bu 6/10/68*
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUN 10 1968
FBI - LOS ANGELES

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Justice Staff Pays Tribute to Kennedy

WASHINGTON (AP) — Several hundred staff members of the Justice Department remembered Sen. Robert F. Kennedy Saturday in the courtyard of the building where he started his public career as a junior lawyer in 1951.

Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark, who served as assistant attorney general when Kennedy held the top office for more than three years, reminded former co-workers and friends that soon "Bob Kennedy will pass this place which he loved so well for the last time."

Clark told the government officials and workers that "Robert Kennedy stood for life as few of us have and this is how we must remember him."

Former Solicitor General Archibald Cox spoke of the late senator's "love for his fellow men" and belief in the capacity of his fellow men.

The chauffeur who drove official cars for the last nine attorneys general recalled his early experiences with Kennedy. Thomas H. Williams remembered that before "somebody gave the Kennedys a big dog named 'Brumus,' who was bigger than both of us, the attorney general sat with me in the front seat."

Williams recalled that one day, while the limousine was pulled up for a traffic light, he heard a nearby motorist ask out loud, "Who are those two little boys in the front seat of that big car?"

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-10 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/9/68

Edition: Final

Author:

Editor: Nick B. Williams

Title:

KENSALT

Character:

or

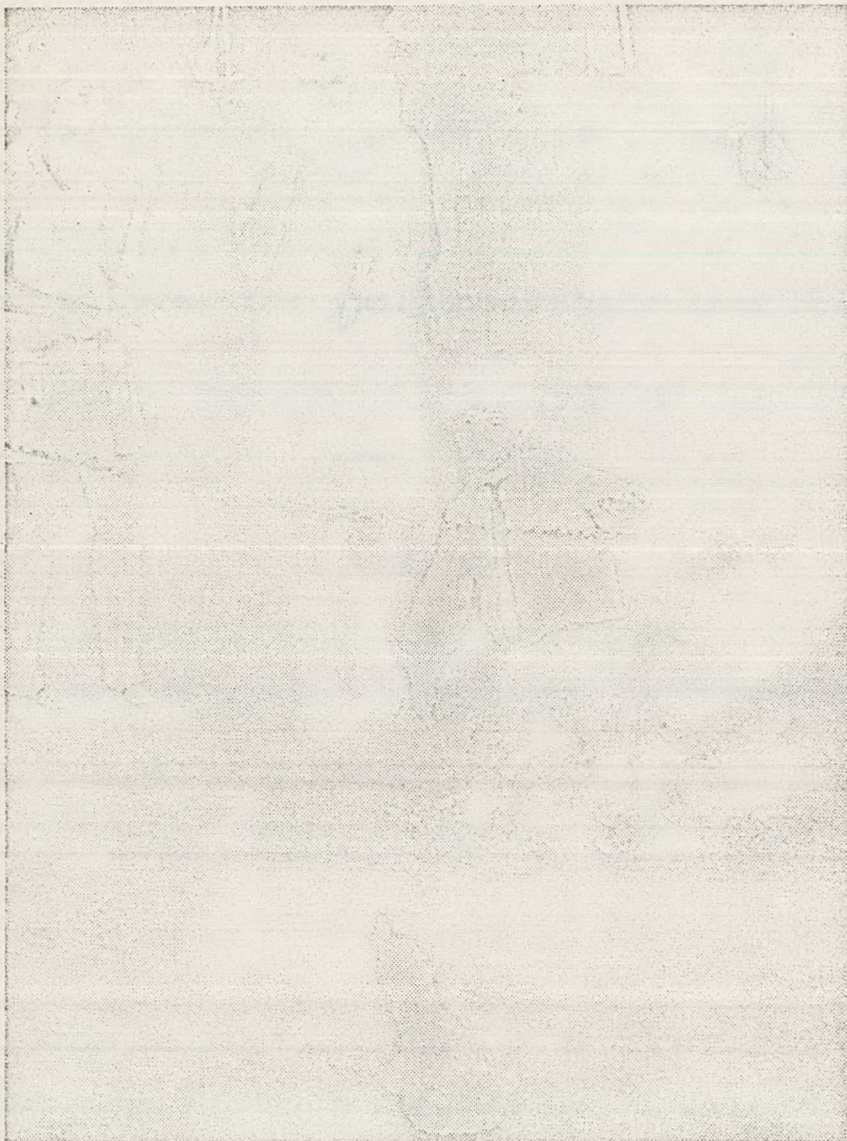
Classification: LA 56-

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-1564-278
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUN 10 1968
FBI - LOS ANGELES

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)



FLOWER FOR PRESIDENT KENNEDY — John Kennedy Jr. places a flower on the grave of his father, President John F. Kennedy. Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy, Caroline and John walked to the grave after the burial of the children's uncle, Sen. Robert Kennedy, at nearby site.

(A) Wirephoto

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-1 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/9/68
Edition: Final
Author:
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title: KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56--

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-1564-271
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUN 10 1968
FBI - LOS ANGELES

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Grieving Ethel Kennedy Holds Own Tears, Consoles Others

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Through-out a day and long night of public grieving, Ethel Kennedy never cried as she followed her slain husband to the grave.

"We'll cry later," she told a friend after tragedy struck her husband.

Like Jacqueline Kennedy four and a half years ago when John F. Kennedy was assassinated, the widow of Robert F. Kennedy bore her ordeal with upright courage.

As she left the grave site after kissing the dead senator's coffin in farewell, Ethel Kennedy was on the brink of tears but they didn't fall.

She walked in numbed fashion, placing one foot carefully in front of the other. She clutched the American Flag which had covered the casket to her chest.

Thanks President, First Lady

She paused to speak to President and Mrs. Johnson and thank them for their consideration during the days of her tragedy.

Then she summoned her children to her and took her leave—straight and unweeping to the end.

Aboard the 21-car funeral train bearing the body of her husband to Washington, Mrs. Kennedy consoled her friends and tried to keep their spirits up. Some she embraced, others she gave a hand clasp, another was patted on the cheek.

"I haven't seen you for so long," she would say to one. "You mustn't go home tonight."

To another, she said, "It was so nice you were able to make it."

Newsmen were thanked for their presence, leaving many of them choked and tearful as she passed.

She embraced Mrs. Martin Luther

King, who was also widow by an assassin.

"My friend, my friend," Mrs. Kennedy said softly to Mrs. King.

Her stoic courage showed as well at the Requiem Mass for her slain husband.

She sat quiet and composed in the great neo-Gothic cathedral where six cardinals, 18 archbishops and more than 200 priests conducted a solemn Mass for her husband.

She wore black and a thin black veil covered her face and her short blonde hair. She watched intently as the ritual of her church unfolded around the polished African mahogany coffin where the body of Sen. Kennedy lay.

But now and then a noise behind her, a cough, the creak of a wooden pew, would catch her ear and she would turn her head and then turn back.

Instead of crying, she tried to comfort the friends who gathered Friday night at her six-room apartment overlooking the United Nations building and the East River.

Takes Care of Visitors

Although there were three maids to help, it often was Ethel Kennedy who left the cheerful yellow living room with its green carpeting and white couches to find coffee and cake or drinks for her visitors.

Five hours earlier, when the last of the thousands of mourners had passed the bier of her husband, Ethel Kennedy paid her own last visit.

She stayed in the towering church for almost 40 minutes, but it was not the private time she had hoped it would be. A television camera focused on her face and caught the lines of pain and hurt it bore.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-C Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/9/68
Edition: Final
Author:
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title:
KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUN 10 1968
FBI - LOS ANGELES
56-1564-272

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Two Workmen Dig Grave for Senator Near His Brother's

Exclusive to The Times from a Staff Writer

ARLINGTON, Va.—The opening was just a few feet away from two saucer magnolia trees and 60 feet southeast of the black headstone marking the site where President John F. Kennedy is buried.

George Lyons, 31, of Washington, and Pat Prather, 21, of Falls Church, Va., did the digging. Prather said:

"He was young and I'm young, too. It means a whole lot for me to do this. It was like he was one of our generation."

Starting at 6 a.m., Lyons and Prather dug in a rectangle 44 inches by 100 inches. It took them five and a half hours to dig down through red and gray clay to the 4½ foot depth.

While they dug, an endless stream of Army officers conducting dress rehearsals, representatives of the Kennedy family overseeing the arrangements, and officials of the Arlington National Cemetery made continual checks to see that everything was done just right.

McNamara Helps Select Site

The site for Sen. Robert F. Kennedy's grave was selected Friday by Robert S. McNamara, former secretary of defense; Mrs. Paul Mellon, a friend of the Kennedy family and the landscape architect for the grave site, and Defense Department officials.

The grave was dug by hand in order that a minimum of damage be done to the landscaping. Lyons, a tractor driver, and Prather, a part-time office worker at the cemetery and business administration student at East Carolina College, were given the honor of digging the grave as outstanding employees at the cemetery. Lyons is a Negro; Prather is white.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-C Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

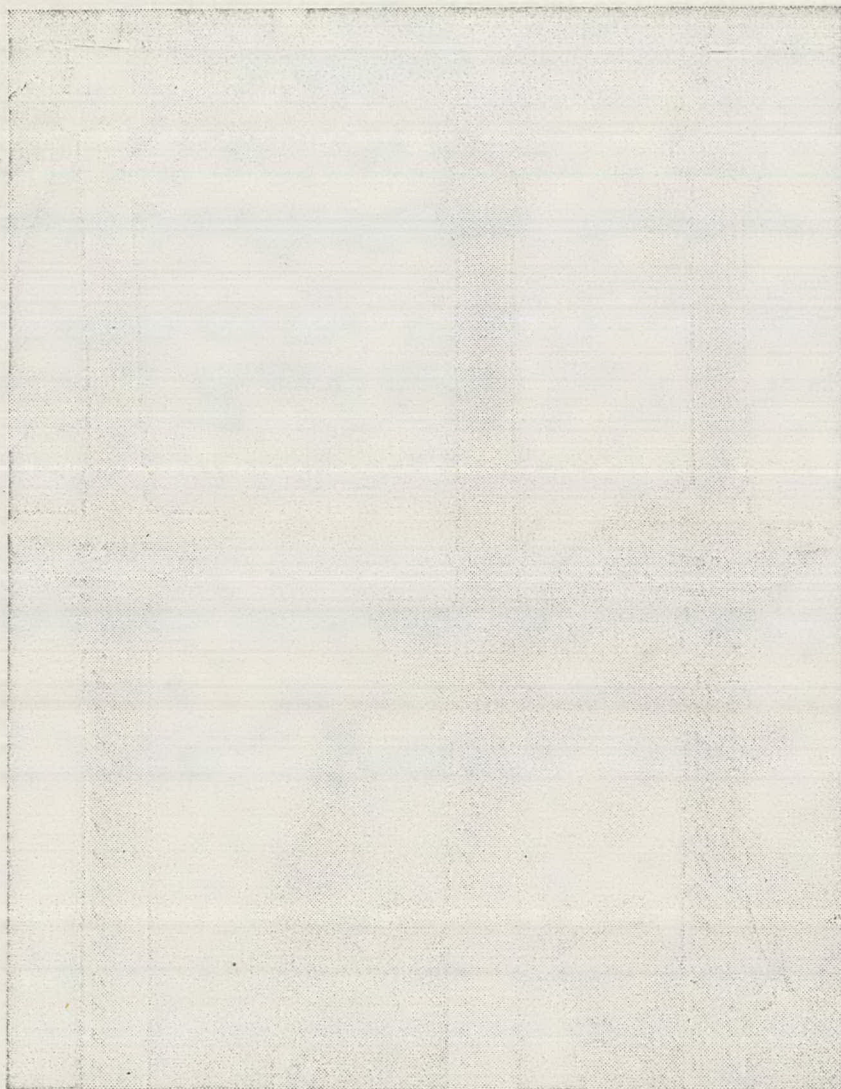
Date: 6/9/68
Edition: Final
Author:
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or
Classification: LA 56-
Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-1564-273
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUN 9 1968
FBI - LOS ANGELES

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)



MOTHER MOURNS—Mrs. Rose Kennedy, who has lost three of her four sons to violent deaths, sits beneath candles during funeral.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-C Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/9/68
Edition: Final
Author:
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title:

KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-1564-274
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUN 9 1968
FBI - LOS ANGELES

cl:
BW
6/12/68

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

SAYS HE HAD INVITATION**Man Arrested at Cathedral
With Empty Gun in Briefcase**

NEW YORK (UPI)—A printing company salesman who said he had been invited to Sen. Robert F. Kennedy's funeral was seized by police at the entrance to St. Patrick's Cathedral Saturday when they found an unloaded revolver in his briefcase.

Police took the man, identified as Gary J. DeDell, 30, of Syracuse, N.Y., to a nearby station house for questioning by Secret Service agents. They attempted to locate a Kennedy aide who could verify whether DeDell had actually been invited to the services.

A tall, heavy-set man, DeDell was booked later on a charge of carrying an unloaded revolver without a permit, a misdemeanor which carries up to a year in prison.

Once again he said he had been invited to the funeral but when asked by newsmen if he was a friend of the Kennedy family, he said: "Maybe not anymore."

Hearing Scheduled Monday

DeDell was arraigned before Criminal Court Judge J. Howard Rossback Saturday night and bail was set at \$2,000 pending a hearing Monday. DeDell was not immediately able to make bail.

DeDell's court-appointed attorney told the court DeDell carried an official invitation to the services at the time of his arrest.

DeDell was picked up at the doors of the cathedral 15 minutes before President Johnson arrived. Police said everyone with a package of any sort was stopped. DeDell was taken into custody so quickly and quietly that newsmen and others nearby were unaware of the incident.

An unidentified youth of 16 or 17, also believed from Syracuse, was with DeDell.

In Syracuse, police Sgt. Anthony Ciziencki said DeDell had permits for at least half a dozen pistols, one

ARRESTED—Gary DeDell, 30, of Syracuse, N.Y., following his arrest on a charge of carrying a gun into St. Patrick's before funeral services.

(AP Wirephoto)

of which he recently reported stolen. The permits are not valid in New York City, however, without the special approval of the city police commissioner.

Syracuse police, entering DeDell's home with a search warrant, said they found a quantity of ammunition. They said there were framed pictures of Kennedy and Czar Nicholas of Russia, and a Maltese cross hung on the door.

Police picked up a submachine gun with a blocked barrel, two shotguns, two rifles, two pistols, two pellet guns and the ammunition.

Friends of DeDell, a bachelor who lives alone, said he always carried an unloaded gun.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-C Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/9/68
Edition: Final
Author:
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title: KENSAIT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56--
Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-156A-275
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUN 9 1968
FBI - LOS ANGELES

cc:
Bu
6/10/68

Jim

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

PHONES AND MAIL KEEP 30 BUSY IN SENATOR'S OFFICE

WASHINGTON (AP)—On the door of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy's Senate office was a filing card with a typed notice that it was closed to the public for the day.

But inside more than 30 employees were busy answering telephones and opening mail. Most of them were volunteers from other senator's offices.

Even after the dinner hour Saturday four or five were still at work in the office.

Bags of mail were received and opened during the day. Mostly the mail consisted of get-well cards, sent after Kennedy was shot but before he died; Mass cards and sympathy cards.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-C Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/9/68
Edition: Final
Author:
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title:
KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56--

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-1764-276

cc:
Ba
6/10/68

John, Ken

JM

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

The Agony of Gene McCarthy

BY ROWLAND EVANS and ROBERT NOVAK

Sén. Eugene McCarthy, tormented and anguished over the culpability of the American campaign process in the death of Robert F. Kennedy, will radically dilute but almost surely not stop his quest for the presidency.

In the first hours after Kennedy was struck down, McCarthy told confidants of his new, unshakeable resolve to campaign the way he wanted to in the first place: without hoopla, without dealing in personalities, and—as much as possible—without organization. That such a change could lengthen still further the long odds against his taking the nomination from Vice President Hubert Humphrey bothers McCarthy not at all.

But garbled reports of McCarthy's agony have been poured into the

retired with a close associate to a retreat in the Maryland countryside just outside Washington to talk a little and think a lot.

But nobody close to him believes he will quit. McCarthy may be a philosopher-poet preferring contemplation to action, but he is no guilt-ridden, self-doubting Hamlet. Rather, based on his conversations with his inner circle in the 24 hours after Kennedy was shot, this seems the nature of McCarthy's thinking:

Back in snow-covered New Hampshire last winter, McCarthy feels, the campaign was squarely on the issues—Vietnam, domestic unrest, President Johnson's leadership. Lacking any reputation there, McCarthy nevertheless scored a moral victory.

But, McCarthy feels, this issue-oriented victory disappeared into the politics of personality when Kennedy entered the contest after New Hampshire. Although McCarthy believes he trounced Mr. Johnson in the Wisconsin primary largely on the issues, he feels that the President's dropping out of the race obscured that outcome and further personalized the campaign.

Since then, in McCarthy's view, there has been endless talk among press and politicians of delegate counts, media spending, and organizational structure. What is worse to McCarthy is that, after losing to Kennedy in Indiana and Nebraska, he also joined the game.

Though still amorphous by conventional standards, McCarthy's campaign took on a more professional gloss (including a new strong man, the shrewd and competent Washington lawyer, Tom Finney). McCarthy dealt far more in personality, using his stinging wit freely against Kennedy. Thus, in McCarthy's mind, he now shared in the general culpability for the insane state of American politics.



Talk of the Town
Erickson in Atlanta Journal

Washington rumor mill and emerged with this erroneous product: McCarthy, say the rumors, feels a sense of guilt that his waspish, personal attacks on Kennedy in Oregon and California contributed to the murder; therefore, McCarthy will drop out of the presidential race.

In fact, since the shooting, McCarthy has not told anybody he definitely *will* stay in the race. The day that Kennedy died, McCarthy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

G-7 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/9/68
Edition: Final
Author: Evans & Novak
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or
Classification: LA 56-
Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 12 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

*cc to Bu
6/10/68*

56-1564-277

★

The effort succeeded brilliantly with a win in Oregon and a close second in California, more than 15 percentage points higher than his showing in mid-May polls. But, to McCarthy, the result was escalation of the super-heated, irrational atmosphere conducive to a mad young man in Los Angeles firing point-blank at Robert Kennedy.

Thus, although McCarthy's closest political associates are sure he will continue his campaign, they have been informed unequivocally that things will be different. The cotton-candy atmosphere of Oregon and California where McCarthy, the poet-philosopher, giped at Bobby Kennedy's dog, Freckles, will not reappear.

★

It is doubtful if McCarthy will campaign at all for New York's primary on June 18 where 123 delegate candidates pledged to him will battle slates pledged to Kennedy and Humphrey. Nor is it likely that McCarthy will engage in political horsetrading with party pros who backed Kennedy and now wonder whether to jump to McCarthy or to Humphrey.

Thus, based on the strictures of conventional politics, McCarthy will be even less satisfactory to the Democratic establishment today than he was before Kennedy's assassination. In an entertainment-oriented society where style outweighs substance, McCarthy's effort to depersonalize and desensationalize politics seems futile. But the political mood after the Kennedy tragedy is smoky and shapeless, and, just possibly, appropriate to Gene McCarthy's appeal.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Nation Pays Final Honor to Kennedy

Senator Buried Near His Brother After Delayed Funeral Journey

BY ROBERT J. DONOVAN

Times Washington Bureau Chief

ARLINGTON, Va. — After a long day of homage by multitudes, Sen. Robert F. Kennedy was buried in moonlight Saturday night near his brother, President John F. Kennedy. Hundreds of lighted tapers in the hands of the family and friends flickered around the grave.

After a solemn requiem high Mass in St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York Saturday morning, Robert Kennedy's coffin was borne before hundreds of thousands—in Manhattan, along the route of his funeral train and in Washington.

President Johnson, Vice President Humphrey, members of the Cabinet and of Congress and political leaders of both parties were present in St. Patrick's and later rode in the funeral cortege through the darkened capital streets to Arlington.

At the cemetery, in a scene poignantly similar to one already turned into the memory of living

Americans, Sen. Kennedy was laid to rest close to the perpetual flame he had helped to light four years, six months and 14 days ago.

In the prayers that were spoken and the tears shed, friends groped for some meaning to this epic double tragedy. It defied understanding that such a scene could be reenacted so soon, with the same haunting presence of the Kennedy women in their black veils and stately bearing.

Just as the nation mourned 55 months ago when Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy and her daughter, Caroline, kissed the President's coffin in the rotunda of the capital, pangs of grief were felt in the cemetery Saturday night when they kissed Robert Kennedy's coffin. Young

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-1 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/9/68
Edition: Final
Author: Robert J. Donovan
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title: KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-
Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-15641-278

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 10 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

cc to Bureau 6/10/68

John F. Kennedy Jr. and other members of the family, including Mrs. Ethel Kennedy, Robert's widow, also kissed it.

The burial, which was to have taken place at 5:30 p.m., was five hours late because it took more than eight hours to take the trip from New York.

In Newark, Trenton, Philadelphia and Baltimore and in countless other towns, crossroads and fields along the way the train rolled by the somber gazes of tens and perhaps hundreds of thousands of men, women and children.

Son Leads Pallbearers

Kennedy's flag-covered coffin was carried to the burial site by the pallbearers, with Robert F. Kennedy Jr. at the head.

The others were Sen. Edward M. (Ted) Kennedy; Lemoyne Billings, a family friend; C. Douglas Dillon a former secretary of the Treasury; Robert S. McNamara, president of the World Bank; Lord Harlech, former British ambassador to Washington; Ambassador-at-Large W. Averell Harriman; Col. John Glenn, a former astronaut; John Seigenthaler, editor of the Nashville Tennessean; Stephen Smith, a brother-in-

law of Kennedy's; David Hackett, a family friend; Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and James Whittaker, a mountain climber.

Richard Cardinal Cushing of Boston, who officiated at President Kennedy's funeral, was to have conducted the service Saturday night. On the train coming down from New York, however, he felt ill and did not go to the cemetery.

Archbishop Philip M. Hannon of New Orleans delivered the opening prayer. Three other priests spoke brief prayers and then Patrick Cardinal O'Boyle prayed that Robert Kennedy's soul would rest in peace.

Band Repeats Anthem

The band from Harvard University, Kennedy's alma mater, played "America the Beautiful," one of the songs played at President Kennedy's funeral.

Col. Glenn then led the pallbearers in folding the flag that had draped the coffin. When he had snapped it into a tight triangle, he handed it to Edward Kennedy, who then passed it to Joseph P. Kennedy III, Robert Kennedy's eldest son, and to Ethel Kennedy, who clasped it to her breast.

Mrs. Kennedy and Edward Kennedy knelt together by the coffin. The widow touched it lightly, then bowed her head in prayer. Before blessing herself, she leaned forward gently and kissed the coffin. Others in the family followed.

President and Mrs. Johnson spoke quietly to Mrs. Kennedy and the senator. Like the others around the coffin, the President knelt on the ground during prayers. At the close of the brief service, he and Mrs. Johnson were the first to leave.

60 Feet From Brother

The grave where Robert Kennedy was buried is 60 feet down the grassy slope from where President Kennedy lies beside the perpetual flame. As family and guests were departing Saturday night, Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy and her children walked up to the President's grave, knelt in prayer and then placed flowers on his headstone.

Throughout the day, thousands gathered along the 4.6-mile route of the procession from Washington's Union Station to Arlington. Many were baked

by 90-degree heat and then soaked by an evening shower before the train arrived. By the time it pulled in at 9:05 p.m., a full moon had broken through the crowds and the temperature dropped to 75 degrees.

At Union Station, President and Mrs. Johnson were on hand to greet the Kennedy family. They watched as the coffin passed down a red carpet through a military honor guard and was placed in a black hearse.

The cortege left the station with Mrs. Kennedy, Robert Jr. and Edward Kennedy in the front seat of the hearse with the driver.

Cardinal Returns to Boston

A physician and wheelchair were waiting for Cardinal Cushing, word having been sent in advance that he was not feeling well, but he would have none of the wheelchair and drove off in a limousine. He flew back to Boston and said on his arrival there that he felt fine.

The hearse paused briefly on Constitution Ave. in front of the Department of Justice in memory of Sen. Kennedy's years of service there as Attorney General. At the Lincoln Memorial, the hearse again stopped while the Choral Art Society of the District of Columbia sang "The Battle Hymn of the Republic."

Hours before the cortege arrived, Hosea Williams, director of demonstrations at the poor people's Resurrection City near the Lincoln Memorial, led a small delegation to the gravesite. The Rev. Ralph David

Abernathy, leader of the poor people's campaign, attended the funeral services in New York and rode the train to Washington.

The poor people at the cemetery, some dressed in blue denim coveralls, others wearing Mexican sombreros, one wearing a turban and another an Indian feather in his hair, were seated just below the diplomatic corps under the famous Arlington oak tree.

Their place of honor at the cemetery reflected the slain leader's identification with the plight of the poor of this nation.

Waiting for the funeral procession, the spectators already gathered at Arlington could see the long line of lights moving across Memorial Bridge over the Potomac River and then snaking up the hillside to the burial site. Shortly before the hearse arrived, Army officers gave hundreds of tapers to the guests.

The services were short and unpretentious. When they were over and the official party had departed, the coffin was surrounded by an Army honor guard, standing shoulder to shoulder. Nevertheless hundreds of spectators came forward and knelt in prayer. Some of them reached through the legs of the soldiers to touch the shiny mahogany coffin. The coffin was lowered into the ground later.

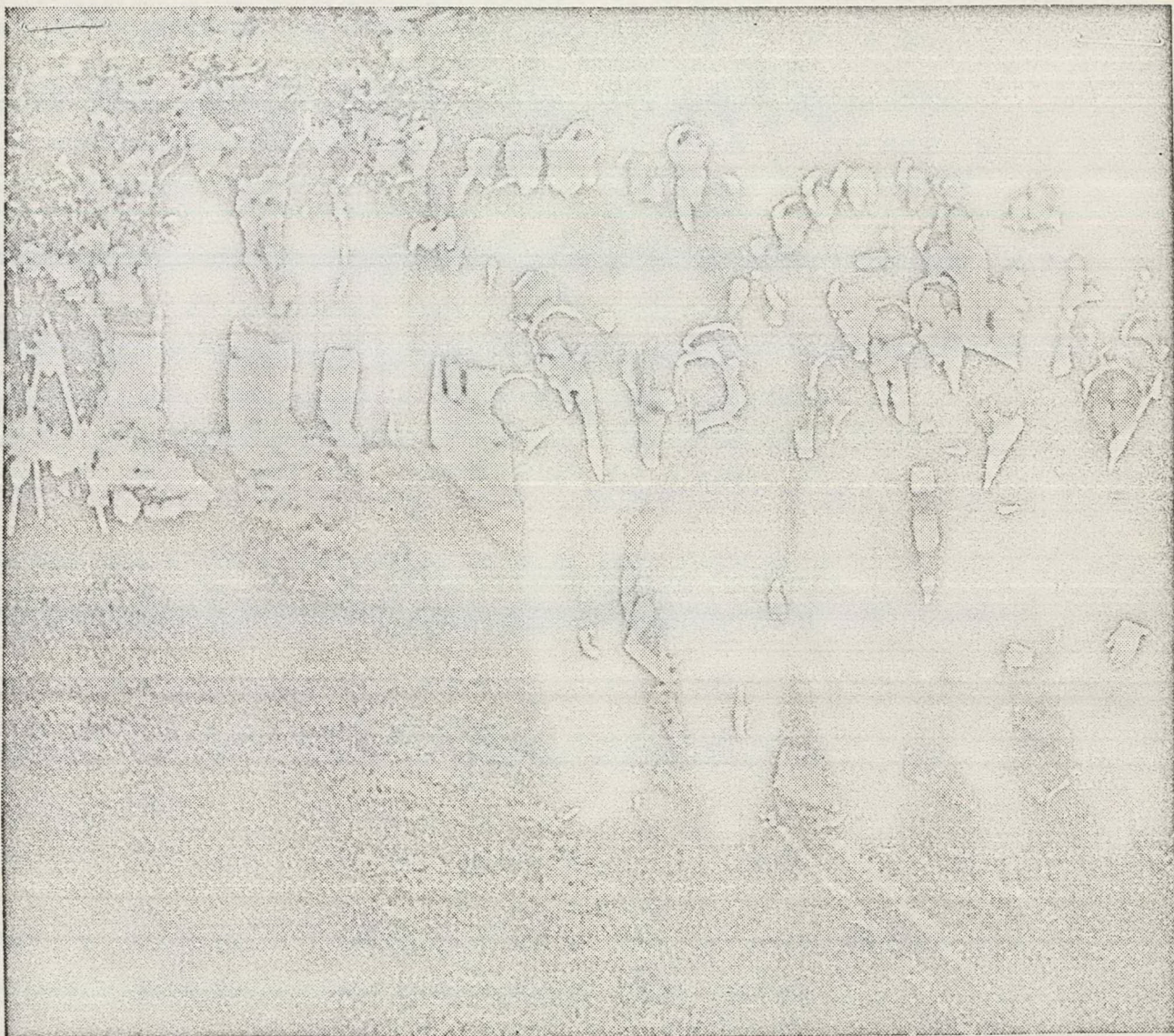
On top of the coffin was a single red poppy, a single sprig of evergreen, a small American flag and a bouquet of yellow roses tied with a yellow ribbon and carrying a single blue political campaign button reading: "Kennedy."



FUNERAL SERVICE—Mrs. Ethel Kennedy is escorted by brother-in-law, Sen. Edward Kennedy during services for Sen. Robert F. Kennedy. UPI Wirephoto



FINAL PARADE — Funeral cortege of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy proceeds down New York's 5th Ave. en route to Pennsylvania Station for trip to Washington. UPI Wirephoto



AT THE GRAVESITE — The casket of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy is carried to the gravesite at Arlington

National Cemetery Saturday night. The senator's son, Robert F. Jr., leads the casket and pallbearers.

Wirephoto

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

The Journey

By RUSSELL BAKER

(C) 1968 New York Times News Service

WASHINGTON, June 8—Robert F. Kennedy's family brought him back to Washington for the last time today by train and megalopolitan America lined the rails to say good-by.

The journey, slowed by accidents along the way and great crowds which often forced the train to slow almost to a stop, lasted from 1:03 p.m. to 9:10 p.m.—more than twice as long as had been anticipated.

Drawn by two jet-black electric locomotives of the Penn Central railroad, the funeral train traveled through an almost unbroken succession of station throngs, urban street crowds and clusters of small town mourners.

In the rural stretches separating the great eastern cities, girls came to the railroad on horseback. Boys sat in the trees. In a desolate swampy section of New Jersey, a lone man knelt in prayer by the trackside. In the loneliest sections, family groups clustered around cars parked in the woods to hold up flags, to wave or to salute.

In many places the crowds ignored unmanned police lines and swarmed dangerously onto adjacent tracks to be closer to the train. This seems to have accounted for the accident at Elizabeth, N.J., in which two persons were killed and another injured when they were struck by a northbound train.

Kennedy's coffin rested on chairs at window level in the last of 21 cars. It was a private car with an old-fashioned observation platform on the rear and, in the old tradition, was draped with black bunting.

From time to time as the train passed through large clusters of people, Kennedy's widow, Ethel, and his brother, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, appeared on the platform to acknowledge the salute of the crowds.

What they saw as they looked out was a picture of America pausing in its Saturday afternoon pastimes and wearing the casual dress that America wears on its day off. The majority of the women seemed to be in shorts or slacks.

The men wore T-shirts or Bermudas, as though interrupted at their lawn work or the shopping.

In many places the local Little League teams stood beside the tracks, sometimes saluting, other times with baseball caps held solemnly over their chests.

At New Brunswick, N.J., a lone bugler on the station platform blew "taps." In a Philadelphia suburb, a marching brass band blew an air in tribute. At Newark, N.J., four women on the platform wore cardboard placards around their necks. Each said: "Fare-

well Robert." At Linden, N.J., two tots, a boy and a girl in sunsuits, held a piece of hand-painted cardboard that said "good-by Bobby."

Aboard the train the Kennedy family did not permit their brief to separate them entirely from their guests. At different times, Mrs. Robert Kennedy, Sen. Edward Kennedy and Joseph P. Kennedy III, the late senator's 15-year-old son, all walked the entire length of the train to speak with the passengers.

"Hello, I'm Joe Kennedy," was the greeting the boy gave each passenger. "I'm glad to meet you."

One man volunteered sympathy. "I'm sorry," he said.

"That's all right," Joseph replied. He seemed at that moment very much like his father.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-3 Herald Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/9/68
Edition: Final
Author: Russell Baker
Editor: Donald Goodenow
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or
Classification: LA 56-
Submitting Office: Los Angeles
☐ Being Investigated

56-1564-279

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 10 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	



Mrs. Ethel Kennedy, center, stands beside hearse bearing husband's body



Son Joseph leads his father's pallbearers as casket is carried to Arlington Cemetery.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-A Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/9/68

Edition: Final

Author:

Editor: Nick B. Williams

Title:

KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-156A-280

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 10 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	



CROWD ON THE ROUTE—A group of nuns joins a crowd on the platform of North Philadelphia Station

in waving a farewell to Sen. Robert F. Kennedy as the funeral train passes on the way to Washington.

(AP) Wirephoto

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-C Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/9/68

Edition: Final

Author:

Editor: Nick B. Williams

Title:

KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-156H-281

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 10 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

*cc to Bu
4/10/68*

AM



MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY—Mrs. Ethel Kennedy, escorted by son, Robert Jr., leaves St. Patrick's following services for Sen. Robert F. Kennedy. Others

include Mrs. Rose Kennedy, left, wearing veil, with Sargent and Mrs. Shriver behind her. Archbishop Terence Cooke, with clasped hands, is at right.

(U) Wirephoto

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Melting Pot Legacy Provokes Strains

LOUIS B. FLEMING

UNITED NATIONS

Tolerance of Violence

There are three threads of violence in the United States.

There is the violence of conspiracy and crime, carefully organized clandestine efforts to change the political or social structure through killing, as appears to be the case in the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, or to manipulate and exploit

Fleming is The Times' correspondent at the United Nations.

masses of people, as appears to have been a factor in the Columbia University demonstrations, or to brutalize a population, as in the operation of the Mafia.

There is the violence of deranged minds, venting an inner fury and disorientation against an unexpected target, as appeared to be the case with Lee Harvey Oswald and may have been the case with Sirhan Bishara Sirhan.

And there is the historic, endemic violence of social frustration, spontaneous in its explosion, always destructive in its practice, often constructive in its accomplishments. It is a force which has proven a major means of enlarging democracy in America since its colonial days. It is now entering a new stage which may achieve for black Americans what it has achieved for minority groups of white Americans in the past.

The three forms of violence have interrelationships that are difficult to identify and evaluate. But there is no doubt that the tolerance of violence, so evident at all levels of American life, can encourage a deranged mind to implement its dark designs.

The violence of conspiracy and crime is not unique to the United States. The violence of deranged minds, directed against public figures, is not unique to America either, but some experts report that no other civilized nation places its public figures in as much personal danger as the United States.

What is unique to America, at least among the developed nations, is a widespread tolerance of violence, in fact, an acceptance of violence as a proven tool for radical change. This has developed because of the gap between preaching and practice throughout our history.

"Americans tend to suffer from chronic historical amnesia," Dr. John Spiegel, director of the Lemberg Center for the Study of Violence at Brandeis University pointed out in a television lecture in Boston last March.

Underlying Social Conflicts

The same underlying social conflicts that motivate groups also motivate disturbed persons, and the assassin often feels that he is acting

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

G-1 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/9/68
Edition: Final
Author: Louis B. Fleming
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or
Classification: LA 56-
Submitting Office: Los Angeles
☐ Being Investigated

56-1564-282
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUN 10 1968
FBI — LOS ANGELES

in a great public cause. The high incidence of causes and conflicts within the United States increases the probability of assaults on public figures.

Dr. Spiegel notes that the melting pot characteristic of the United States, the nation's heterogeneity, produces a constantly increasing number of international and domestic conflicts of concern to minorities within the population, including such recent additions as disaffected Cuban refugees and frustrated Arabs who have lost their homes in Palestine.

For a nation like the United States, which prides itself on its diversity, freedom and relative absence of official coercion, there is no cure for this threat.

On the other hand, history has demonstrated a cure for collective violence: correction of the social processes which prompted it. The cure is not repression.

"The chief social strain in the United States has always been the incompatibility between its democratic ideals and its authoritarian practices," Dr. Spiegel told the American Psychiatric Assn. last month.

"The rights of man, the equality between peoples and the principle of representative government, the main items in the democratic philosophy, have from the birth of our country been pitted against an underlying and largely inarticulate authoritarianism modeled after the European social systems that the American Revolution was presumed to have overthrown."

Excluded Social Groups

Dr. Spiegel defines American authoritarianism as the practice of excluding some social groups from the democratic process as well as the organization of power into a bureaucratic pyramid with the power at the top of the pyramid.

He identifies the "in" group of the democratic society as the "nativists," a group comprised initially of white Anglo-Saxon Protestants in the middle or upper class with power resting only among male adults. Over the years the "reconstructivists," as Dr. Spiegel calls the

excluded groups, have violently assaulted the social order and, more often than not, have succeeded in gaining admittance to the democratic power structure after long and usually bloody struggles. Victory has usually brought conversion of the "reconstructivists" to "nativists" and they pool their efforts to exclude groups remaining outside, like the black Americans.

The great struggle today therefore pits white against black.

"The violence of whites against blacks is primarily against persons, secondarily against property," Dr. Spiegel has reported. "The violence of blacks against whites is directed primarily toward symbolic objects: white-owned property and small white business establishments in the ghetto. Attacks on persons are less frequent."

Heart of Problem

This is the heart of the problem before the President's new commission on violence. The power structure of the nation will be forced to satisfy the legitimate demands of all its people through legal channels in order to justify Mr. Johnson's assertion that "we cannot sanction the appeal to violence no matter what its cause, no matter what the grievance."

Some important work already has been done by scholars on the subject, notably by Dr. Spiegel, and studies of the magnitude and origins of strife in various nations by Prof. Ted Gurr, associate director of the workshop in comparative politics at Princeton University, and by Ivo and Rosalind Feierabend at San Diego State College.

Considerable study also has been focused on the impact of the American setting of violence on the individual, but there are no clear answers yet to this problem. There remains a mystery as to the real effect on the individual of the continuing emphasis on violence in most forms of entertainment, notably television, in the American toy market, unique in the world for its diversity of tools of destruction, and even in the common vocabulary of a nation which, as Dr. Spiegel has noted, wages "war" against poverty and in which angry people say "I'll kill you" whether they mean it or not.

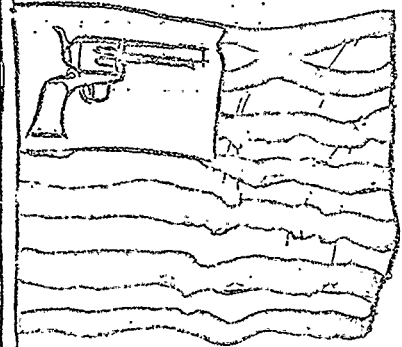
'Imagery More Violent'

"Our imagery is more violent than in any other Western nation," Dr. Spiegel says.

The U.S. obsession with guns, also unique in the world, coupled with the violent imagery produces a tolerance and habituation of violence consciously or subconsciously.

There is no doubt that violence and disorder are on the increase, but the United States is not alone in this respect.

Prof. Gurr has argued that turmoil has exploded in this decade in the



Wicks in Toronto Telegram

United States because deprivation has intensified, and "social conditions increasingly facilitate its violent manifestation."

U.N. Secretary General U Thant has said that he regards "the prevailing mood of violence in the United States and elsewhere as a consequence of the psychological climate created by the Vietnam war."

There is no research evidence to support Thant's assertion. In fact, research by the Feierabends at San

Diego State College found only a "weak" relationship between internal and external aggression, according to an article which they wrote in the May issue of Psychology Today.

They found that the high level of external aggression by both the Soviet Union and the United States is "but one aspect of extensive participation in international affairs" and apparently different from factors which produced external aggression among 65% of the most unstable countries of the world.

But in cold statistics the United States is not one of the most violent nations, though most of the world regards it as such.

10 Avoided Turmoil

Prof. Gurr's work at Princeton has shown that only 10 of the 114 nations he studied avoided civil turmoil in the period from 1961 to 1965.

"Although the United States was not among the 24 polities that experienced what we define as internal war, it ranked 15th among the 95 polities that experienced turmoil," Gurr wrote in the spring issue of The American Behavioral Scientist.

"The United States ranked 42nd among the 114 polities in total magnitude of strife," Gurr added.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

The King's Wood, Angry Colonists the Heritage

ALAN NEVINS

A tendency toward lawlessness was knit into the fabric of American life during our long colonial history from 1607 or 1620 to 1776 by the fact that settlers in America were thousands of miles distant from the

Nevins, the distinguished American historian, wrote this article for The Times.

imperial authorities in London; by the fact also that the settlers wished to exploit the tremendous natural wealth of the rich continent for easy gains while the imperial authorities wished to protect it and regulate its exploitation.

For example, authorities tried to protect the king's wood and save the tall pines for the Royal Navy; the colonists wanted the right to cut them.

Again, Parliament passed laws of trade to protect home manufacturers from colonial competition while reserving the British market to colonial raw products. Such laws were easily flouted by smugglers, with the use of violence.

Duties on Trade

Parliament laid customs duties on trade to collect revenue, used in protecting the colonies against France, Spain and the Indians. Again, smugglers broke the law, often with violence.

The British West Indies wanted a monopoly of the molasses trade to be used for rum; the Yankees smuggled it in from the French, Spanish and Danish islands, again with violence.

Imperial authorities tried to regulate or halt Western settle-

ment to prevent new Indian wars; the colonists broke these regulations with violence.

Racial friction bred violence as slavery spread over the South; riots resulted, other acts of violence.

The age-old friction between debtors and creditors also bred violence. All the new settlements were full of debtors owing money to London, the East, the seaboard. They defied efforts to collect debts, as in Shay's Rebellion, with violence.

Lynching became common about 1830 against Negroes, against gamblers, against horse thieves and others.

Sectional friction bred violence as soon as New England differed sharply from the South or the middle states from the country west of the Alleghenies. Who could enforce the fugitive slave laws? We had mobs and riots in the effort.

Religious differences bred violence. Anti-Catholic feeling was long passionate in Protestant areas and we had anti-Catholic violence in Boston, Philadelphia and other places. Later, anti-Mormon feeling was strong and violent.

Whenever we had a law so unpopular that it was unenforceable, violence broke out. We had many such laws down to the 18th Amendment and the Volstead Act.

It is probably not true that foreigners are more addicted to violence than native Americans. It depends on the country from which they come, its habits and traditions.

Frontiersmen have not always been specially addicted to violence. Again it has depended on special circumstances. Were the laws adequate and enforceable? Were the protections against savage incursions sufficient?

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

G-2 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/9/68
Edition: Final
Author: Alan Nevins
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title:

KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-

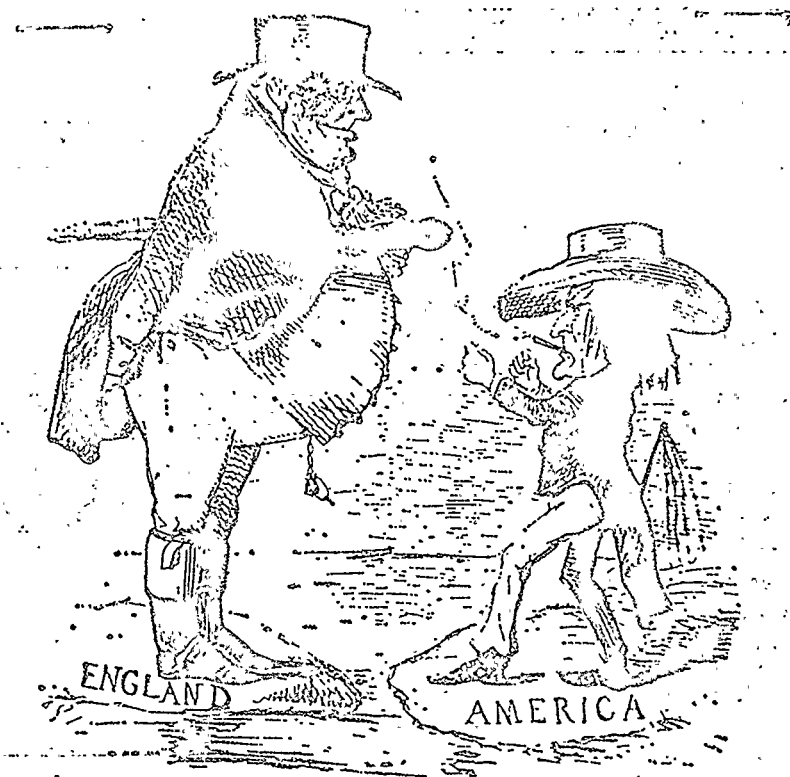
Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

cc: Bureau
6/10/68

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 10 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

56-136H-283



READY TO FIGHT—Brother Jonathan, the forerunner of Uncle Sam, squares off against John Bull in this early cartoon.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Words From Russia Don't Match Moves

RICHARD RESTON

MOSCOW

When America stumbles, there is a need to examine closely the response of the Soviet Union, even if at a moment of supreme national grief.

The United States can live with the withering propaganda fire now coming from Moscow. This savage propaganda—a hangover from the worst Cold War days—will not be either a decisive, or perhaps even an important, factor in the longer-range dispute between the United States and the Soviet Union.

There are other fundamental questions that demand more serious attention at a time like this.

For example, how sophisticated and accurate is the Soviet interpretation of the American political scene? Is this capital likely to take advantage of an apparent political paralysis in the United States, or is it apt to be more cautious and realistic toward complex Soviet-American differences?

The great danger in relations between the two countries is that either Moscow or Washington will miscalculate the intentions of the other. It has happened in the past and only the most extreme care on both sides will prevent it from happening again.

The two capitals do not have to be reminded of the frightening risks that accompany fundamental errors of judgment. But when major policy mistakes are made on the East-West front, through misunderstandings or otherwise, then the global balance of terror is threatened—a prospect far more insidious than any political turmoil in the United States today.

It is easy to assume that the Kremlin will shift its international posture to exploit America's moment of political confusion. But that assumption is wrong, according to the best diplomatic assessment available in this capital.

Even if Moscow wished to turn the American trouble to more than mere propaganda advantage, it would have great difficulty doing so.

The educated argument here is as follows:

Style of Leadership

Risky foreign policy adventures do not fit either the style or the character of the present Soviet leadership. This is a cautious regime. It is a leadership that has shown little taste for innovation in the conduct of both foreign and domestic policy. Indeed, if the ruling politburo has any tendency, it is extreme caution when there is no clear policy option apparent.

With Americans having trouble sorting out their own confused political picture, the Russians are not likely to do anything internationally that might affect that situation adversely.

The feeling here is that the Soviet leadership has the capacity for a sophisticated, accurate judgment of the American political scene. It has always been assumed that Moscow is getting a good and balanced report on the United States from its diplomatic mission in Washington headed by Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin.

Accordingly, there is no reason to think that the Kennedy assassination and the attendant political chaos will influence the state of Soviet-American relations. As one diplomat put it: "Political difficulties inside the United States do not make American foreign policy any less viable in the Soviet view."

The character of this country's leadership is not the only argument against any Soviet mischief-making at the expense of the United States.

Perhaps more important than any other single point is the fact that Moscow is beset with its own internal and external problems. This severely limits the Soviet capacity to maneuver at a time when the United States is preoccupied.

The Soviet Union is faced with a serious ideological challenge from Red China in the East and with a restless, reform-minded East European community in the West.

Cannot Afford Tensions

At home the Kremlin is trying to grapple with major problems as a result of widespread apathy among the younger generation, a small disaffected intellectual group and an

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

G-3 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/9/68
Edition: Final
Author: Richard Reston
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title:

KENSALT

Character:
or
Classification: LA 56-
Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-1564-284
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUN 10 1968
FBI — LOS ANGELES

cc: Bureau
6/10/68

economy which lacks ~~anything like~~ the resilience Moscow would hope for.

The real point about the Russian leaders is that they can hardly afford new East-West tensions at a time when the Soviet Union is desperately trying to sort out its own muddled state of affairs.

Thus on questions of critical international importance, the Soviet Union continues limited cooperation with the United States, for example on the nuclear non-proliferation treaty. It is now negotiating a new two-year cultural agreement with the United States. And it has recently ratified a joint Soviet-American consular convention.

In short, the United States has no monopoly on problems these days. The Soviet Union has its own uncertainties, its own crises, and, if anything, they may be more serious ~~than the troubles in America.~~

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Solemn Crowds Line Tracks for Glimpse of Funeral Train

BY RICHARD DOUGHERTY

Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON—They lined the route of the funeral train by the thousands, all the 231 miles of the mournful journey.

Men, women, children—they stood for hours on earthen embankments, grassy slopes, in tiny back yards, on the porches of tenement houses next to the track, in Little League baseball diamonds, on the tops of cars, on station platforms, in parking lots, in parks and golf courses.

The people stood and waited for the long train with the black locomotive and the black-draped car at the end to say goodbye to Robert F. Kennedy.

It was by all odds the most moving demonstration of grief that Americans could provide a man who was not their President—although it was his wish to follow in the footsteps of his brother and be their president. Tragedy stalked the train which

was itself born of tragedy. Less than half an hour after the 21-car train pulled out of New York, two people were killed in Elizabeth, N.J., by a train moving in the opposite direction on an adjoining track.

Only moments later in Trenton, N.J., a young man climbed atop a box car to watch the Kennedy train go by, touched a live wire and was critically burned.

Ethel Skakel Kennedy, the widow of the slain New York senator, was not told of the tragedies which attended the eight-hour procession through New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and into the District of Columbia.

Within the train there was a kind of festive, almost triumphant spirit. It was the spirit of an Irish wake when big clans gather to mourn one of their own, but also to take comfort and joy from seeing each other and from being together—to reminisce, to tell stories, to joke with one another.

There were 1,146 people aboard the train. There were dozens of Kennedys and Kennedy relatives, hundreds of friends and associates and supporters. There were more than 200 newsmen, but the vast majority of them, too, were friends. It is a Kennedy characteristic to like newspaper people and for newspaper people to like them.

All through the train there was the

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-1 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/9/68
Edition: Final
Author: Richard Dougherty
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or
Classification: LA 56-
Submitting Office: Los Angeles
☐ Being Investigated

6-1564-285
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUN 10 1968
FBI — LOS ANGELES

feeling that something rare was ending with this slow ride through the villages, towns and cities, the brief stretches of countryside which lie along the densely populated corridor between New York and Washington.

When President John F. Kennedy died at the hands of an assassin less than five years ago, there had been Robert Kennedy to hold all of them together, to nourish their hopes of another Camelot.

Now there remained Sen. Edward M. (Ted) Kennedy, the last of the sons of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph P. Kennedy. But Edward Kennedy, in a way which does not reflect on either his qualities or his abilities, does not share the experiences that Robert Kennedy shared with most of those aboard the train.

No matter what the future holds for the youngest Kennedy, the death of Robert marked the end of the line, the end of a collective dream, for those who labored in behalf of his older brothers.

When they looked out the windows of the train and smiled triumphantly at the multitudes, it was almost to say that the last task of their political lives was a fitting climax and one to make them endlessly proud.

Even Mrs. Kennedy Smiles

What she saw, what made Ethel Kennedy smile along with everyone else, was an utterly American sight—and one which gave the lie to talk about the sickness of the nation.

All through the warm, sunny afternoon, the image coming through the windows, was that of a grieving, simple America.

Workmen stood outside at attention in the front. factory doors with work caps held over their hearts. At station after station in smaller communities, Boy Scout and American Legion honor guards dipped their colors and saluted as the train rolled by.

There were small boys leaning against bicycles, Little League baseball teams standing at attention on their diamonds. There were luxuriantly blooming rose bushes on the fences of backyards.

Thousands of Black Faces

In the poorer sections—and railroads run through the poorer sections of America—thousands of black faces lined the route. Black hands waved and made V-for-Victory signs from the porches of ramshackle houses.

At each of the several rivers the train crossed, there were flotillas of small boats, their occupants standing and waving. At Newark, in the middle of the Hackensack River, a fireboat stood in midstream with its complement of firemen at attention and saluting. The name of the boat: the John F. Kennedy.

At Arbutus, Md., four fire engines of the Arbutus Volunteer Fire Department were lined up, gleaming red, before the firehouse and uniformed department members were

at attention in the front.

Most people wore typically American Saturday garb: shorts, T-shirts, sloppy trousers, even bathing suits. There were curlers in the hair of many women, Saturday beards on the faces of men.

The signs some of them held up were different than signs one usually sees in a political year. Two Negro girls outside Wilmington, Del., held a poster which said: "Farewell Bobby." The sign held by a mother and father and their two children on the outskirts of Baltimore read: "The Gebhardts are sad."

Much of the time during the eight-hour journey, the widow of the slain senator stayed in the rear observation car near the flag-draped coffin of her husband.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

CAME FROM OPPOSITE DIRECTION**Train Kills 2 Waiting to See Kennedy Special**

ELIZABETH, N.J. (UPI) — A woman and a man who were waiting for the train carrying the body of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy to Washington were killed Saturday by a train heading in the opposite direction.

Six other persons were injured.

Elizabeth police identified the two persons killed as John Curia and Mrs. Antoinette Severini, 54, who threw her 3-year-old granddaughter to safety on the platform as she and Curia were dragged under the wheels of the train as it thundered through the station.

Earlier in Trenton, N.J., an 18-year-old youth was burned critically when his head touched a high-tension wire as he stood up on a railroad boxcar to view the train carrying Sen. Kennedy's body.

Officials at St. Francis Hospital said Joseph Fausti of Hamilton Township was placed in the intensive care unit with burns over most of his body.

Two runs who witnessed the accident said they were saved because two men told them to get out of the path of the train.

Sister Mary Christine and Sister Grace Michaela of the Sisters of Charity, Elizabeth, said the train was coming full speed.

"He must have been going 80," Sister Michaela said. "He didn't slow down at all."

Sister Christine said there were hundreds of people all over the tracks.

"Many were looking overhead at two helicopters as the train approached," she said, "but it was too late. It was instantaneous."

Sister Christine said she did not see a policeman in the area. "There should have been supervision," she said.

An estimated 4,000 persons had crowded the platforms waiting for the train to pass when a northbound Chicago-to-New York passenger train rounded a curve at Elizabeth and hit the onlookers.

A spokesman for the Penn-Central Railroad said the engineer put on his emergency brakes, but was unable to stop.

The Penn-Central Railroad announced in Philadelphia that all service to New York, Baltimore and Wilmington and suburban areas had been suspended until the train bearing the senator's body passed through the station.

(The Associated Press reported that Frank Mankiewicz, Sen. Kennedy's press secretary, said, "We had made it very clear to Penn-Central Railroad officials that we needed security along the way, especially at the slowdown points where people would rush out and try to get near the train.")

(Mankiewicz said a Kennedy aide told railroad officials after the Elizabeth accident that unless there were guarantees that no more northbound trains would pass, this train would be stopped right then. The railroad agreed to eliminate northbound traffic, he said.)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-C Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/9/68
Edition: Final
Author:
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or
Classification: LA 56-
Submitting Office: Los Angeles
☐ Being Investigated

56-1564-286
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUN 10 1968
FBI - LOS ANGELES

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Slain Senator Mourned in Southland Churches

Several Faiths Join in Cathedral Event; Many Special Services Scheduled Today

BY DAN L. THRAPP
Times Religion Editor

In quiet services, thousands of Southern Californians this weekend echo other programs across the nation in memory of assassinated Robert F. Kennedy.

At St. Paul's Episcopal Cathedral before a subdued crowd Saturday, about 100 worshipers of several faiths paid tribute to the senator, slain here by a gunman after a primary election victory rally last week.

"We gather here to pray for his soul, for his family, and for our nation," said Atty. Edmund G. Brown Jr., 29, son of the former Democratic governor of California. Former Gov. Brown prepared the eulogy and was to have delivered it, but at the last moment he flew to New York to attend principal funeral services at St. Patrick's Cathedral, and his son read the address.

Msgr. Patrick Roche, rector of St. Vibiana Cathedral, delivered prayers and the grace at the St. Paul's service, representing the Roman Catholic archdiocese of Los Angeles. James Francis Cardinal McIntyre also was in New York for the funeral.

Bishop Takes Part

The Very Rev. Lloyd R. Gillmet, dean of St. Paul's, presided, and the Rt. Rev. Robert C. Rusack, suffragan bishop, delivered the benediction.

Brown, in his address, called upon the living to carry on the crusade Sen. Kennedy had advanced.

"Robert Francis Kennedy has laid down his burdens," he said. "It is we, the living, who must pick them up."

He called the assassinated candi-

date "a man of faith and of boundless optimism, who lived for today and hated with a passion the injustices of society." Brown quoted from Mr. Kennedy's remarks:

"My campaign for America is based on a desire to end the divisions within the United States."

Brown said it was Mr. Kennedy's "determination to do something about injustice that turned some against him, and caused others to love him."

"It is time to ask ourselves: What can we do to end violence?"

Cites Kennedy Views

He said Kennedy "did not yield to simplistic solutions," and called his followers "to the long, quiet struggle, year in and year out, against injustice, poverty, disease, and war itself."

Cardinal McIntyre will preside at a 9 a.m. Solemn Requiem Mass today at St. Vibiana Cathedral "for the repose of the soul of Sen. Kennedy."

He also took the unusual step of authorizing a Requiem Mass today "in every parish at any hour convenient for the parishioners."

At Blessed Sacrament Catholic Church, 6637 Sunset Blvd., this Mass will be celebrated at 12:15 p.m., with the Rev. Carroll G. Laubacher, S.J., celebrant, and the Rev. Joseph G. O'Gara, pastor, delivering the eulogy.

At the Masses today in most Catholic churches, memorial prayers will be said for Sen. Kennedy.

Requiem Masses are not generally celebrated on Sunday, or during the Pentecost season, but in this case special permission has been granted.

A Trisagion, or Greek Orthodox

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-B Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/9/68
Edition: Final
Author: Dan L. Thrapp
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or
Classification: LA 56-
Submitting Office: Los Angeles
☐ Being Investigated

56-156H-287
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUN 10 1968
FBI - LOS ANGELES

memorial service, will be offered in all Greek Orthodox churches today, following the regularly scheduled divine liturgy for Pentecost Sunday.

Due to a difference in calendars, the Orthodox churches will observe Pentecost today, a week after most of western Christendom observed it.

A memorial service will be conducted at 11 a.m. today in Second Baptist Church, 24th St. at Grif-fith Ave., according to Dr. Thomas Kilgore Jr., pastor. He is West Coast director for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

Dr. George Lawrence of Brooklyn, an SCLC leader and friend of both Sen. Kennedy and assassinated

Dr. Martin Luther King, will speak.

The Board of Rabbis of Southern California called on all member synagogues to sponsor memorial services over the weekend, and many such programs were scheduled.

Sen. Kennedy was to be memorialized in sermons and prayers today in countless churches of Christian faiths.

Many special musical programs also were prepared in his memory.

A memorial requiem concert will be presented by the Latin American Choir at 3 p.m. today at Primera Iglesia Metodista, 3565 E. 1st St.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Europeans Pay Their Respects to Kennedy

Mourners Offer Prayers and Sign Black Condolence Books in American Embassies

By United Press International

Thousands of Europeans paid last respects to Robert F. Kennedy Saturday with prayers in holy places and signatures in black condolence books placed in American Embassies and consulates.

The upwelling of grief knew no boundaries. It stretched from London to Western Europe and across the Iron Curtain into the Communist nations of Yugoslavia and Bulgaria.

In Vatican City, Pope Paul VI said another Mass for Kennedy and prayed for him with Rome-based American prelates and seminarians.

It was the third Mass Pope Paul has said in his private chapel for Kennedy.

In Belgrade, Premier Mika Spiljak led more than 3,000 Yugoslavs in signing a condolence book for Kennedy in the lobby of the U.S. Embassy.

Prime Minister Todor Zhivkov sent a message of sympathy to Mrs. Ethel Kennedy from the Bulgarian capital of Sofia, expressing the shock on behalf of his people and the Communist government.

The line of mourners outside the U.S. Embassy in London stretched for blocks.

President Eamon de Valera led grief-stricken Ireland, the nation of Kennedy's ancestors, in a pontifical Requiem Mass for the senator in Dublin Cathedral.

The universality of grief was underscored in London where Dr. Immanuel Jakobovits, Britain's chief rabbi, paid tribute to Kennedy in a sermon at St. John's, Wood Synagogue.

"This evil deed has disgraced not only America," the rabbi said of the assassination. "It has shamed the entire human race."

Meanwhile, on a different note, the Soviet newspaper Izvestia said Saturday that Kennedy was killed because "he was in somebody's way."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-10 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/9/68
Edition: Final
Author:
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or
Classification: LA 56-
Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

66-15641-288
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUN 10 1968
FBI - LOS ANGELES

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

MEXICAN-AMERICAN PARADE

Southland Observances Pay Final Respects to Kennedy

BY DOUG SHUIT and DIAL TORGERSON

Times Staff Writers

Through East Los Angeles streets which once rang with cries of "Viva Kennedy," hundreds of Mexican-Americans paraded Saturday to honor the memory of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

It was one of many observances held in Southern California on the day the slain senator was being laid to rest among U.S. heroes at Arlington National Cemetery in Virginia.

In East Los Angeles the rites began as the state funeral was taking place at Arlington's Eternal Flame.

The ceremony here began with a march through silent East Side streets at dusk. The march ended a mile later as the procession filed into East Los Angeles Junior College Stadium, by torch and candlelight, chanting the Rosary and singing.

Sheriff's officers estimated the marching throng at 1,000. Another 500 waited at the stadium. It was Southern California's biggest gathering Saturday to honor the young senator.

Hundreds of Observances

In other parts of the Southland there were hundreds of observances honoring Sen. Kennedy's memory—some as small as a family's moment of prayer, some as universal as the U.S. Flags flying everywhere at half staff.

The nation's bereavement found expression locally in many different ways:

—Motorists drove with headlights burning in daylight hours, as many have since the news spread early Wednesday that the senator had been shot.

—Many large supermarkets remained closed Saturday morning, as did some other commercial firms.

—Work was ordered stopped in all California ports on Sunday at the proposal of the International Long-

shoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

—In Southland churches the observances ranged from memorial services at small, local churches to the Solemn Requiem Mass set for 9 a.m. today at St. Vibiana Cathedral with James Francis Cardinal McIntyre, Roman Catholic archbishop of Los Angeles, presiding.

—Uncounted multitudes observed the day of mourning in their own homes, watching television scenes of the funeral or listening to radio stations whose regular programs had been pre-empted for memorial music. As in November 1963, one piece again bore poignant repetition: "The Navy Hymn."

—The County Museum of Art canceled its Sunday schedule. Many theatrical events also were canceled.

Went Heavily for Kennedy

The East Los Angeles observance was both planned and unplanned, secular and nonsecular—as varied as the grassroots support which went so heavily for Kennedy in the East Side in his primary victory on Tuesday.

Members of the militant Brown Berets marched in the van, a throng of women holding Rosaries at the rear. Along the march were children, members of service clubs, veterans' organizations, and people in work clothes who joined spontaneously as the parade passed.

The procession began at Obregon Park at E. 1st St. and Sunol Ave. at 6 p.m. At first the marchers walked silently, some carrying placards and posters left over from Kennedy's pre-election visits to East Los Angeles.

Said a hand-lettered sign carried by Bonnie Jimenez, 10: "Rest in Peace. We Love You, Bobby Kennedy."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-B Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/9/68
Edition: Final
Author: Shuit & Torgerson
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or
Classification: LA 56-
Submitting Office: Los Angeles
☐ Being Investigated

56-1564-289
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUN 10 1968
FBI — LOS ANGELES

As the procession passed La Soledad Church at 4561 Brooklyn Ave., the church bells began the slow-cadenced death toll. Members of the procession began to sing. But they sang different songs:

The members of the Brown Berets sang "We Shall Overcome."

Farther back, a woman with a strong soprano sang "The Lord's Prayer."

Toward the rear, women began reciting the Rosary in Spanish.

Kisses Poster of Senator

At Brooklyn and Arizona Aves., white-haired Ernie Trevino knelt at the side of the roadway in his work clothes, praying. As the procession past he kissed a poster of Kennedy, and said, half-sobbing:

"God bless Robert."

Sheriff's officers and Highway Patrolmen halted traffic to allow the parade to make its way to the junior college.

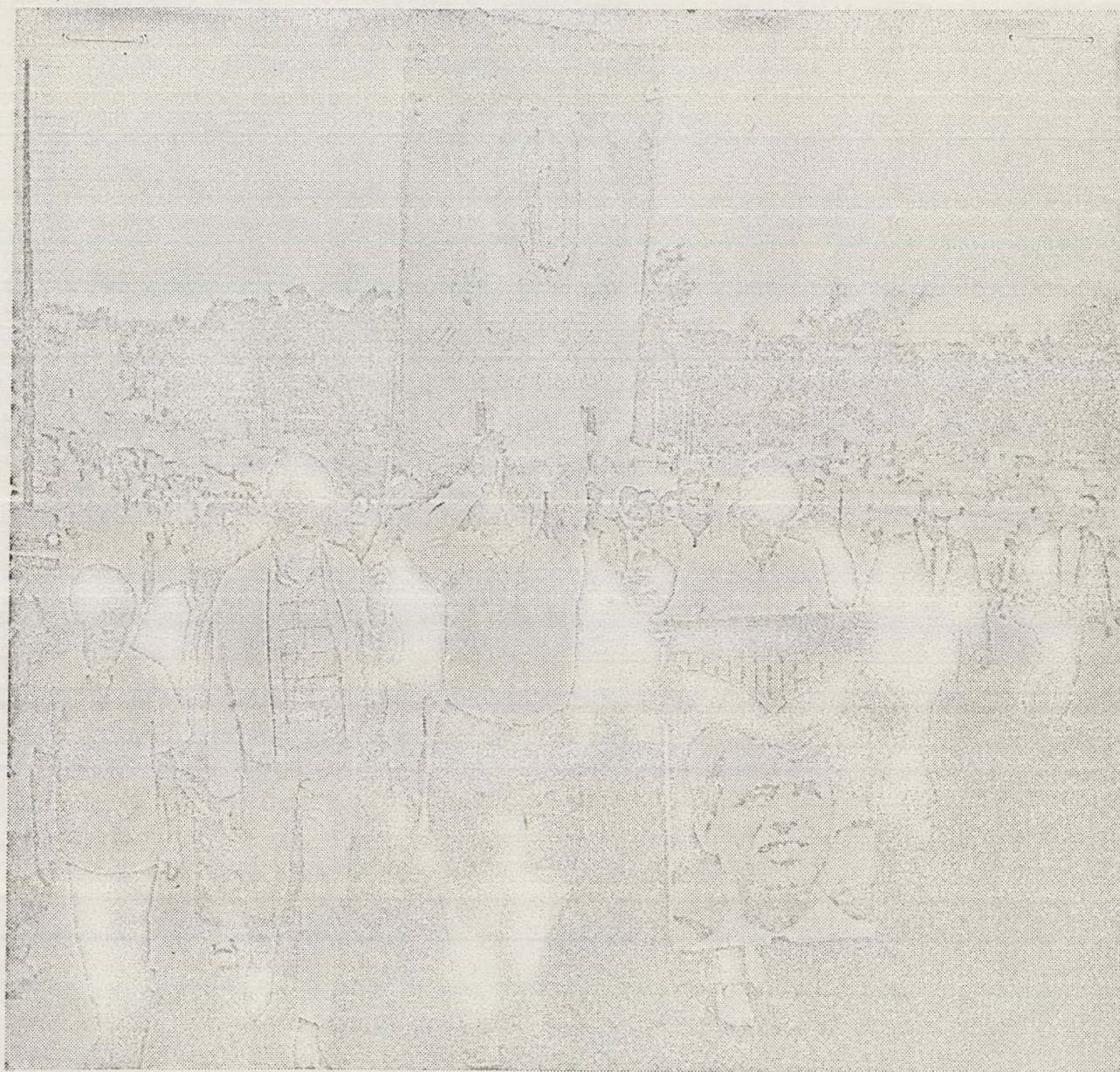
As it grew dark the paraders lit candles. Brown Berets carried flaming torches. At the college the throng gathered as Msgr. Ramon Garcia celebrated a Requiem Mass.

Among those present at the Mass was Dr. Julian Nava, a member of the Board of Education and himself once an East Los Angeles resident. Nava told a newsman:

"It's very tragic—Sen. Kennedy's death—especially for disadvantaged people. What he said wasn't just campaign talk."

David Sanchez, leader of the Brown Berets, put it differently:

"It is a time of real mourning," he said. "He was our last hope. There will be no more outside help for us."



TRIBUTE TO A SENATOR—A memorial procession in honor of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy leaves Obregon

Park on E. 1st St. enroute to East Los Angeles Junior College. Officers estimated 1,000 participated.
Times photo by R. T. Oliver

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

An Editorial

ROBERT F. KENNEDY

He was, more than anything else, a man of great faith.

He had faith in his God, faith in his country and faith in himself.

Because of his deep convictions, Robert F. Kennedy was simultaneously a great idealist, a great fighter and a potentially great leader.

Even those who disagreed with many of his views share deeply in the national sorrow at his untimely and tragic death.

For America has lost a great American.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-14 Herald Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/9/68
Edition: Final
Author:
Editor: Donald Goodenow
Title: KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

cc: Bw 6/10/68
56-1564-290
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUN 10 1968
FBI - LOS ANGELES
TM

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Police Clear Tracks of 'Souvenir' Coins

Exclusive to The Times from the Washington Post

WASHINGTON — As the train bearing the casket of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy neared Washington, Prince Georges County, Md., police cleared the tracks of coins placed there by spectators who wanted them crushed as souvenirs.

Police said the coins—pennies and some Kennedy half-dollars—might have put the train in danger of derailment.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-C Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/9/68

Edition: Final

Author:

Editor: Nick B. Williams

Title:

KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-156A-291

ec:
Bw
6/19/68

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED

JUN 10 1968

FBI — LOS ANGELES

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Realignment of Democrats

The assassin's bullet that killed Sen. Robert F. Kennedy last week temporarily stopped all Democratic political clocks.

Vice President Humphrey and Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy immediately returned to Washington and announced suspension of all political activity after their principal rival for the Democratic presidential nomination was struck down.

Sen. Kennedy was shot minutes after it became certain that his pledged slate of delegates was the victor in California's Tuesday primary. The Kennedy ticket headed by Assembly Speaker Jesse M. Unruh won 46% of the California Democratic vote, as against 42% for Sen. McCarthy.

His capture of the 172 California delegates had given Kennedy his biggest boost toward the nomination since he announced his candidacy. He had suffered a severe setback only a week ago when Sen. McCarthy had beaten him in the Oregon primary.

Sure He Could Win

The victory in populous California was a comeback that his supporters were certain would provide the momentum for a third or fourth ballot victory at the Chicago convention in August . . . after they had demonstrated—they said confidently—that they had the delegates to stop Vice President Humphrey on the first ballot.

The California electorate was the big question mark in Sen. Kennedy's drive for the nomination. Speaker Unruh, a politician's politician, masterminded the Kennedy effort to corral California's 172 Democratic delegates throughout the crucial last week between the Oregon loss and the Tuesday vote in California. Kennedy had also surrounded himself with strategists who had helped him nominate his brother, the late John F. Kennedy, in Los Angeles in 1960.

Despite a late surge by Sen. McCarthy's dedicated legion of collegiate doorbell ringers who have done yeoman service for the Minnesotan, the Kennedy forces came under the wire with 1.4 million votes to 1.26 million plus for McCarthy.

Triumph in South Dakota

Not only that, but Kennedy scored a triumph only slightly less significant Tuesday in defeating both Sen. McCarthy and Humphrey in the South Dakota primary.

South Dakota is a rural, agricultural state. It is the state where Humphrey was born, and where his brother and mother live. It is next door to Minnesota, Sen. McCarthy's base, and it is a state where McCarthy is perhaps as well known as anywhere outside Minnesota.

Politicians were impressed, no little by the "outlander" New Yorker's ability to outpoll the two native sons of the area. Kennedy himself, in his last talk into a microphone in accepting his California victory, made certain that the kingmakers in his party would not overlook his South Dakota victory. He stressed the fact that he could and did win both the farm vote in the Midwest as well as urban and ethnic bloc votes in states like California. It was an argument that carried weight, but it was nullified by the assassin's bullet.

Where Will the Votes Go?

The California delegation pledged to the late Sen. Kennedy will go to Chicago without a man, at the moment, to vote for. (National party spokesmen said Kennedy-pledged delegates are now free agents.)

Their now undefined journey to the convention mirrors the confusion in the Democratic Party. Political analysts can only speculate on Democratic possibilities. McCarthy and Humphrey are now the only avowed candidates.

Which way will the Kennedy-pledged Indiana, Nebraska, South Dakota and California delegates go now?

Ideologically, Sen. McCarthy is much closer to Kennedy's liberal platform of ending the Vietnam war, and instituting major social welfare programs in the U.S. urban areas.

The liberals seemingly have nowhere to go but with McCarthy. Vice President Humphrey stoutly defends the Johnson policy on the war, now anathema to the Democratic liberals.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

G-4 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/9/68
Edition: Final
Author:
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or
Classification: LA 56-
Submitting Office: Los Angeles
☐ Being Investigated

56-156H-292
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUN 10 1968
FBI — LOS ANGELES

Vice President Humphrey has been accorded the leading role in all analyses of the Democratic nominating contest because he reportedly is favored by the group of organization Democrats who could have been expected to align behind President Johnson—if Mr. Johnson had not withdrawn from the race.

How Votes Stand Now

A Times tabulation which includes delegates "leaning" to Humphrey as well as those firmly committed show him, as Times Washington Bureau Chief Robert J. Donovan notes, "very close to the Democratic nomination."

This tally gives Humphrey 1,196 delegates committed or leaning, and credited the late Sen. Kennedy with 706½ votes, 316 for McCarthy and 373½ undecided. Former Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama appears with 22 votes.

The name of the sole surviving Kennedy of his generation, Sen. Edward (Ted) Kennedy, inevitably comes into speculation in the wake of Sen. Robert Kennedy's death. It seems obvious that he could have the No. 2 place on any Democratic ticket—whether Sen. McCarthy or Mr. Humphrey heads it. Even before Robert Kennedy's slaying, Humphrey had hinted that he would like Edward as his running mate.

Effect On GOP Strategy

Of equal importance is the effect of the Kennedy tragedy on the electability of the Republican aspirants for the nomination.

Richard M. Nixon the 1952-1960 vice president, is by all accounts, far in front of Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York and Gov. Reagan of California.

Gov. Reagan, the unopposed favorite son of California Republicans came through the primary with some 1.5 million votes to lead the California Republican delegation to Miami Beach.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-1 Herald Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/9/68
Edition: Final
Author:
Editor: Donald Goodenow
Title: KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-1564-293

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 10 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

McGraw-Hill Education Journal of Statistics

*"As he said many times...
"Some men see things
as they are and say why.
I dream things that
never were and say why not."*

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

The End Wouldn't Have Surprised Him

ARTHUR SCHLESINGER JR.

No one ever forgot, of course, that Robert Kennedy was the brother of a President of the United States; and some accused him of running for the Presidency on his brother's coattails. Yet Robert Kennedy had not only an identity but a record of his own—an identity and a record which would have entitled him to consideration for the Presidency had none of his relatives ever been elected to anything higher than city assemblyman.

This record began in a serious sense when, amidst total skepticism on Capitol Hill and among the press, John Kennedy appointed the younger brother his attorney general. Skepticism was understandable. Robert Kennedy was hardly 35 years old. His legal experience had been limited to service as counsel for senatorial committees; and there his role had been one of a zealous—many thought overzealous—prosecutor. His chief fame then was as the manager of his brother's campaign. His designation as the nation's chief law enforcement officer seemed an act of dynastic indulgence. Why not, someone said, make him postmaster general, like Jim Farley?

But Robert Kennedy was a good deal more than a party manager. His brother valued his intelligence and judgment and wanted him by his side. They had thought for a moment of a deputy or assistant secretaryship—perhaps in the Defense Department or in Latin American affairs at the State Department—but their father had pointed out this would put the official who stood between the brother and the President in an impossible position. So the President-elect decided to go ahead with the attorney generalship.

Plans for Announcement

He later told how he planned to announce the appointment: "I think I'll open the front door of the Georgetown House some morning about 2 a.m., look up and down the street, and, if there's no one there, I'll whisper, it's Bobby."

When the moment finally came, and the brothers started out the door to face the press, he said, "Damn it, Bobby, comb your hair." We were still saying that seven and a half years later.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

G-1 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/9/68

Edition: Final

Author: Arthur Schlesinger

Editor: Nick B. Williams

Title:

KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-156

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-1564-294

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 10 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

*cc to Bu
6/10/68*

As attorney general, Kennedy was plunged into the heart of the racial crisis. He came to this crisis with strong general sympathies but without much specific background; and he learned very quickly.

His relationship to his brother, moreover, meant his involvement in a far wider range of public questions than any attorney general in our history.

Beyond this Robert Kennedy was, in effect, the nerve center of the New Frontier. Every new frontiersman, chopping his way through the thickets of government, tended to turn to the younger Kennedy when he encountered obstacles and frustrations. The attorney

general had a sort of roving mandate through the government, and he used it with discretion and imagination to reinforce liberal ideas and initiatives.

There was a tendency to feel that as a senator he was more liberal than he had been as attorney general and to attribute this to his New York constituency. This was not so.

The effect of Dallas was not to transform his convictions but to give them a new dimension and quality. His brother's murder intensified his own sense of the awful fortuity of life. He now inclined more than ever toward that fatalism which saw human existence in terms of a tragic destiny but did not relieve man from his obligation to strive as best he could for the right. He found comfort in Aeschylus and also in Camus; and he evolved for himself a personal faith—a kind of Catholic stoicism and existentialism.

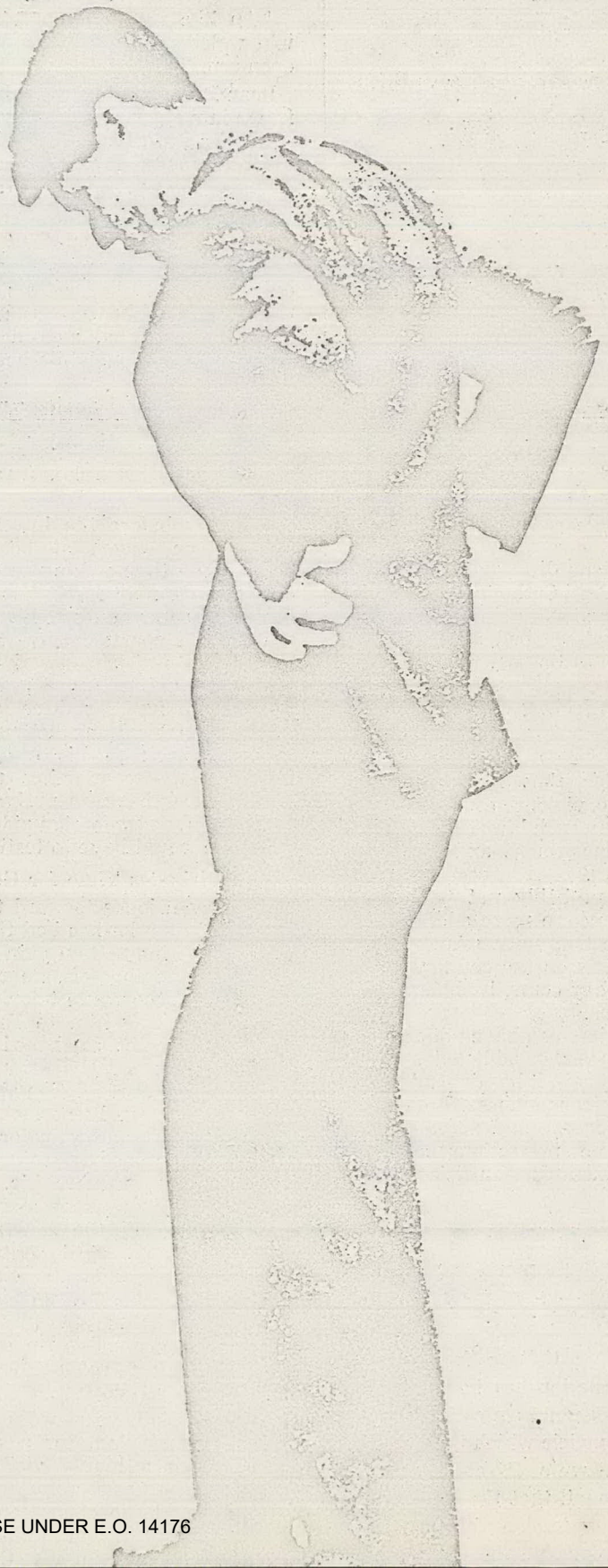
Developed Latent Qualities

Elective politics also developed latent qualities in what had been a somewhat abstracted and diffident man. He became, for example, an excellent speaker; and he was at his best when he went among the poor and the helpless, whether in hospitals or Indian reservations, in hovels along the Mississippi Delta or in the steaming ghettos of New York or Los Angeles.

These years strengthened his sense of identification with the untouchables of American society. In the Senate, he made himself the particular champion of those who in the past had been the constituents of no one. He was the representative of the unrepresented.

This made the fashionable complaint of 1968 that he was a divisive figure so irrelevant. No doubt he was divisive in the country clubs and the manufacturers' associations. But in the context of the great and terrible divisions of American society—affluent America vs. destitute America, white America vs. Black America—he was the most unifying figure in our politics. No one else offered such a possibility of a bridge between the alienated groups and the official American community.

He continued his fight, of course, for restraint and rationality in foreign affairs;



and he spoke out against military escalation in Vietnam as early as the spring of 1963. It was an intense sorrow for him that his hesitation in entering the presidential competition of 1968 lost him the support of so many among the young and in the intellectual community; these he regarded as his natural constituency.

He was a brilliant and devoted man, superbly equipped by intelligence, judgment, and passion for the great tasks of national

leadership. He was, indeed, better prepared for the Presidency than his brother had been in 1960. His experience had been wider, and he had been exposed to more of the terrible problems of his own country and the world. He was, I deeply believe, our nation's most promising leader.

In his private relations he was a man of exceptional gentleness and generosity—the best of husbands and fathers, the dearest of friends. He was, in addition, a man of the most irresistible and rueful wit. I spent Thursday, May 30, with him as he whistled through the central valley of California. What lingers in my memory are the faces of the crowd, worn and tired faces, weathered in the sun, lighting into a kind of happy hope as he appeared on the back platform of the train and launched into that characteristic combination of banter and intensity with which he beguiled and exhorted his audiences.

He went through this all with his sense of fatality. Perhaps no one would have been less surprised than Robert Kennedy himself by the tragic conclusion of his life. He was vividly aware of the interior tensions of American society; that is why he mingled his attack on social and racial injustice with insistence on the defense of the peaceful processes of change. He loved his fellow citizens and was prepared to trust himself to them; and the quality of his love was such that it would surely have survived the depraved and terrifying act which destroyed him.

Speaking of King's Death

Just two months earlier he had stood at dusk on a street corner in Indianapolis, his voice breaking with emotion, telling a black audience that Martin Luther King had been murdered . . . "In this difficult time for the United States, it is perhaps well to ask what kind of a nation we are."

Black people, he said, might understandably be "filled with bitterness, with hatred, and a desire for revenge." We can move in that direction as a country, "or we can make an effort, as Martin Luther King did, to understand and to comprehend, and to replace that violence, that stain of bloodshed that has spread across our land, with an effort to understand with compassion and love."

That stain of bloodshed is now deeper than ever. With the murder of Robert Kennedy, following on the murder of John Kennedy and the murder of Martin Luther King, we have killed the three great embodiments of our national idealism in this generation.

"What we need in the United States," Robert Kennedy said that sad spring evening in Indianapolis, "is not violence or lawlessness, but love and wisdom, and compassion toward one another and a feeling of justice toward those who still suffer within our country."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Farewell to Another Fallen Kennedy

NEW YORK, June 8—New York bade a solemn but strangely joyful farewell today to Robert Francis Kennedy who in death had come to symbolize many people's hopes for a fresh breath of life.

A pontifical requiem mass, celebrated by Archbishop Terence J. Cooke of New York, combined anguished moments of grief with bright expectations for rebirth in the new spirit of the Ecumenical Council.

More than 2,000 persons, including President Johnson and three other heads of government, heard Richard Cardinal Cushing of Boston cry out: "Christ Have Mercy," reminding many of his somber eulogy at the funeral of the senator's brother, President John F. Kennedy, five years ago.

But they also heard a white-robed choir high in the loft of St. Patrick's Cathedral raise their voices in the exultant "Hallelujah, Hallelujah, Hallelujah" of the chorus from Handel's Messiah.

And they also heard Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., Robert Kennedy's brother, declare from the white marble sanctuary, just above the African mahogany coffin:

"My brother need not be idealized or enlarged in death beyond what he was in life; to be remembered simply as a good and decent man, who saw wrong and tried to right it, saw suffering and tried to heal it, saw war and tried to stop it.

"Those of us who loved him and who take him to his rest today pray that what he was to us, and what he wished for others will someday come to pass for all the world.

"As he said many times, in many parts of this nation, to those he touched and who sought to touch him:

"Some men see things as they are and say why.

"I dream things that never were and say why not."

But even as he quoted George Bernard Shaw's hopeful words, Edward Kennedy's voice was choked with grief so deep it almost broke.

After the 100-minute mass the casket, draped with an American flag, was carried through the cathedral's great bronze doors and placed in a grey hearse.

More than 50,000 persons watched the 75-vehicle procession move off slowly down Fifth Avenue and across 34th Street. As it passed the broad white steps of the New York public library at 42nd Street, several young women in black tossed red carnations onto the avenue.

In the front seat of the hearse Mrs. Robert F. Kennedy, in a black short-sleeved dress and a shoulder length black veil, stared blankly at the huge crowds. She was flanked by Edward Kennedy and a boy who appeared to be her eldest son, 15-year-old Joseph III.

The throngs massed along the avenue were silent, spectators who had been listening to transistor radios turned them down as the hearse passed and the only sound was the click and whirr of cameras.

After a 15-minute ride, the cavalcade reached Pennsylvania Station where the casket was shifted to a 21-car train for Washington. The train also bore 700 of the senator's friends and associates, other dignitaries and newsmen.

Although the formal ceremonies for the senator were limited to a small section of midtown Manhattan, the entire city marked the day—which had been declared an official day of mourning by Mayor Lindsay.

Most big department stores and hundreds of neighborhood shops were closed to honor the dead senator. Many of them put his picture in their window, often draped with black or surrounded by flowers.

Headlights on taxicabs and private cars and even buses were kept turned on today and yesterday, and from the windows of crumbling brownstones and sleek apartment towers the American flag was displayed generally at an approximation of half-staff.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-2 Herald Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/9/68
Edition: Final
Author: J. Anthony Lukas
Editor: Donald Goodenow
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or
Classification: LA 56-
Submitting Office: Los Angeles
☐ Being Investigated

56-156A-295

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 10 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

When the doors closed at 5 a.m. to permit preparations for the mass, Ethel Kennedy, the senator's widow, was kneeling at the head of the casket. She bowed and prayed silently.

While secret service men, city detectives and an army bomb squad searched the huge Gothic structure in preparation for President Johnson's arrival, thousands of persons had already gathered behind grey police barriers on Fifth Avenue.

Fifth Avenue was a forest of flags, flying at half mast. American flags were set off by the blue, white and red French flag in front of the Air France building, the blue and white Greek flag in front of Olympic Airways, the black, gold and red Belgian flag in front of Sabena, the green, red and white banner of Italy over the Rizzoli Bookstore and—on a side street—the green, white and orange flag of Ireland.

The crowd on Fifth Avenue near the cathedral—which appeared to number more than 10,000—gasped, sighed, pointed and jumped for a look at some of the celebrities.

These included four major presidential candidates: Vice President Hubert Humphrey, Sen. Eugene McCarthy, Gov. Nelson Rockefeller and former Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

Others attending the service were Secretary General U Thant; Prof. John Kenneth Galbraith; Averell Harriman; Walter Reuther; Harry Belafonte, Lauren Bacall, Sidney Poitier, Jack Paar and Cary Grant.

As the dignitaries walked up the steps their invitations were checked carefully by plainclothesmen. Mrs. Martin Luther King had her card carefully scrutinized. Pierre Salinger, the late President Kennedy's press secretary, had brief trouble getting in.

As the cathedral began filling, the six vigil-keepers who stood beside six tall amber candles around the casket were changed rapidly to give many eminent persons at least a moment by the coffin.

Sen. William Fulbright of Arkansas stood for a time next to Robert Kennedy's second oldest son, Robert Jr. Others who shifted back and forth around the casket were Roosevelt Grier, a Los Angeles Ram tackle; Rafer Johnson, former Olympic decathlon champion; James Whitaker, the mountain climber who scaled Mount Kennedy with Robert Kennedy several years ago; Lord Harlech, former British ambassador to the United States.

Andy Williams, the singer; John McCone, former head of the Central Intelligence Agency.

When Senator McCarthy entered the cathedral he was seated next to former Sen. Barry Goldwater. They engaged in a hushed but spirited conversation for several minutes.

At 9:42 a.m., President Johnson and Mrs. Johnson, accompanied by several secret service men, were escorted up the central aisle by the Most Rev. John Maguire, coadjutor archbishop of New York. He was seated in a front pew just to the left of the casket where he knelt in prayer for a few minutes.

The last to enter the cathedral were the Kennedy family—Mrs. Rose Kennedy, the senator's mother; Mr. and Mrs. Steven Smith; Ambassador to France Sargent Shriver and his wife; Edward Kennedy's wife, Joan; Jacqueline Kennedy and her sister, Lee Radziwill, and several others.

Finally, Ethel Kennedy entered from the right of the sanctuary. Looking grave and a little dazed, she leaned on the arm of Edward Kennedy. With them came three of her children: Kathleen, 17; Joseph III, 15; and Robert Jr., 14. They were seated in the right front pew, directly across the aisle from President Johnson.

At 9:55 a.m. the mass began as the clerical procession moved up the 400-foot central aisle. It was led by a crucifer carrying a tall golden cross. He was followed by white-clad seminarians.

rians, monks in brown habits, military chaplains, purple-vested monsignors, bishops in long violet robes, and archbishops in purple and cardinals in bright scarlet.

In the procession were several non-Roman Catholic clergymen. Among them were the Rt. Rev. J. Stuart Wetmore, Suffragan Episcopal bishop of New York; the Rev. Dan M. Potter, executive director of the Protestant Council of the City of New York, and Archbishop Iakovos, Greek Orthodox primate of North and South America.

When the clerical figures were seated in the elaborately carved wooden seats in the sanctuary, Msgr. Eugene V. Clarke, secretary to Archbishop Cooke, led Edward Kennedy to a wooden lectern set up at the edge of the sanctuary steps.

Dressed in a dark blue suit, Kennedy read from a set of white cards on the lectern.

"On behalf of Mrs. Robert Kennedy, her children, and parents and sisters of Robert Kennedy I want to express what we feel to those who mourn with us today in this cathedral and around the world," he began.

"Love is not an easy feeling to put into words, nor is loyalty, or trust or joy, but he was all of these. He loved life completely and lived it intensely.

"A few years back, Robert Kennedy wrote some words about his own father and they expressed the way we in his family feel about him. He said of what his father meant to him: 'What it really all adds up to is love—not love as it is described with such futility in popular magazines, but the kind of love that is affection and respect, order, encouragement and support.'"

Then the senator quoted at length from a speech which his brother had made to young people in South Africa in 1966 as an expression of what he stood for.

The passage stressed the role of youth—"Not a time of life but a state of mind—a temper of the will, a quality of imagination, a predominance of courage over timidity, of the appetite for adventure over the love of ease."

Then began the mass proper. It was presided over by Cardinal Cushing and Angelo Cardinal Dell'Acqua, vicar general of His Holiness for the city and district of Rome, who attended as the official representative of Pope Paul VI. The chief celebrant was Archbishop Cooke.

After a reading of meditations by a black clad priest to which the huge throng responded, another priest read from St. Paul's first epistle to the Thessalonians.

After a reading of the gospel, Archbishop

Cooke mounted to the ornate pulpit to the right of the sanctuary and delivered the eulogy.

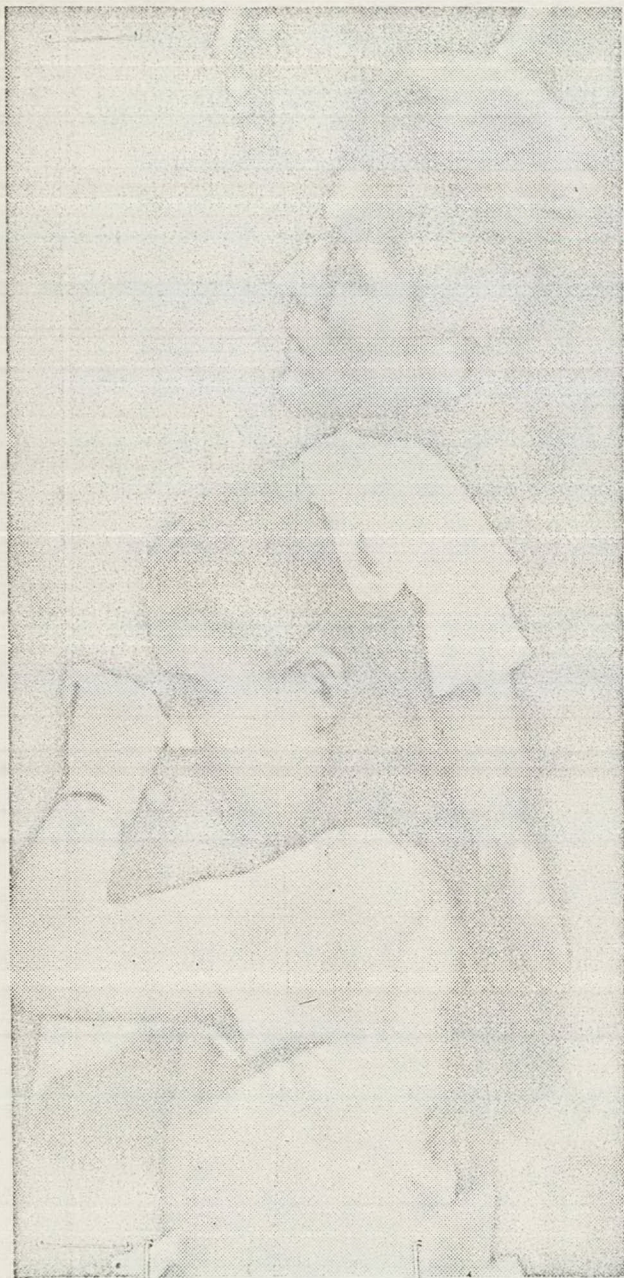
The archbishop said that Kennedy had demonstrated an extraordinary dedication to his "God-given mission."

In a reference to the late Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King's dream of a new America, Archbishop Cooke said that Robert Kennedy too had a dream—"the dream of an America purged of prejudice, assuring freedom for all her citizens, a land of truly equal opportunity. He pursued that dream with even greater courage and enthusiasm than when he climbed mountains and forded streams."

A high point of the mass was the offertory procession by eight Kennedy children, who marched in twos up the sanctuary behind two candle bearers to present gifts for the celebration of the mass. This is an old Catholic tradition rarely seen in the requiem mass these days.

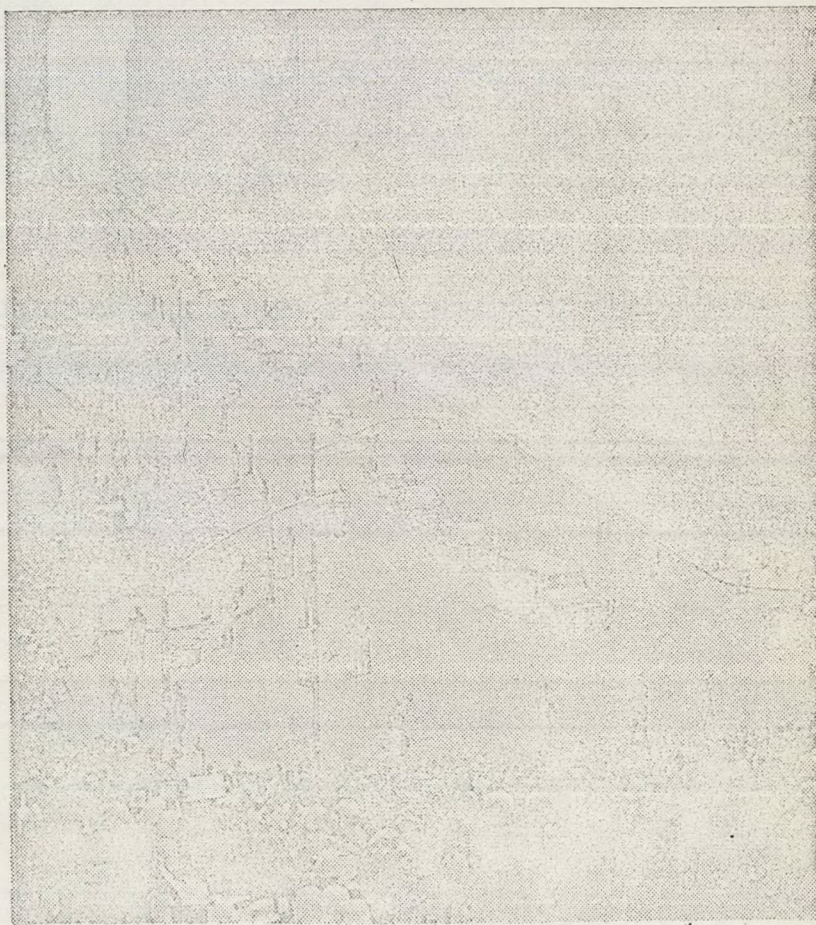
Another unusual feature was the playing of the slow movement from Gustav Mahler's Fifth Symphony by 30 members of the New

York Philharmonic Orchestra under the direction of Leonard Bernstein. Bernstein's role in the mass was specifically requested by the Kennedy family, with whom he has been friendly for several years.

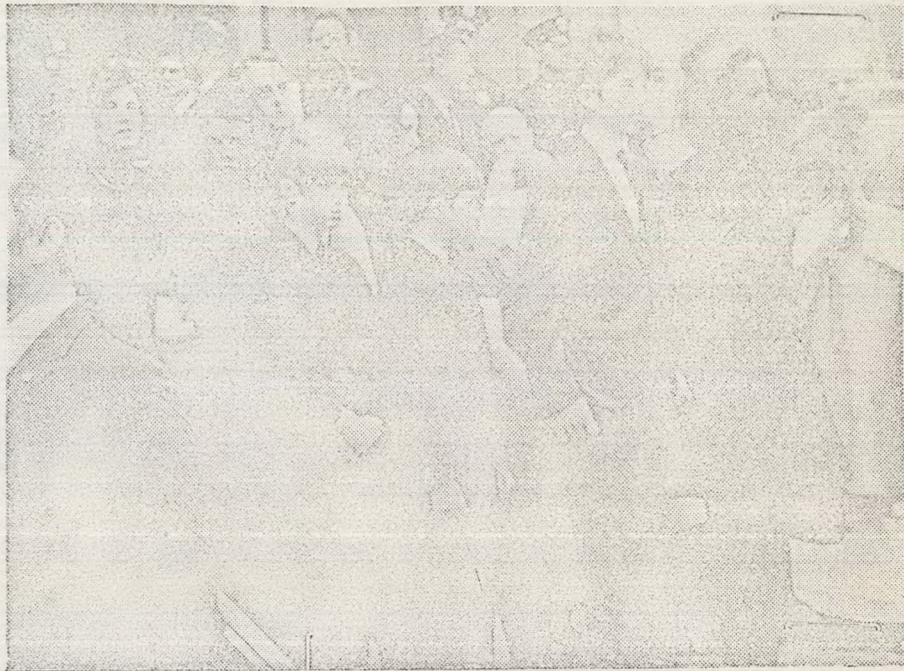
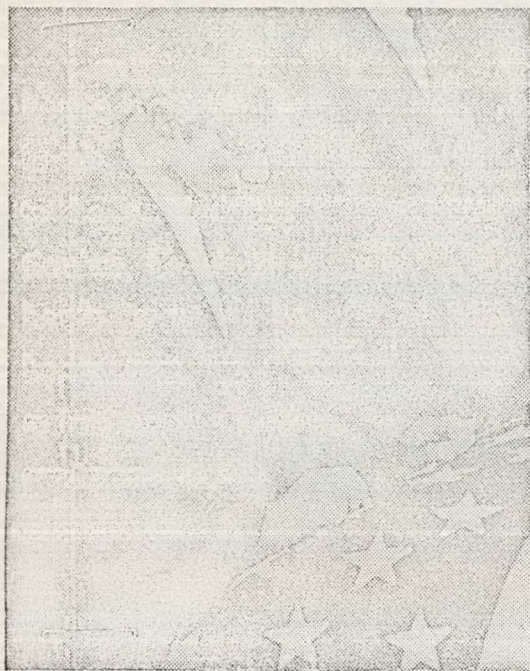


Kennedy family,
directly above,
leaves the cathedral.
Above at the left,
Caroline Kennedy
breaks into tears
during funeral service.

'... Edward Kennedy's voice
was choked with grief
so deep it almost broke.'

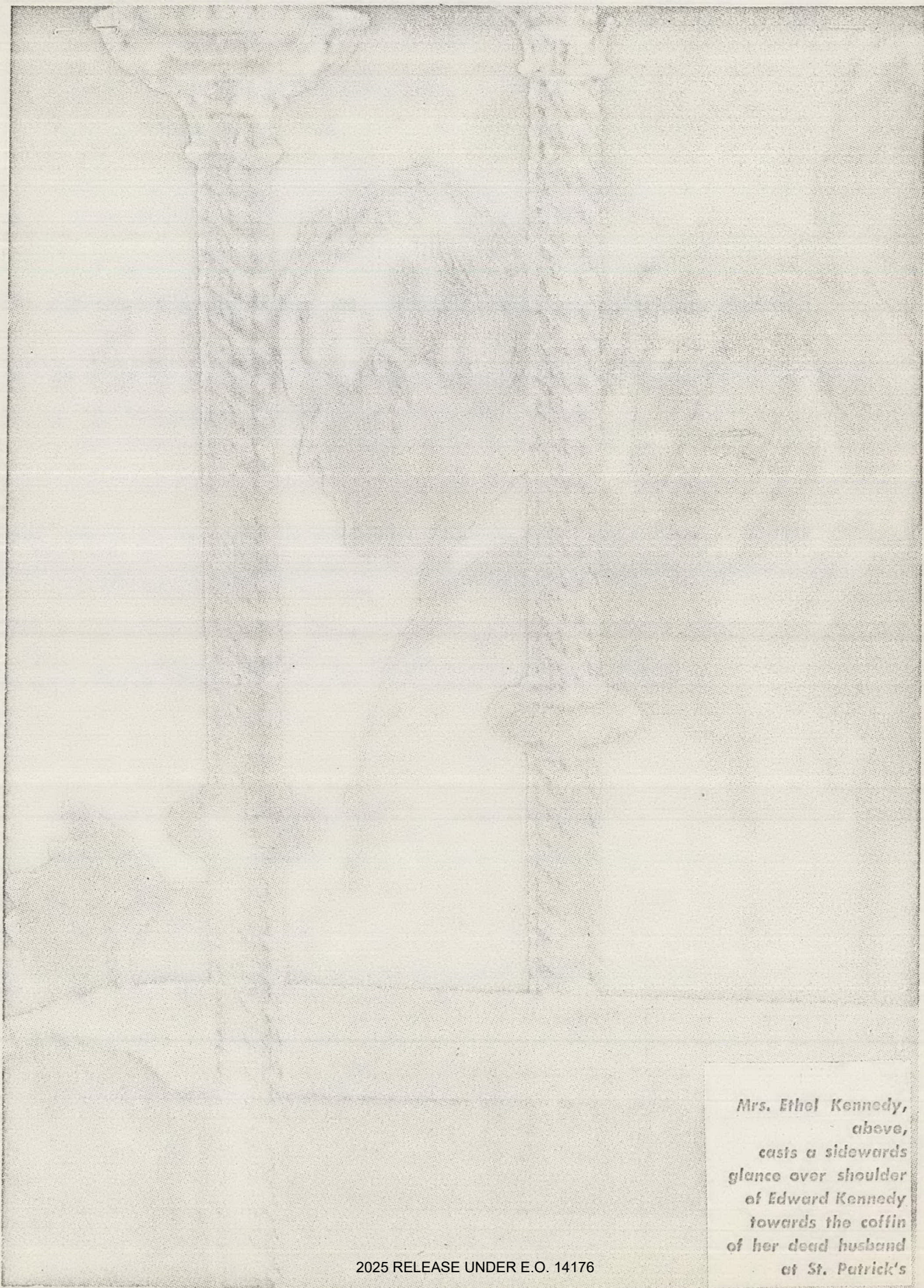


Above, center,
the motorcade moves
to Pennsylvania Station.



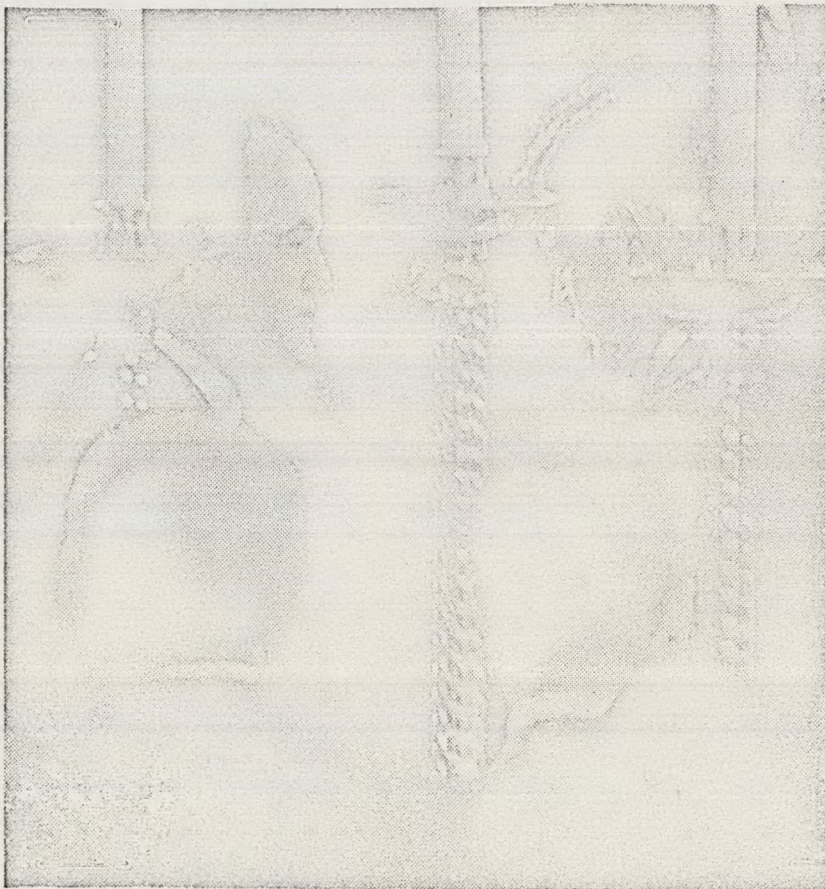
*Center, left,
Robert Jr. mourns.*

*In center photo,
members of the family
follow the casket
after services in
St. Patrick's Cathedral.*



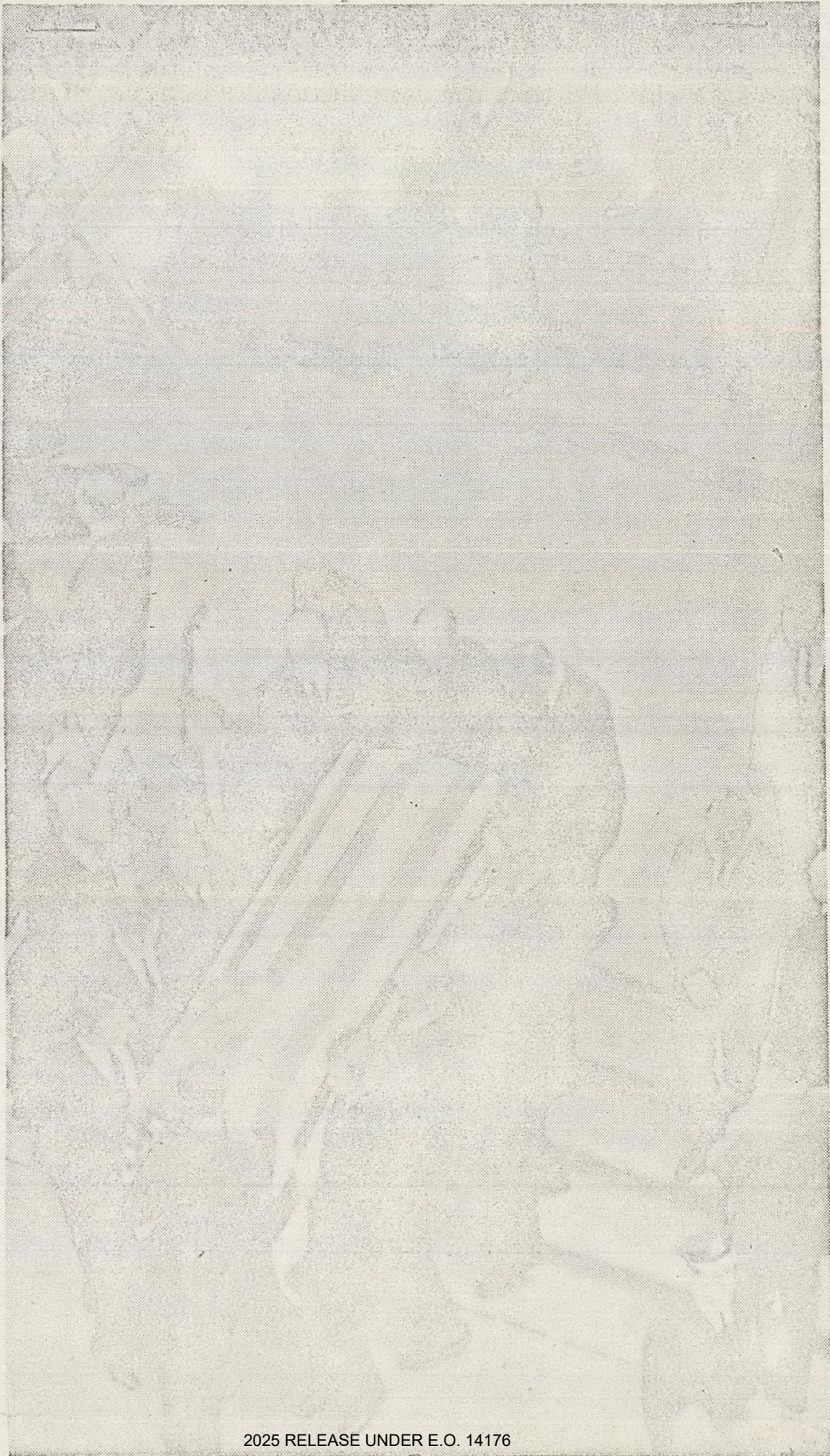
Mrs. Ethel Kennedy,
above,
casts a sideways
glance over shoulder
of Edward Kennedy
towards the coffin
of her dead husband
at St. Patrick's

Vice President Humphrey,
below,
extends his condolences
to Sen. Edward Kennedy
as he leaves
church after
funeral services
for Robert Kennedy.

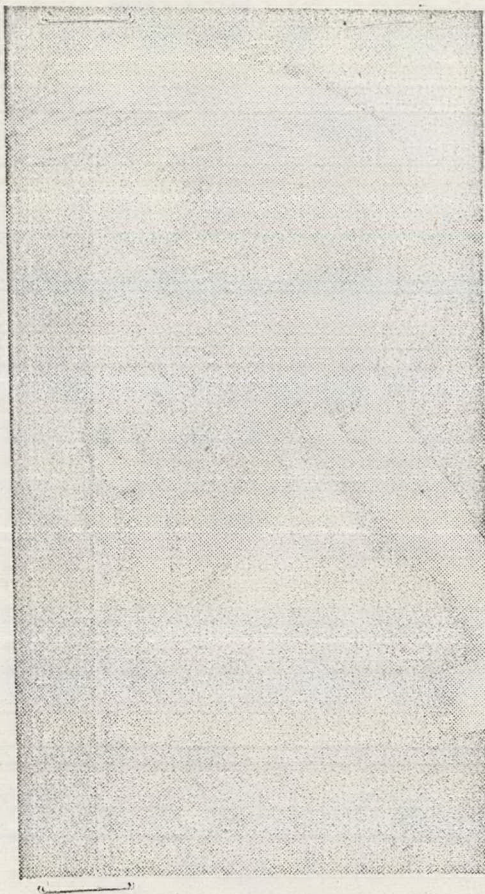


*President Johnson sits next to
flag-draped coffin of the slain senator.*



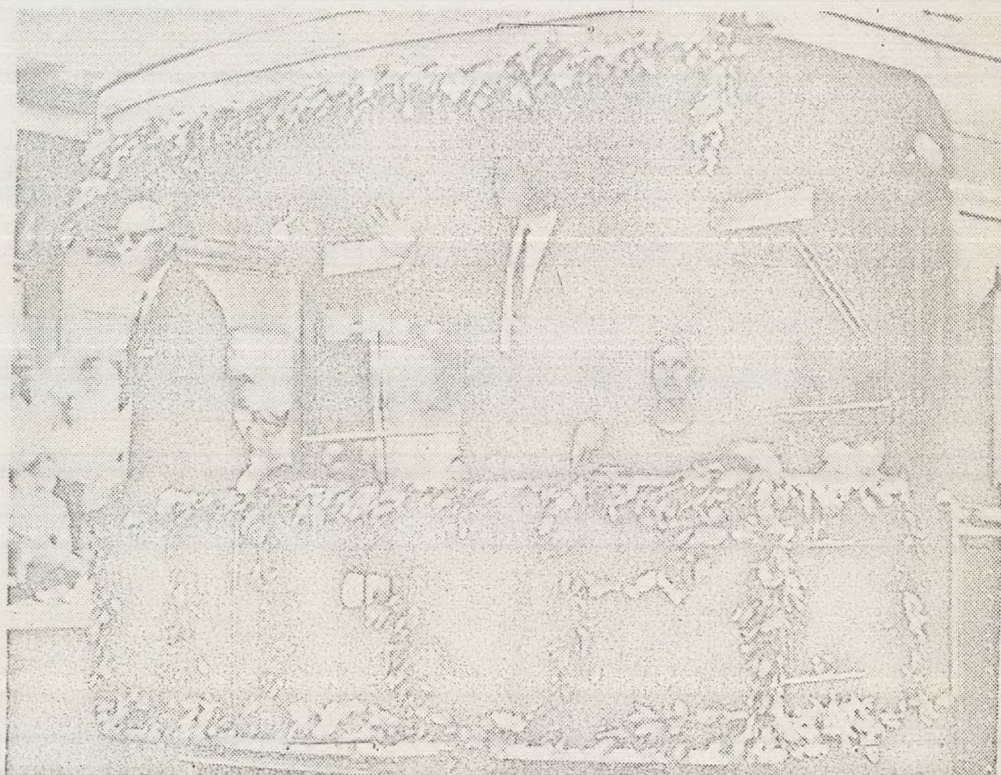


2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176



Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy,
who was vying with
Sen. Robert Kennedy
for Democratic
presidential
nomination,
bows his head during
the funeral service.

Sen. Edward Kennedy,
below,
waves to crowds
en route to Washington.
Middle left,
Mrs. Martin Luther King Jr.
leaves cathedral
after the service.



(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

ASSASSINATION**Death of Robert F. Kennedy**

"I think we can end the divisions within the United States," said Sen. Robert Francis Kennedy in a victory speech in the main ballroom of the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles. It was a few minutes past midnight Tuesday and he had just won the California primary. By "divisions" he meant chiefly the serious cleavages in American society caused by the war in Vietnam, by racial discrimination and by poverty.

Another division far from the United States, however, a chasm of differences between ancient peoples which modern nations still have not gotten around to bridging, resulted moments later in the end of the 42-year-old senator's career, and, after another day, his life. For when Sen. Kennedy left the ballroom and was walking through the adjoining hotel kitchen, a young man began firing at him with a .22 calibre revolver. Mr. Kennedy fell, mortally wounded. Four other men and a woman were also wounded, but not fatally.

Millions of shocked television viewers saw the dramatic chaos that then exploded, heard the screams, shouts, curses and weeping that continued for frantic minutes while Kennedy supporters were disarming and capturing the assassin.

Identified by the Revolver

The captive, a short, slim youth with curly black hair and intense dark eyes, refused to give his name. He carried no identification, but by tracing the revolver, which once had been owned by his brother, police identified him as Sirhan Bishara Sirhan.

Sirhan was a child of the war-ravaged Middle East, born in a village near Jerusalem. A Jordanian immigrant, he came to the United States with his family at the age of 12. Later the father, Bishara Sirhan, quarreled with his wife and returned to his native village in what is now Israeli-occupied Jordan. The mother and children — five sons and a daughter — remained in the United States. Sirhan grew up in suburban Pasadena.

Acquaintances say he became an ardent Arab nationalist. In New York, Dr. Mohammed T. Mehdi, secretary of the Action Committee on American Arab Relations, said Sirhan was active in the Organization of Arab Students while attending Pasadena City College. Mehdi said that perhaps something Sen. Mr. Kennedy said at one point: "I do debate with rival Democrat Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy may have inflamed Sirhan. (In the debate Kennedy said at one point: "I do think we have a commitment to Israel, for example, that has to be kept.")

On Anniversary of War

Sen. Kennedy was shot on the anniversary of the Israeli blitzkrieg — which in six days defeated Jordan, Syria and Egypt — and which was marked last week by another eruption of bombing and shelling Monday across the Israel-Jordan border. Thus it seemed that Sen. Kennedy, younger brother of assassinated President John F. Kennedy, could be considered a casualty of the recurrent war in the Mideast.

In the mountain village of Taiyeba in Israeli-occupied Jordan, Sirhan's father insisted his son was a good Christian, a good student and gentle.

"Some bad man," the father said, "must have persuaded him to do this for a lot of money."

When police searched Sirhan, they found he had four \$100 bills, plus a small amount of other currency.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

G-4 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/9/68

Edition: Final

Author:

Editor: Nick B. Williams

Title:

KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-156

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-1564-296

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
1 JUN 11 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

cc to Bureau 6/11/68

While discounting the possibility that the assassination was the result of a plot, however, they did issue an all-points bulletin for a girl in a white dress with small polka dots. A Kennedy worker told of seeing a girl in such a dress run from the assassination scene, crying: "We shot him." On Friday a girl who said she may be the mystery girl surrendered to the sheriff's office. She said she yelled "They've shot him," and she was hurrying away in fright.

Police also investigated reports that three men, one thought to have been Sirhan, had been heard speaking in Arabic last Sunday at Kennedy headquarters. An Arabic-speaking man doing volunteer work at the headquarters said he noticed them and recognized the Jordanese dialect the trio spoke.

Body Flown East

On Thursday, Mr. Kennedy's body was flown to New York. It lay in state at St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York on Friday and mourning thousands filed past the bier. After requiem mass on Saturday, it was placed on a special train and taken to Washington for burial in Arlington National Cemetery where Sen. Kennedy's assassinated brother, John F. Kennedy, is buried.

After hearing many witnesses, some of whom actually saw the fatal shooting, the County Grand Jury indicted Sirhan for murder. He was arraigned in jail.

Police Chief Thomas Reddin and his aides were taking extra precautions to prevent the slaying of Sirhan—as happened to Lee Harvey Oswald, the suspected killer of President John F. Kennedy, who was shot down by Jack Ruby, preventing him from ever revealing the full story of that assassination.

Sirhan comes from a part of the world where the word "assassin" was coined (from "hashish," supposedly because killers often acted under the influence of that drug).

The Middle East is also a part of the world where assassinations are rather common. Only 10 days ago an assassin wounded—but not fatally—Lebanon's former president, Camille Chamoun, in Beirut.

In 1948, young Israelis—members of the Stern Gang—slew Count Folke Bernadotte of Sweden, a United Nations peace envoy, because Bernadotte was trying to apply to Jerusalem an internationalization plan voted by the U.N. The U.N. has never sent another envoy on such a mission—evidently it doesn't dare.

In 1958, an officers' coup in Iraq resulted in the triple assassination of King Faisal, his uncle, Prince Abdul Ilah, and Prime Minister Nuri Said. The coup destroyed the Hashemite dynasty reigning in Bagdad and set up a dictatorial republic.

Palestinian nationalists assassinated Jordan's King Abdullah, grandfather of the current king, Hussein, for seeking an independent peace with Israel. No Arab leader has dared to try to deal with Israel since.

The assassination of Sen. Kennedy was the second intrusion of the recurring Arab-Israel conflict into a U.S. presidential campaign. In October, 1956, Israel jumped the gun on her allies, Britain and France, and moved up her scheduled attack on Egypt, apparently in order to make the clash an issue in the U.S. campaign. (This followed Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser's nationalizing of the Suez Canal.) The American presidential candidates, Dwight D. Eisenhower and Adlai E. Stevenson, found themselves on the spot with the voters.

While many Americans may consider the accused assassin of Kennedy a lunatic, Arab refugees from the Mideast wars—some 1.6 million of them—generally see him as an Arab patriot. They consider he has removed a leading pro-Israel candidate for President, that he has brought to the American public's attention the plight of the dispossessed Arab refugees, and has demonstrated that backing Israel can be dangerous.

Some Arab leaders, of course, deplored the assassination. And the newspaper Al Bayrak in Beirut, Lebanon, while remarking that Mr. Kennedy paid the price "for eagerness of American politicians to seek the votes of American Jews," added that Sen. Kennedy ironically "was the candidate who most understood the Palestinian question."

Procession of Tragedies

Whatever the precise explanation of Sen. Kennedy's assassination, it is one more of an almost unbelievable series of disasters that has trooped through the family's history like events in a Greek tragedy.

Thursday morning, for the third time in their lives, Joseph P. Kennedy—paralyzed since 1962 by a stroke—and his wife Rose were told that a son of theirs had died violently in the service of his country.

Joseph Jr., a Navy pilot, was killed in World War II when a bombing plane exploded in flight over the English Channel.

In 1963, President John F. Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas. He and his wife Jacqueline had lost two children—a daughter stillborn and a son who lived only two days. President Kennedy very often was in severe pain from a back injury received when a Japanese destroyer rammed the torpedo boat he commanded.

Daughter Rosemary Kennedy has been in an institution for the mentally retarded since 1941.

A plane crash in 1948 took the life of daughter Kathleen Kennedy Hartington. Four years before, in 1944—after she had been married only four months—her husband, the Marquis of Hartington, a captain in the Coldstream Guards, fell in combat.

Now Robert F. Kennedy has been assassinated. The parents of his wife, Ethel, and her brother were killed in separate plane crashes, while her sister strangled on a piece of meat that caught in her throat.

The only remaining son is Sen. Edward (Ted) Kennedy—and he narrowly escaped death in a plane crash in 1964 which injured his back. There are three other Kennedy daughters—Eunice Kennedy Shriver, Jean Kennedy Smith and Patricia Kennedy Lawford.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

ASSASSINATION

Death of Robert F. Kennedy

"I think we can end the divisions within the United States," said Sen. Robert Francis Kennedy in a victory speech in the main ballroom of the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles. It was a few minutes past midnight Tuesday and he had just won the California primary. By "divisions" he meant chiefly the serious cleavages in American society caused by the war in Vietnam, by racial discrimination and by poverty.

Another division far from the United States, however, a chasm of differences between ancient peoples which modern nations still have not gotten around to bridging, resulted moments later in the end of the 42-year-old senator's career, and, after another day, his life. For when Sen. Kennedy left the ballroom and was walking through the adjoining hotel kitchen, a young man began firing at him with a .22 calibre revolver. Mr. Kennedy fell, mortally wounded. Four other men and a woman were also wounded, but not fatally.

Millions of shocked television viewers saw the dramatic chaos that then exploded, heard the screams, shouts, curses and weeping that continued for frantic minutes while Kennedy supporters were disarming and capturing the assassin.

Identified by the Revolver

The captive, a short, slim youth with curly black hair and intense dark eyes, refused to give his name. He carried no identification, but by tracing the revolver, which once had been owned by his brother, police identified him as Sirhan Bishara Sirhan.

Sirhan was a child of the war-ravaged Middle East, born in a village near Jerusalem. A Jordanian immigrant, he came to the United States with his family at the age of 12. Later the father, Bishara Sirhan, quarreled with his wife and returned to his native village in what is now Israeli-occupied Jordan. The mother and children — five sons and a daughter — remained in the United States. Sirhan grew up in suburban Pasadena.

Acquaintances say he became an ardent Arab nationalist. In New York, Dr. Mohammed T. Mehdi, secretary of the Action Committee on American Arab Relations, said Sirhan was active in the Organization of Arab Students while attending Pasadena City College. Mehdi said that perhaps something Sen. Mr. Kennedy said at one point: "I do debate with rival Democrat Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy may have inflamed Sirhan. (In the debate Kennedy said at one point: "I do think we have a commitment to Israel, for example, that has to be kept.")

On Anniversary of War

Sen. Kennedy was shot on the anniversary of the Israeli blitzkrieg — which in six days defeated Jordan, Syria and Egypt — and which was marked last week by another eruption of bombing and shelling Monday across the Israel-Jordan border. Thus it seemed that Sen. Kennedy, younger brother of assassinated President John F. Kennedy, could be considered a casualty of the recurrent war in the Mideast.

In the mountain village of Taiyeba in Israeli-occupied Jordan, Sirhan's father insisted his son was a good Christian, a good student and gentle.

"Some bad man," the father said, "must have persuaded him to do this for a lot of money."

When police searched Sirhan, they found he had four \$100 bills, plus a small amount of other currency.

While discounting the possibility that the assassination was the result of a plot, however, they did issue an all-points bulletin for a girl in a white dress with small polka dots. A Kennedy worker told of seeing a girl in such a dress run from the assassination scene, crying: "We shot him." On Friday a girl who said she may be the mystery girl surrendered to the sheriff's office. She said she yelled "They've shot him," and she was hurrying away in fright.

Police also investigated reports that three men, one thought to have been Sirhan, had been heard speaking in Arabic last Sunday at

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

G-4 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/9/68
Edition: Final
Author:
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or
Classification: LA 56-
Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-1564-297
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED

JUN 10 1968

FBI — LOS ANGELES

cc:
Bw
6/12/68

Kennedy headquarters. An Arabic-speaking man doing volunteer work at the headquarters said he noticed them and recognized the Jordanese dialect the trio spoke.

Body Flown East

On Thursday, Mr. Kennedy's body was flown to New York. It lay in state at St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York on Friday and mourning thousands filed past the bier. After requiem mass on Saturday, it was placed on a special train and taken to Washington for burial in Arlington National Cemetery where Sen. Kennedy's assassinated brother, John F. Kennedy, is buried.

After hearing many witnesses, some of whom actually saw the fatal shooting, the County Grand Jury indicted Sirhan for murder. He was arraigned in jail.

Police Chief Thomas Reddin and his aides were taking extra precautions to prevent the slaying of Sirhan—as happened to Lee Harvey Oswald, the suspected killer of President John F. Kennedy, who was shot down by Jack Ruby, preventing him from ever revealing the full story of that assassination.

Sirhan comes from a part of the world where the word "assassin" was coined (from "hashish," supposedly because killers often acted under the influence of that drug).

The Middle East is also a part of the world where assassinations are rather common. Only 10 days ago an assassin wounded—but not fatally—Lebanon's former president, Camille Chamoun, in Beirut.

In 1948, young Israelis—members of the Stern Gang—slew Count Folke Bernadotte of Sweden, a United Nations peace envoy, because Bernadotte was trying to apply to Jerusalem an internationalization plan voted by the U.N. The U.N. has never sent another envoy on such a mission—evidently it doesn't dare.

In 1958, an officers' coup in Iraq resulted in the triple assassination of King Faisal, his uncle, Prince Abdul Ilah, and Prime Minister Nuri Said. The coup destroyed the Hashemite dynasty reigning in Baghdad and set up a dictatorial republic.

Palestinian nationalists assassinated Jordan's King Abdullah, grandfather of the current king, Hussein, for seeking an independent peace with Israel. No Arab leader has dared to try to deal with Israel since.

The assassination of Sen. Kennedy was the second intrusion of the recurring Arab-Israel conflict into a U.S. presidential campaign. In October, 1956, Israel jumped the gun on her allies, Britain and France, and moved up her scheduled attack on Egypt, apparently in order to make the clash an issue in the U.S. campaign. (This followed Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser's

rationalizing of the Suez Canal.) The American presidential candidates, Dwight D. Eisenhower and Adlai E. Stevenson, found themselves on the spot with the voters.

While many Americans may consider the accused assassin of Kennedy a lunatic, Arab refugees from the Mideast wars—some 1.6 million of them—generally see him as an Arab patriot. They consider he has removed a leading pro-Israel candidate for President, that he has brought to the American public's attention the plight of the dispossessed Arab refugees, and has demonstrated that backing Israel can be dangerous.

Some Arab leaders, of course, deplored the assassination. And the newspaper Al Bayrak in Beirut, Lebanon, while remarking that Mr. Kennedy paid the price "for eagerness of American politicians to seek the votes of American Jews," added that Sen. Kennedy ironically "was the candidate who most understood the Palestinian question."

Procession of Tragedies

Whatever the precise explanation of Sen. Kennedy's assassination, it is one more of an almost unbelievable series of disasters that has trooped through the family's history like events in a Greek tragedy.

Thursday morning, for the third time in their lives, Joseph P. Kennedy—paralyzed since 1962 by a stroke—and his wife Rose were told that a son of theirs had died violently in the service of his country.

Joseph Jr., a Navy pilot, was killed in World War II when a bombing plane exploded in flight over the English Channel.

In 1963, President John F. Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas. He and his wife Jacqueline had lost two children—a daughter stillborn and a son who lived only two days.

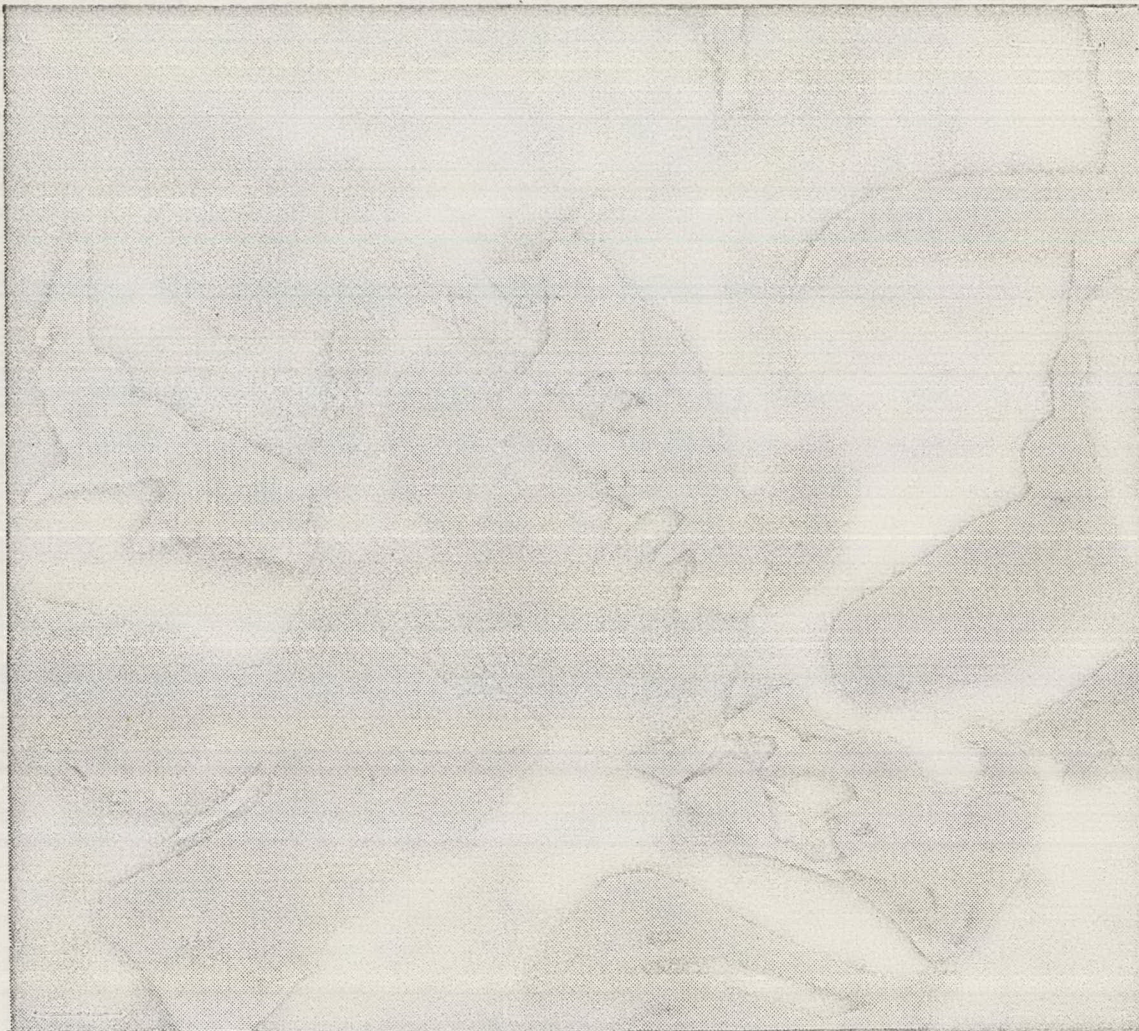
President Kennedy very often was in severe pain from a back injury received when a Japanese destroyer rammed the torpedo boat he commanded.

Daughter Rosemary Kennedy has been in an institution for the mentally retarded since 1941.

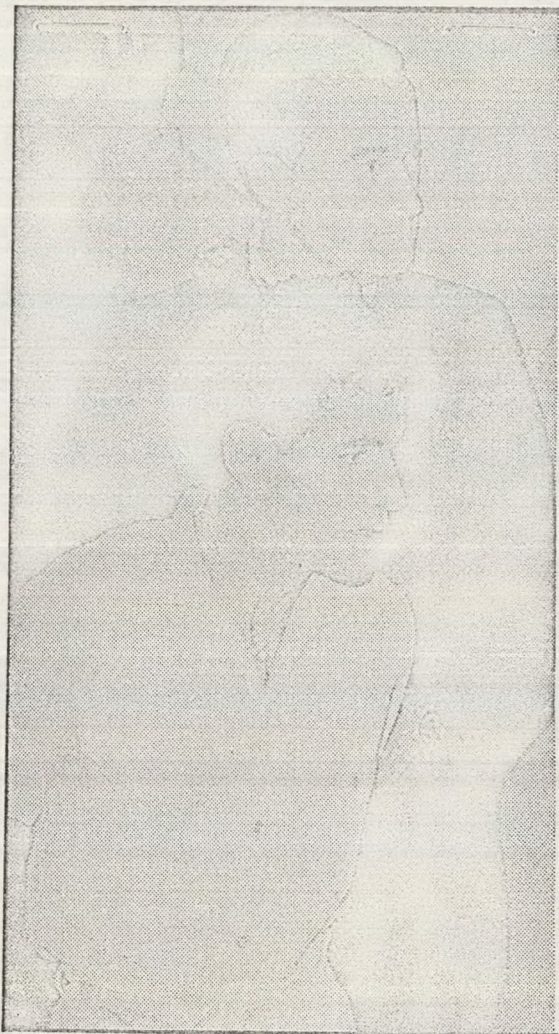
A plane crash in 1948 took the life of daughter Kathleen Kennedy Hartington. Four years before, in 1944—after she had been married only four months—her husband, the Marquis of Hartington, a captain in the Coldstream Guards, fell in combat.

Now Robert F. Kennedy has been assassinated. The parents of his wife, Ethel, and her brother were killed in separate plane crashes, while her sister strangled on a piece of meat that caught in her throat.

The only remaining son is Sen. Edward (Ted) Kennedy—and he narrowly escaped death in a plane crash in 1964 which injured his back. There are three other Kennedy daughters—Eunice Kennedy Shriver, Jean Kennedy Smith and Patricia Kennedy Lawford.



shock on his face. He soon lapsed into unconsciousness. At left, is the suspected assassin, Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, young Arab nationalist. ©Times photos



TRAGEDY IN LOS ANGELES—Moments after an assassin's bullet entered his brain, Sen. Robert F. Kennedy lies on floor, surprise and

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Solemn Cathedral Mass Marks Senator's Death

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-D Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/9/68

Edition: Final

Author:

Editor: Nick B. Williams

Title:

KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

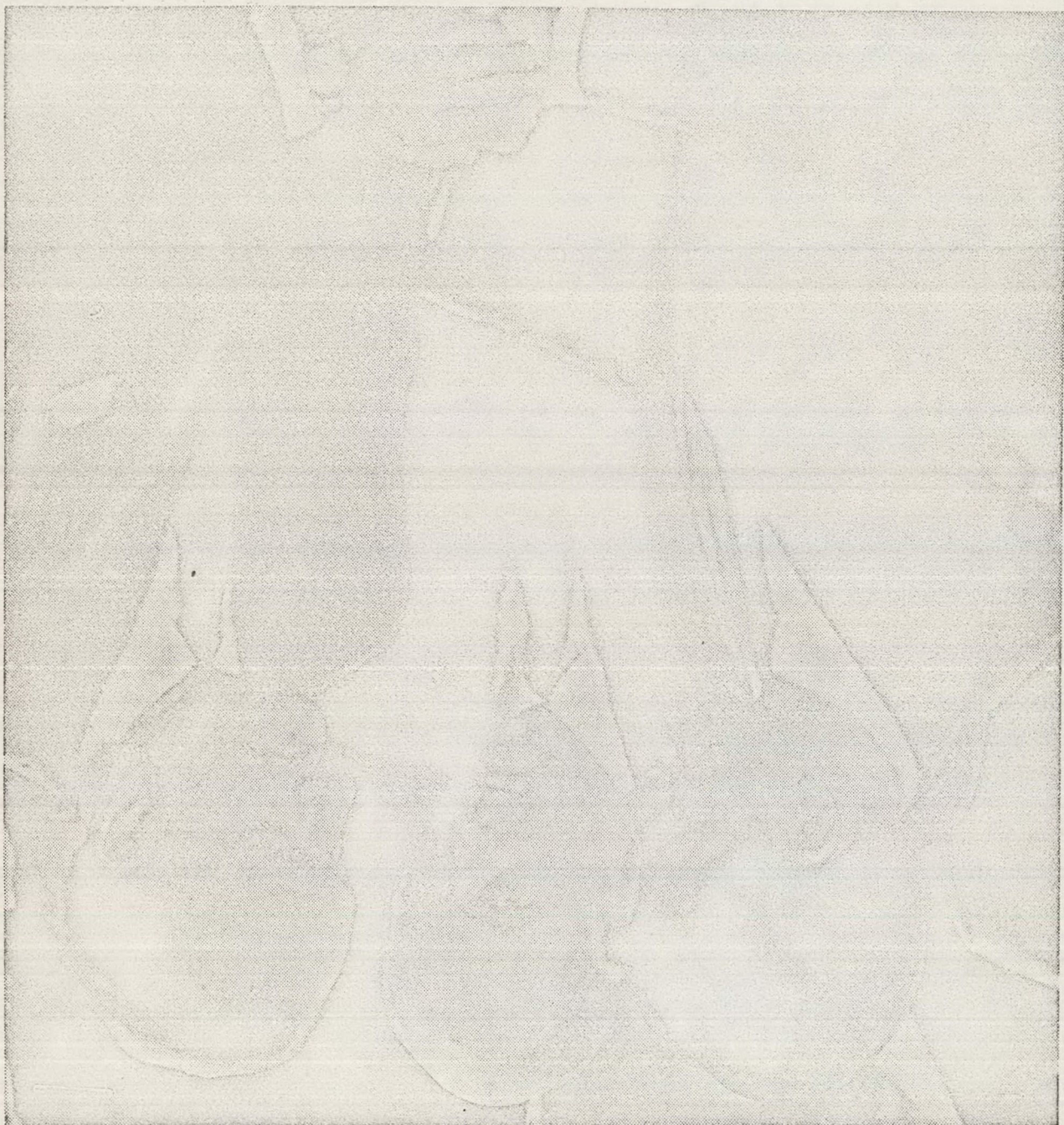
☐ Being Investigated

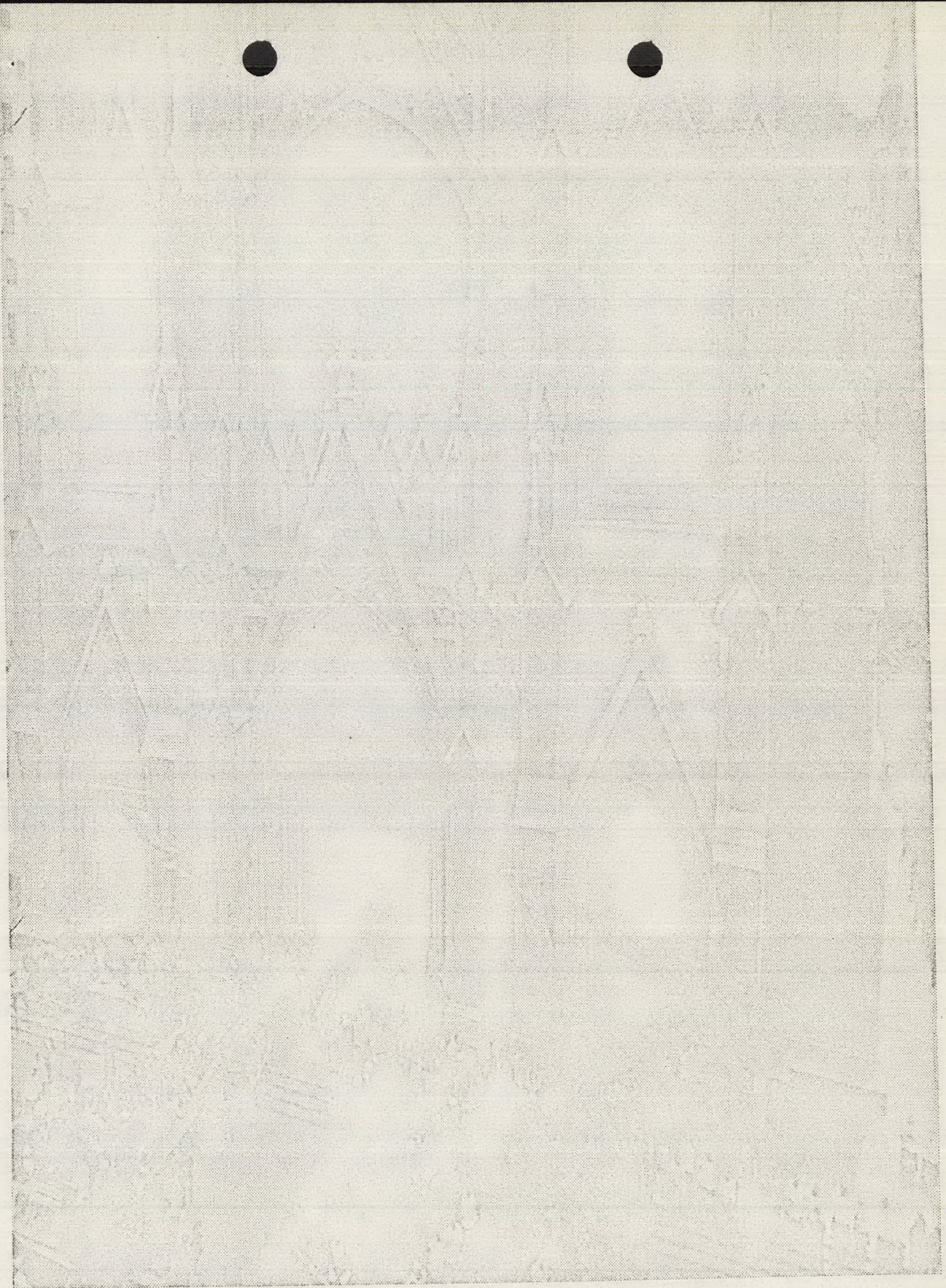
56-1564-298

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 10 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

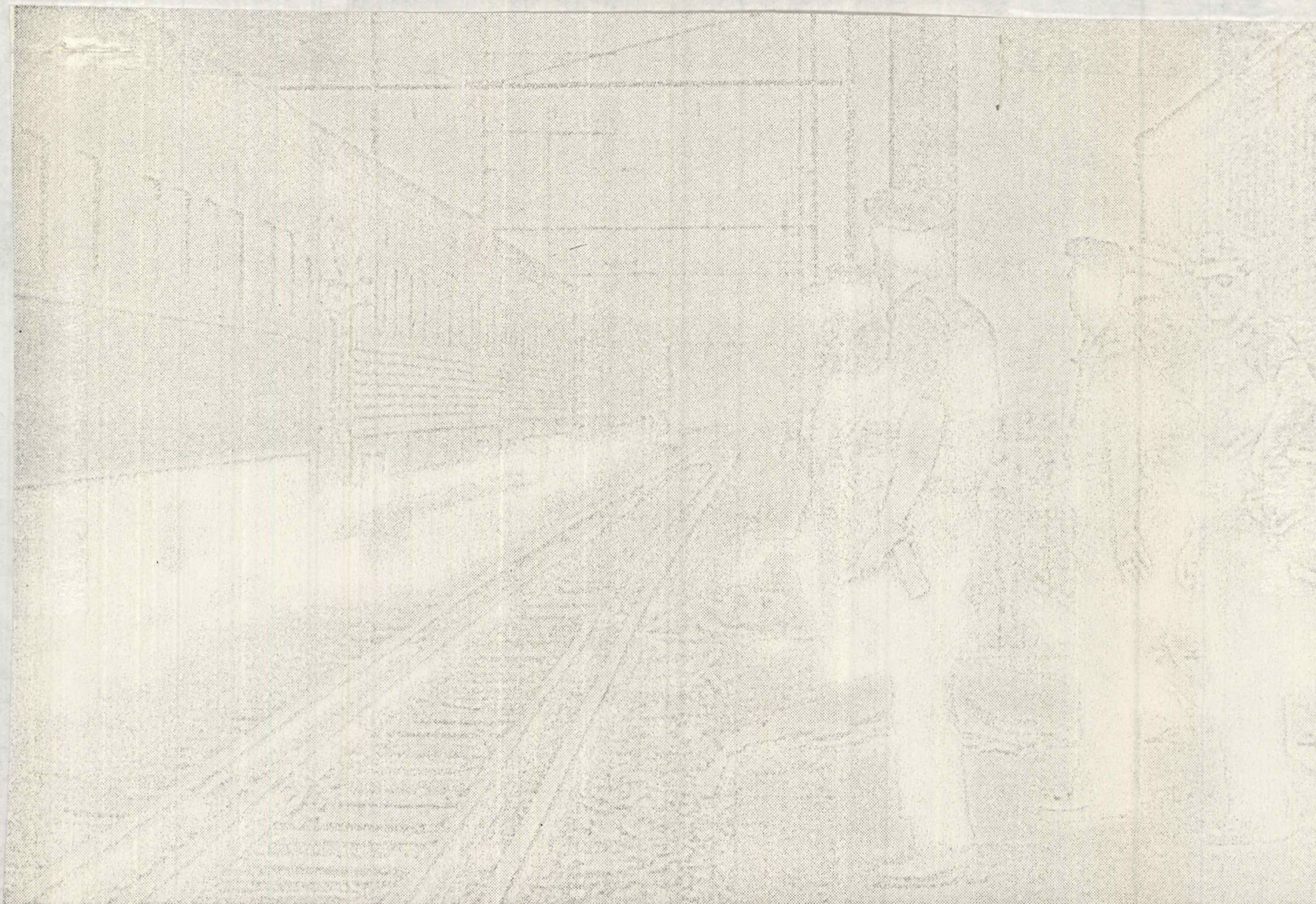
son following funeral services for Sen. Robert Kennedy. Secret Service agent R. Youngblood stands by.

CONDOLENCES FROM PRESIDENT—Sen. Edward Kennedy receives condolences from President John-





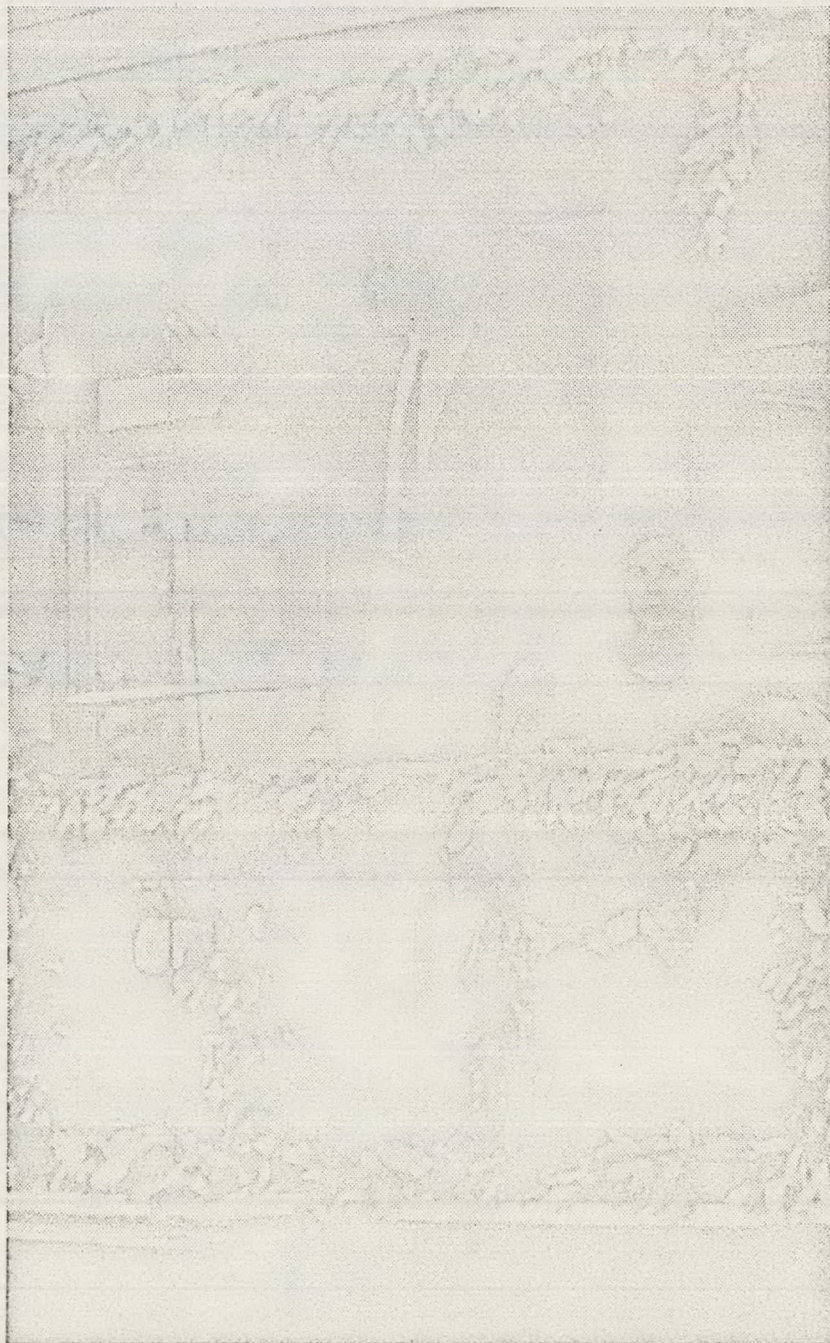
DEPARTURE—The casket of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy is borne from St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York City Saturday following funeral services. A cortege took the body through Manhattan to Pennsylvania Station where it was placed on train to Washington for burial in Arlington National Cemetery.



FUNERAL ROUTE TRAGEDY — Police stand guard over two bodies, covered by blanket, as Robert Kennedy funeral train passes through

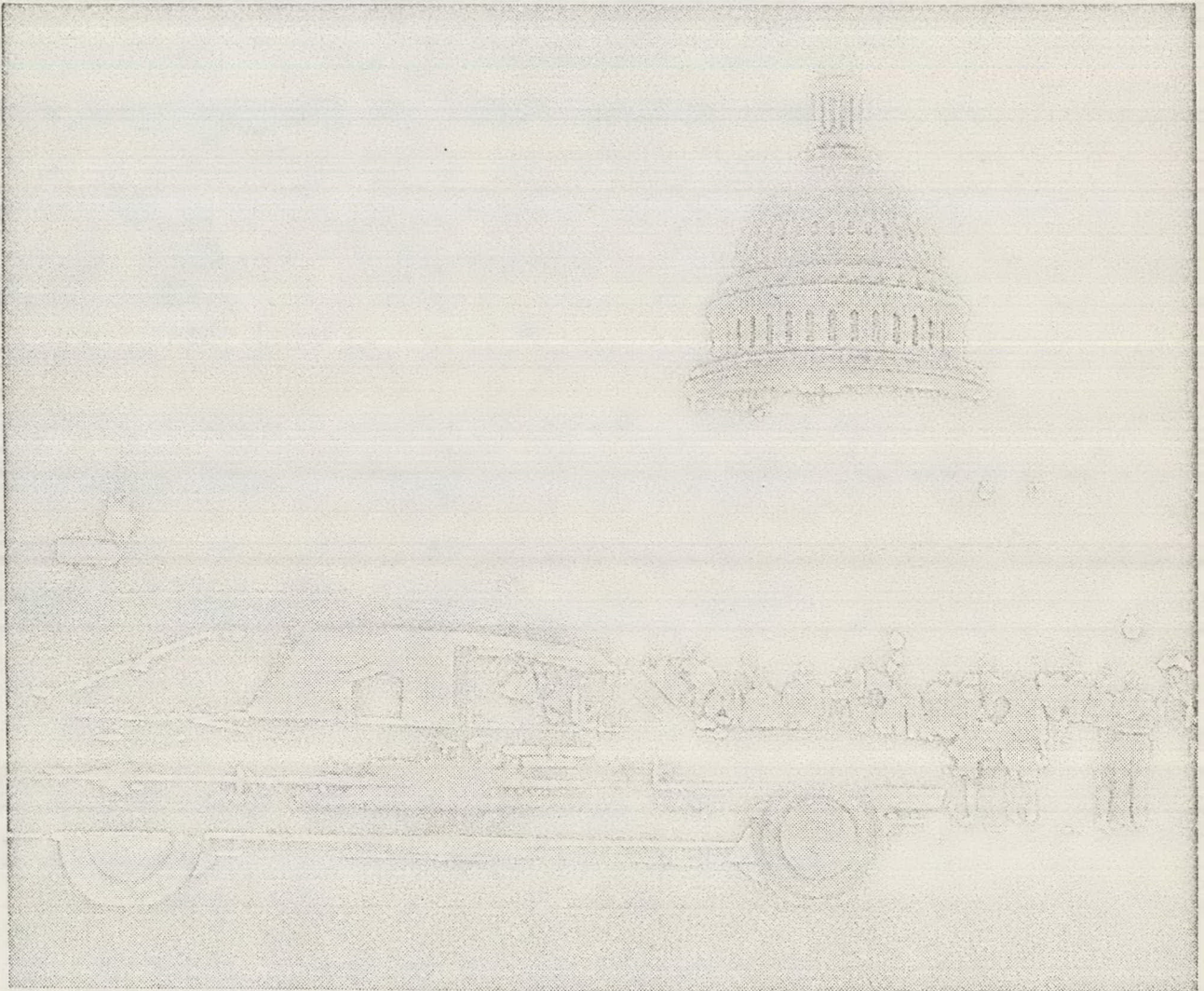
Elizabeth, N.J. The two, a man and woman, were killed while waiting for the funeral train when hit by train going in the opposite direction.

Waves From Train



SALUTES RETURNED—Sen. Edward Kennedy returns the waves of crowd as funeral train passes a station. Mrs. Andy Williams at right.

Hearse Passes Capitol



KENNEDY HEARSE — A crowd lines sidewalk beneath Capitol dome as the hearse carrying body

of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy passes through Washington on its way to gravesite at Arlington Cemetery.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Two Chicago Gunmen Kill Jordan Native

CHICAGO (AP)—A South Side grocer who came to the United States from Jordan was shot to death Saturday in his store and police speculated the killing may have been in revenge for the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

The man charged with murdering Kennedy, Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, 24, is a native of Jordan.

Abder Rayyan, 55, the father of nine children, was shot in the head as he bent over a vegetable bin, his daughter, Zuhdeia, 22, who witnessed the shooting, told police.

She said two Negro men entered the store. One of them pulled out a pistol and they walked silently to where Rayyan was working.

The gunman put the pistol behind Rayyan's left ear and fired twice, she said. The second shot missed.

Without saying a word, both men then walked out of the store, the daughter related.

Rayyan left Jordan 16 years ago and lived in South America until 1963, when he came to the United States.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-10 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/10/68
Edition: Final
Author:
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or
Classification: LA 56-156
Submitting Office: Los Angeles
☐ Being Investigated

56-156A-299

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 10 1968	
FBI—LOS ANGELES	

cc: Bureau
6/10/68

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

So Far, We Have Avoided the Pit Dallas Fell Into

He's gone now. He came down to California hopeful of a major victory. And he went away in a casket.

The horrendous disaster that shook the world, took place last week in L.A. And we're still suffering from the aftershock. I suppose good people around the earth will never get over the outrage of his death.

Now that his body rests alongside his late brother, we should take stock of the way our city acted during that nightmare in the early hours of Wednesday morning.

★

As a Times editorial said, Los Angeles proved itself not to be another Dallas.

Perhaps you'll say we had a tragic example to go by in the fiasco following the President's assassination. Nonetheless, most of our city's officials responded quickly and correctly when the catastrophe struck.

No sooner had the bullets torn through that brilliant brain than Negro athletes Roosevelt Grier and Rafer Johnson grabbed the alleged assassin and slammed him down on a table. They were cursing and crying. But instead of mauling the gunman, they had the presence of mind to protect him from the angry mob until police arrived.

Within minutes he was turned over to the police and was whisked away to the LAPD Ramparts division.

Police Chief Tom Reddin and Dist. Atty. Evelle Younger decided to charge and arraign the suspect as soon as possible, with no word to the press or the public.

They did this at 7:40 a.m. in municipal judge Joan Dempsey Klein's court. Judge Klein advised him of his rights under the law, after which he was surrounded by officers and led to the county jail.

Meanwhile, Reddin's men swiftly acted to get any information possible on the alleged killer. They very soon learned that the John Doe they had in custody was Sirhan Sirhan, a young Jordanian Arab, and they traced the gun along its dismal path all through California.

Because Negro athletes Johnson and Grier protected a man they obviously loathed, because Chief Reddin scrupulously went by the book, and because Dist. Atty. Evelle Younger was most fastidious about Sirhan Sirhan's legal rights, up to now, we don't have to fear the grotesque carnival that was Dallas in 1963.

★

We just have to fear the people in our midst that are screaming "leftist", "rightist", and, of all things, "Muslim plot" (stemming, I gather, from the suspect's Arab origins, and voiced by frightened, ignorant people who don't know that there is a vast difference between Islamic Moslem and Black Muslim. Actually, the point is academic since Sirhan Sirhan was raised in the Greek Orthodox Church.)

And we have to fear our Mayor. Many times he's just a glib-tongued nuisance. This time, however, His Garrulous Honor might ruin law enforcement's attempts to present what seems to be a substantial case.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

II-6 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/10/68
Edition: Final
Author: Paul Coates
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or
Classification: LA 56-156
Submitting Office: Los Angeles
☐ Being Investigated

56-156H-308
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED

JUN 10 1968

FBI — LOS ANGELES

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Violence Commission Greeted by Pessimism

'File and Forget' Treatment Seen of Its Results; Many Problems Defy Analysis

BY THOMAS J. FOLEY

Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — "Commissions are part of the ritual now. Lower the Flag. Have a day of mourning and appoint a commission."

Thus did one nationally eminent sociologist comment on President Johnson's appointment of a commission to study the causes and control of violence in the nation.

And so, at least it seems, every crisis, major or minor, has prompted a commission. Months are spent listening to experts, in writing a report. Thousands of copies of the thick volumes of testimony, findings and recommendations are published.

Then all too often the volumes seem to gather dust and the recommendations are largely or totally ignored.

This skeptical, even cynical, outlook for the new commission is not untypical of many in Washington who have watched its predecessors come and go.

Seen in the light of what these earlier commissions have accomplished, the outlook for the new commission on violence must give rise to pessimism.

Accepted in Britain

The role of the commission in this country has not been accepted to the extent that it has in Britain.

The white papers produced by royal commissions almost invariably become the basis for government policies. But here, the political will to imple-

ment recommended policies all too often is missing.

Only occasionally, such as with the far-reaching program outlined by the commission that studied the effects of automation a few years ago, are even first steps taken to put the recommendations into effect. A two-year study of the nation's food-price structure was almost completely ignored.

These and other examples have prompted the cynical conclusion that commissions are appointed, not to solve a problem but to ignore it in hope it goes away.

The commission on violence must overcome a very abbreviated period of gestation. President Johnson announced its formation only a few hours after Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.) and Minority Leader Everett M. Dirksen (R-Ill.) first discussed possible legislation for such a body and then took their ideas to the White House.

Very little opportunity was available to sound out the views of those named to the commission. And Administration talent hunters spent the week-end trying to put together a staff, probably the key to any success the commission may have.

Another obstacle the commission must overcome is the nature of the subject of violence.

Dealing With Facts

The Warren Commission and the Commission on Food Prices at least were dealing with facts, elusive as they proved to be. But the new commission will be dealing with ideas, movements, motivations—problems that defy cold analysis. So little is understood about the nature of violence, said one sociologist, that few even bother to draw a distinction between the action of one fanatic, such as the slayer of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, and that of an organized movement, such as the students at Columbia University.

The possibilities are almost limitless, as one commission member, Rep. Hale Boggs (D-La.), noted in an interview last week. "As I read this mandate, it simply couldn't be broader," he said.

The President said the commission "will look into the causes, the occurrence and the control of physical violence across this nation, from assassination that is motivated by prejudice and by ideology, and by politics and by insanity; to violence in our city streets and even in our homes . . .

"Supported by the suggestions and recommendations of criminologists, sociologists and psychologists, all of our nation's medical and social sciences, we hope to learn why we inflict such suffering on ourselves."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-6 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/10/68
Edition: Home
Author: Thomas J. Foley
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or
Classification: LA 56-156
Submitting Office: Los Angeles
☐ Being Investigated

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUN 10 1968
FBI — LOS ANGELES

56-1564-3011

The mandate seems to leave the way open to duplicate work done by two other presidential commissions, those that studied crime and civil disorders.

Want to Limit Work

To prevent just this sort of overlapping, those planning guidelines for the new commission want to limit its work to three principal areas, none of which was studied directly by the previous two commissions.

One is the student disorders, such as those at Berkeley and Columbia. The second is the problem of the aberrant man, the fanatic. Finally, the commission is expected to look into the causes of lawlessness generally, whether they really are peculiarly American or whether they are a worldwide condition.

It is considered unlikely by most persons discussing the possibilities for the commission that it can come up with anything essentially new about the causes and nature of violence. Particularly in recent months, much has been written and said about it.

But what the commission can do—and what may end up being its most valuable contribution—is to focus national public attention on ideas and proposals that have been laying obscured in academia or in uncirculated reports from government, university or foundation sources.

"Sociologists are brimming with ideas that could alleviate problems," one academician said.

Out of this could come a consensus of what should and could be done to halt the surge of violence and assassination. Such a consensus would rest largely on the ability of the professional staff assembled to do the essential work of the commission.

Much of the credit for the incisive report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders is given by most observers to the high quality of the professional staff.

Tough Document

They skillfully put together a hard-hitting document that went to the core of the problem but which still won the unanimous approval of the somewhat diverse group of commission members.

One subsidiary benefit that could result from the commission work is to acquaint its members with the realities of violence. "I think some members of the civil disorders commission had their noses rubbed in the realities of the ghetto for the first time," one critic said, "and the same could happen with the new commission."

Whether this is so or not, that control of guns and ammunition is at least one prime way of curbing violence.

But the two Senate members of the commission, Philip A. Hart (I-Mich.) and Roman L. Hruska (R-Neb.), both voted against curbing the mail-order sale of long guns last month as proposed by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Sirhan Indictment Opens New Phase of Investigation

BY RON EINSTOSS

Times Staff Writer

Now that Sirhan Bishara Sirhan has been indicted for the slaying of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, the real detective work begins.

Prosecutors and investigators in the case, it has been learned, have been meeting daily, including the weekend, to discuss their strategy and future course of action.

From the time the young Jordanian was arrested until his indictment Friday, law enforcement authorities had one principal goal—to gather enough evidence to obtain an indictment.

Now, it's different.

Sirhan has been formally charged and is in jail, awaiting pretrial motions and the trial itself.

At first glance, it would seem there is nothing left to do. After all, there were, at least from seemingly authoritative reports, several eyewitnesses to the tragic election night episode.

The gun assertedly was traced to Sirhan—that is how he reportedly was identified—and there are reports from a witness who said he saw Sirhan practicing with the same weapon just a few hours before Sen. Kennedy was shot.

The suspect was arrested at the scene of the crime and in his pocket police reportedly found a newspaper clipping—in which Sen. Kennedy proposed giving aid to Israel in its dispute with the Arab nations.

But there are questions, not the least of which is whether there was a conspiracy in the murder.

Such a possibility is being checked out by police and prosecutors, although it is understood they are proceeding on the basis that Sirhan acted alone.

A major obstacle facing Dist. Atty. Evelle J. Younger is the anticipated sanity aspect of the case. Two psychiatrists have been appointed to examine the defendant.

To counter this, it is anticipated that Dep. Dist. Atty. John E. Howard, who heads the investigative team of police and district attorney's detectives, will seek court approval for psychiatric examination of Sirhan by doctors who will be asked to report their results to the prosecution.

There is little evidence available now to indicate that Sirhan did not understand what he was doing when he allegedly shot Kennedy and five other persons. Thus, it can be expected that his attorneys will seek to establish that he did not fully understand the consequences of his alleged act.

The legal term for such a defense is "diminished capacity"—a showing that there was some reason to believe that Sirhan's mental capacity to comprehend his actions was stunted.

One of these reasons could have been a fall from a horse in 1966 while Sirhan was employed as race track exercise boy, although he reportedly has contended up to this time that he suffered only injuries to his eye and back.

He recently received a workman's compensation disability settlement of about \$2,000 for his injury—and it is believed that the \$400 found on his person when arrested may have been part of this money.

Howard, or whoever ultimately is assigned by Younger to prosecute the case, must check out every detail.

Together with Homicide Sgts. Adolph Melendres and Frank J. Ratchett, assigned to the investigation by the Los Angeles Police Department, and George Murphy, once a police officer but now a D.A.'s investigator, UNDER E.O. 14176

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-3 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/10/68
Edition: Home
Author: Ron Einstoss
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title: KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-15611-382

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 10 1968	
FBI—LOS ANGELES	

cc to Buw
6/10/68

prosecutors may have a monumental job ahead of them.

This may include an attempt to completely recreate the scene at the Ambassador with every participant in place.

The purpose of this would be to firmly establish whether Sirhan just happened to be in the right place at the right time or whether Kennedy was directed to an area where the assassination might have been planned.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Kennedy Story

In Full Detail

By CYNTHIA LOWRY

AP Television-Radio Writer

The day that Sen. Robert F. Kennedy died became, through the intimacy of television, a long period of emotion, introspection and grief for millions of people.

From the moment early Thursday that press secretary Frank Mankiewicz, in a voice muted and tight with strain, announced that the 42-year-old presidential aspirant had succumbed to an assassin's bullet, the television networks carried the story in detail into countless American homes. And again, they performed magnificently, efficiently and — above all — with taste and respect for the bereavement of the Kennedy family.

NBC abandoned regular programming for the entire day and concentrated on the Kennedy tragedy. CBS and ABC returned to regular programming for some periods but were on deck for all the important, visual aspects of the period.

Some of the sights and sounds will stand out in memory of a long time:

The hearse-led motorcade carrying the Kennedy group from the hospital to the Air Force jet at Los Angeles, followed all the way by TV camera-equipped helicopters.

Members of the Kennedy family joining hands around the casket on the lift that carried them up to the forward hatch of the plane.

The stoic composure of Ethel Kennedy who, surrounded by friends, nevertheless, seemed to be alone.

The quiet tractable crowds in both Los Angeles and New York.

David Brinkley closing his broadcast as the plane took off by saying with concealed anger, "There they go... Three widows of men murdered by political assassins," referring to Mrs. Robert Kennedy, Mrs. John F. Kennedy and Mrs. Martin Luther King Jr., all on the plane.

During the hour before the arrival of the plane in New York, NBC's Washington correspondent Ray Scherer sat with three other close friends of the Kennedys for a warm and intimate talk about the New York senator, his wife and their way of life. They were comedian Jack Paar, columnist Art Buchwald and, most interesting of all, Rene Carpenter, wife of former astronaut Scott Carpenter.

They combined to explain the difference between the public Robert Kennedy and the private one.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

C-9 Herald Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/10/68
Edition: Night Final
Author: Cynthia Lowry
Editor: Donald Goodenow
Title: KENBALT

Character:
or

Classification: LA 56-156
Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-1564-303
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUN 10 1968
FBI — LOS ANGELES

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Profile of Ethel Kennedy

BY MAXINE CHESHIRE

Exclusive to The Times from
the Washington Post

WASHINGTON—In an ironic journalistic coincidence, Look magazine will be on the newsstands this week with a cover story on "Ethel's Kennedys. How She Manages Them."

Five years ago, in the days following the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, Look was on the newsstands with a cover story on "The President and His Son."

Both of the exclusive glimpses into the personal lives of this tragedy-haunted family are the work of one of the country's best pictorial reportage teams: writer Laura Bergquist and photographer Stanley Tretick.

They both know the Kennedys well and had so many notes and photo negatives on the New Frontier that they ended up compiling one of the finest books on the J.F.K. era — "A Very Special President."

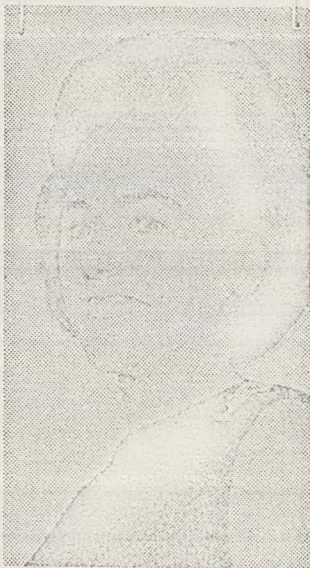
Look's story on the home life of the Robert F. Kennedys is already in print and impossible to alter. But Laura Bergquist, reached in Mexico City where she is on assignment, now recalls how much material she wishes she had included.

Spectre of Death

One incident is a quote from Sen. Kennedy himself after the death two years ago of one of his closest friends, Dean Markham, who was killed in a plane crash in which Ethel Kennedy's brother, George Skakel, also died.

A grieving Bobby Kennedy, mindful once again of the spectre of violent death which seems to hover over his family, was heard to wonder aloud: "Oh, God! where is this all going to end?"

In another twist of irony, Miss Bergquist, when she learned that Sen. Kennedy had been shot, was in the midst of reading for the first time "Death of a



MRS. ETHEL KENNEDY
... Before tragedy.

President." That controversial book by William Manchester for a time caused a breach between the Kennedys and Look, and court action ensued over the magazine's serialization which included portions of the manuscript the family did not want printed.

The current Look article would surely be approved by anyone in the family. It has been touted for months by Kennedy insiders as "the best thing ever done on Ethel."

She is—as the

headlines point out—"probably the least-known Kennedy" despite "her exposure to public gaze at home and abroad."

Ethel Kennedy's family scrapbooks at Hickory Hill contain two cherished letters that say a lot about her:

A Bit Giggly

One note was written by her mother-in-law in 1952, protesting that she would be jealous if Ethel had more children — prettier and brainier — "in less time than I had" and cautioning her not to "hurry too much with the next."

The other is an affectionate, scribbled communication from adopted Kennedy Clansman Lemmyne Billings, who was J.F.K.'s roommate at Choate

and as close as a blood relative to the other brothers and sisters.

"I am so happy about Bobby's choice," Billings wrote before her wedding in 1950. "You particularly were always so giggly about the whole thing. I don't know of anyone I would want to see a Kennedy marry more than you ... there is no male or female who will become a part of that rather difficult family so easily ..."

Because she "shies from self-revelation" and balks at making speeches or giving interviews, reporter Bergquist predicts that there will be an "astounding Ethel-gap" in literature historians will find on the Kennedy family.

"In artless Ethelese, her special, personal jargon," says Look, "Old Moms" (as she often calls herself) almost

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

IV-10 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif

Date: 6/10/68

Edition: Home

Author: Maxine Cheshire

Editor: Nick B. Williams

Title:

KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-156

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-1564-304

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 1 1968	

cc to Baw
6/10/68

anything, except herself."

Jackie's Opposite

But she is described in Look as "ebullient, gregarious, terribly friendly" and "light years the opposite of her regal, distant sister-in-law Jacqueline."

There is, according to Laura Bergquist, a vulnerable innocence about her: she's a funny combination of very mod and old-fashioned, of the shrewd and naive, of the puritanical and the open-minded.

She is "Victorian" when it comes to having off-color stories told in her presence, but she is impish enough to have compiled an album titled "The Tremendous Lover" as a birthday gift for her husband while he was still attorney general.

She also placed in the family scrapbook, a dunning letter from Saks Fifth Avenue in 1954 over a nonpayment of a \$47.15 bill.

The toughest question put to her in the eight-page article was whether she, as the prospective mother of 11, feels big families are now advisable on this overpopulated planet.

After a pause, she replied: "But what would we do without Teddy?" He would not have been born (as he himself is so fond of saying) if his mother, Mrs. Joseph Kennedy, had stopped after having her eighth baby.

Because Ethel doesn't sit still for introspective in-depth interviews, Laura Bergquist and Stan Tretick got their story by observing her hectic homelife at close range for weeks and weeks.

Ethel, scrutinized thusly, is a woman "who doesn't have any complexes or hangups... she lives each day as it comes... really hates to be alone."

She was "110%" in favor of her husband's presidential candidacy, no matter what the outcome.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Kennedys: Draw on Inner Strength

McLEAN, Va. (UPI) — The grief-stricken Kennedy family spent Sunday at their Hickory Hill estate in this Washington suburb recovering from the ordeal of the past few days and reportedly bearing up "as they usually do."

Frank Mankiewicz, the late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy's press secretary, said the family was showing extraordinary strength under the circumstances.

"They're remarkable people," he said.

Ethel Kennedy and her eldest son, Joseph III, left their suburban home at mid-morning for a brief visit to the Kennedy grave in Arlington National Cemetery. They stayed only a few minutes, praying and placing flowers at the site.

Rose Kennedy, bereaved for the second time over the murder of a son, attended two services at St. Patrick's Church in Washington and then flew to

Hyannis Port, Mass., to join her ailing husband, Joseph P. Kennedy. The 79-year-old former ambassador, confined to a wheelchair since he suffered a stroke in 1961, was unable to attend the funeral and waited at home for Mrs. Kennedy's return.

Mankiewicz said the aging mother conducted herself "with instinctive style" Saturday and then went to the home of her only remaining son, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy and his wife Jean also in McLean.

Former First Lady Jacqueline Kennedy and her children, John Jr. and Caroline, also went to the cemetery yesterday after spending the night at the Georgetown home of her mother and step-father, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Auchincloss. She drove

to the Hickory Hill estate in the afternoon.

For the Senator's 10 children, it was a gloomy day without their father and the prospect of a long summer at the family's Cape Cod house. They have finished school and were expected to move sometime this month as usual to Hyannis Port, where they can swim, sail and enjoy the sea the way their father did.

Bobby Jr., appeared most distraught. The 14-year-old served as one of the pall bearers Saturday and helped carry his father's body to its final resting place on a hill overlooking the Potomac River and the nation's capital. One of Bobby's instructors at Georgetown Prep School here said he is a "very nervous boy."

A Roman Catholic nun close to the family reported another child, Courtney, 11, was "crushed" by the news of her father's death.

Mankiewicz, the man who sorrowfully announced the senator's death on nationwide television, said his next task will be to disassemble the Kennedy-for-president campaign headquarters.

"We're closing down the juggernaut," he said in a bitter but tempered reference to press accounts of Kennedy's rush for the Democratic presidential nomination.

Mankiewicz said he would try to find other jobs for the many persons who had worked in the campaign. He also said he had been told Kennedy aides would have sixty days to wrap up all of the senator's official affairs and to dispose of the bulging files kept in his Capitol Hill office.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-1 Herald Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/10/68
Edition: Night Final
Author:
Editor: Donald Goodenow
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or
Classification: LA 56-156
Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-156-11-305

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 10 1968	
FBI — LOS ANGELES	

*cc to BW
6/10/68*

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Deadly Trouble With the Old American Equalizer

BY ART SEIDENBAUM

People keep muttering that Oswald, Ray and Sirhan were disassociated madmen who defy logical analysis. That neither conspiracy theories nor bodyguards are going to help protect American leaders from the next non-aligned nut waiting to discharge the murder in his mind.

Wrong.

Oswald, Ray, Sirhan had something in common. So did the killers of Evers, Malcolm, the three civil rights workers. They had weapons, all of them.

We used to call it the old American equalizer. Remember? A gun was the device by which physical differences were resolved. In the Old West, it was the way a frail rancher stood up to the big badman.

★

The equalizer was essentially a protective machine in those days.

Now, what the equalizer has become in the new America is a machine that erases mental, political, even spiritual differences.

One obscure, deranged man plus one gun equals a national leader.

How else, but with an equalizer, can a nobody like Lee Harvey Oswald find a way into history books alongside a John Kennedy?

Look what that one rifle did for him. In a couple of seconds, it brought down a President to the inadequacy of a lonely, frustrated, unstable man whose only previous fame was in government files.

Today, equalizers are in the hands of people who are insufficient. Morally insufficient to be of service to this society. Psychologically insufficient to affirm the good in human creatures. Temperamentally insufficient to argue their causes.

But allow them a gun and suddenly you give them power, a potential for grisly fame and a capacity to defecate upon the entire country.

I do not believe that this whole country is sick. I believe that we are only crazy to the extent of permit-

ting some sick people to buy the means of blowing our brains out.

I do not believe that this whole country is violence-prone. I believe we have simply chosen the worst means of protecting ourselves. You do not prevent a madman from using his machine by buying one of your own.

I do not believe that gun control laws are going to solve the immediate equalizer problem. There are already too many guns in too many private arsenals, night tables, pants pockets. We already have a considerable explosion population, much of it in the wrong hands.

But there is a quick way to neutralize a mammoth number of equalizers.

Deny them ammunition.

Why not require a sort of prescription for the legitimate purchase of all manner of deadly ammunition.

We regulate the sale of drugs so that their use will be curative rather than destructive. No lunatic can walk into any pharmacy and, on his own demand, buy a deathtime supply of poison.

Yet we permit the sale of bullets, no questions asked. No signature required. No restrictions enforced.

★

Now I know that bullets can be home made, just as guns can. But a sane society does what it can, what it should do for its own protection. And protection begins by denying sick people the machines of self or social destruction.

I do not want to see another obscure man become famous because he assassinated a man of fame.

If that means inconveniences for hunters, so be it. If it requires modification of an old privilege, fine. If it causes some dislocation to the munitions manufacturers, I'm sorry.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

II-5 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/10/68
Edition: Home
Author: Art Seidenbaum
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title: KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-156
Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-1564-306

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 10 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

act to Bu
6/10/68

But ~~what~~ the old equalizer has
done is drag us all down to the level
of absolute instability. The mathe-
matics of one deranged man plus
one gun can be expressed another
way: ~~that~~ we are minus our senses.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

All-Out Surgical Effort to Save Kennedy Told

Most Modern Instruments, Heart Assist Machines, Powerful Drugs Reported Used

Exclusive to The Times from the Washington Post

The three neurosurgeons who operated on Sen. Robert F. Kennedy last Wednesday morning tried every medical measure known in their attempt to save his life.

In the three hours and 20 minutes that Kennedy was under the knife at Good Samaritan Hospital the doctors used the newest of surgical instruments, the latest in heart assist machines and the most powerful of modern medicines trying to bring him back from the brink of death.

"These men," said one hospital source of the surgeons, "did everything imaginable to save him. They worked like bandits."

The surgical team that operated on Kennedy—Dr. Maxwell Andler of UCLA and Dr. Nat Downs Reid and Dr. Henry Cuneo of USC—has been forbidden by court orders to discuss any details of the Kennedy assassination, including the time the New York senator spent in Good Samaritan up to the hour of his death.

Details Supplied

But other sources, including Newsweek magazine, which apparently had a correspondent inside the hospital, supplied details of the time Kennedy spent in surgery.

It is understood that Kennedy's brain was left at the hospital for exhaustive microscopic tests to determine the exact extent of

brain damage. The results will be published by the Los Angeles County coroner as part of an official and final autopsy report. One pathologist said it is not unusual to remove the entire brain for tests in cases where it has been severely damaged.

Kennedy went under the knife at 3:10 a.m., two hours and 55 minutes after his assassin fired a .22-caliber bullet into his head, just behind the right ear.

The first thing the doctors did was to shave the back of Kennedy's head, to bare that part of the skull for surgery.

On the operating table, his face was covered with an oxygen mask plugged into a positive pressure machine to match the oxygen flow to his own breathing.

Hole Expanded

The hole made by the bullet in Kennedy's skull was about two centimeters wide, which the surgeons then expanded to four centimeters to allow them to clean the wound. The instrument used to do this was an air drill, a relatively new and delicate device that works on compressed air and turns at more than 10,000 revolutions a minute without heating up.

When the immediate wound was sucked clean of broken bones, metal and tissue, the surgeons

used an air-operated saw to remove that part of the skull covering the rear portion of Kennedy's brain.

The doctors immediately found portions of brain tissue distended from internal bleeding and pressure so they injected massive amounts of two drugs to help stem the swelling.

One was mannitol, a dehydrating agent to get rid of the excess fluid that had built up inside the brain. The other was dexamethasone, a steroid that works by reducing inflammation of nerves and tissue.

Probing Kennedy's brain, the doctors found and removed the two largest bullet fragments. The first and largest fragment was discovered just behind the temporal bone, which had shattered from the bullet's track, just above the main portion of the brain stem at a 45-degree angle to the projectile's point of entry.

When the operation began, Kennedy was not moving a single superficial muscle, suggesting his brain had no control over them.

During surgery, according to Newsweek, the doctors attempted to stimulate his deeper reflexes by pricking his arms and legs with pins.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-10 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/10/68

Edition: Home

Author:

Editor: Nick B. Williams

Title:

KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-156

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-156-1-307

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 10 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

cc to [unclear] 6/10/68

These pin pricks caused spasmodic movements of Kennedy's legs and arms, especially on the right side. His left arm and leg responded far more slowly, indicating even then that the right of his brain was damaged enough to have caused at least partial paralysis of his left side.

He was given two pints of whole blood to make up for the blood he lost. He was sewed up at 6:30 a.m. and wheeled directly into the hospital's intensive care unit, where he was kept on a positive pressure machine to keep him breathing.

Inside the intensive care unit, he was plugged into machines to constantly check his brain and heart.

Pulses from his brain began leveling off at 6 p.m. Wednesday and stopped shortly thereafter indicating that brain activity, at least near the surface, had ceased.

Seven hours later his heart began to falter, and 44 minutes after that at 1:44 a.m. it stopped beating and he was pronounced dead. "_____"

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Tens of Thousands at Kennedy Grave

Widows of Slain Brothers Among Mourners at Arlington Cemetery

BY TOM LAMBERT
Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON—Tens of thousands of Robert F. Kennedy's countrymen paid a last homage and bade a quiet farewell to him Sunday in a long, silent pilgrimage past his fresh, temporary grave in Arlington National Cemetery.

Starting at 8 a.m. when the cemetery was opened to the public, the mourners shuffled past a low wall separating them from the grave, about 15 feet away, in a thickening column of humanity. The grave is marked with a simple, white wooden cross.

The senator's widow, Ethel, and her oldest son, Joseph P. Kennedy III, 15, arrived at the grave at mid-morning, bearing small bouquets. They knelt by the grave, placed the flowers on it, prayed silently for about five minutes, then left.

Family Friends With Widow

Football player Roosevelt Grier and decathlon champion Rafer Johnson were in Mrs. Kennedy's group, as was another friend, singer Andy Williams.

Shortly after midday, Jacqueline Kennedy, widow of President John F. Kennedy whose grave lies a short distance from his brother's, came to the cemetery with her children, Caroline and John Jr., her brother-in-law, Prince Stanislaus Radziwill, and his wife, Lee.

Mrs. Kennedy and John Jr. laid flowers on the senator's grave, and Caroline placed a bouquet on her father's. They walked up a grassy knoll toward Robert E. Lee's mansion, looked back at the Kennedy burial plots, then departed.

Frank Mankiewicz, the late senator's press secretary, said Sunday that Sen. Kennedy's present grave site is temporary. A permanent site in the area, nearer John F. Kenne-

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-1 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/10/68
Edition: Home
Author: Tom Lambert
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or
Classification: LA 56-
Submitting Office: Los Angeles
☐ Being Investigated

56-15611-308

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 10 1968	
FBI—LOS ANGELES	

*cc to Bw
6/10/68*

dy's grave, will be selected later, Mankiewicz said, and marked with a simple monument.

When the cemetery was closed Saturday at midnight, an estimated 100 mourners, who didn't get to visit the grave, remained outside the gates all night.

They began filing past the graves when the gates opened Sunday, which President Johnson had proclaimed a day of national mourning for the New York senator.

Despite temperatures in the mid-80s and humidity in the upper 60s, thousands came to visit the grave. Scores of the mourners dropped flowers on the wall flanking the grave plot. Many crossed themselves, bowing their heads.

By mid-afternoon, the procession was so crowded with mourners passing six abreast near the grave that honor guard troops had to halt the line occasionally to regulate its flow and speed.

By the time the gates to the cemetery closed at dusk, Army guards at the gravesite estimated that 60,000 persons had paid tribute to the fallen senator.

Rain Disperses Crowd

About two hours before closing time, a quick, hard rain fell, dispersing hundreds who had been waiting to file past the burial site.

President Johnson stayed in the White House Sunday with his family for a private religious service conducted by evangelist Billy Graham. A few of the President's close friends and some of his aides also attended that service.

By nightfall, the crowds at Arlington had diminished, the city was quiet and much of the motion and intensity caused the last few days by Kennedy's death and burial seemed to be dissipating.



WIDOW AND SON VISIT GRAVE—Mrs. Ethel Kennedy and her oldest son, Joseph, 15, kneel at the grave of Robert F. Kennedy in Arlington

National Cemetery on Sunday. In front of them are the family floral piece and wooden cross marking spot where the senator was buried.

(AP Wirephoto)

the public's airwaves, the screens of neighborhood theaters, the news media and other forms of communication that reach the family and our young?"

"This troubled world will long remember the scar of the past week's violence," the President said. "But when the week is remembered, let this be remembered too: that out of anguish came a national resolve to search for the causes—and to find the cures—for the outbursts of violence which have brought so much heart-break to the nation."

The Administration renewed its efforts Monday for stronger gun control legislation.

Clark sent a new proposal to Congress with a warning "rifles and shotguns have become the chosen instruments of slaughter for snipers and assassins."

The omnibus crime bill passed by Congress—and awaiting a presidential signature — bans mail-order sales of handguns, but Congress refused to curb mail shipment of rifles and shotguns as the Administration wanted it to do.

Mr. Johnson spoke of his concern about violence a second time Monday when he met with 121 presiden-

tial scholars—high school graduates honored for outstanding attainment and promise.

He told the young people the most crucial question facing the United States today "is whether we as one people can hold fast in our faith in each other."

If this is possible, he said, "we will erase the strain of violence. . . we will heal and help this country."

"I have not the slightest doubt about the future," he concluded, "as long as a country can develop young men and women with hope like you, with leadership like I hope you will give all of us."

Members of the commission on violence, in addition to Dr. Eisenhower, are Roman Catholic Archbishop Terrence J. Cooke of New York, Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.), Roman Hruska (R-Neb.), Rep. William M. McCulloch (R-Ohio), Rep. Hale Boggs (D-La.), former Ambassador Patricia Harris, Longshoreman-philosopher Eric Hoffer, Judge A. Leon Higginbotham of Philadelphia and Albert E. Jenner of Illinois.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Ken
nedy
dead

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-1 The Daily Enterprise
Riverside, Calif.

Date: 6/6/68
Edition: City Edition
Author: [unclear]
Editor: Art Nauman (City Ed
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or
Classification: LA 56-156
Submitting Office: Los Angeles
☐ Being Investigated

56-156H-345

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 13 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

CCS
Bureau
6/13/68

Family with him as wound proves fatal

President declares mourning

By GLADWIN HILL

New York Times News Service

LOS ANGELES (Thursday)—Senator Robert F. Kennedy, the brother of a murdered president, died at 1:44 a.m. today.

The New York senator was shot more than 20 hours earlier, moments after he had made his victory statement in the California primary.

At his side when he died today in Good Samaritan Hospital were his wife Ethel, his sisters, Mrs. Stephen Smith and Mrs. Patricia Lawford; his brother-in-law, Stephen Smith; and his sister-in-law, Mrs. John F. Kennedy, whose husband was assassinated 4½ years ago in Dallas, Tex.

Hopes had risen slightly when more than eight hours went by without a new medical bulletin on the stricken senator, but the grimness of the final announcement was signalled when Frank Mankiewicz, Kennedy's press secretary, walked slowly down the street in front of the hospital toward the littered gymnasium that served as press headquarters.

Mankiewicz bit his lip. His shoulders slumped.

He stepped to a lectern in front of a green tinted chalk board and bowed his head for a moment while the television lights snapped on.

Then, at one minute before 2 a.m. he said: "I have a short announcement to read," and then he told of Kennedy's death.

The text of Mankiewicz's statement read:

"I have a short announcement to read which I will read at this time. Senator Robert Francis Kennedy died at 1:44 a.m. today, June 6, 1968. With Senator Kennedy at the time of his death was his wife Ethel, his sister, Patricia Lawford, his brother-in-law, Stephen Smith, and his sister-in-law, Mrs. John F. Kennedy.

"He was 42 years old."

"He was not able to build back up tissue after the trauma of last night and the surgery this morning," said Mankiewicz, Kennedy's press secretary who made the official announcement.

President Johnson was informed immediately of the death and proclaimed a day of national mourning.

In Washington, the president issued this statement:

"This is a time of tragedy and loss. Senator Robert F. Kennedy is dead.

"Robert Kennedy affirmed this country—affirmed the essential decency of its people, their longing for peace, their desire to improve conditions of life for all.

"During his life, he knew far more

than his share of personal tragedy. Yet he never abandoned his faith in America. He never lost his confidence in the spiritual strength of ordinary men and women. He believed in the capacity of the young for excellence—and in the right of the old and poor to a

life of dignity. Our public life is diminished by his loss.

"Mrs. Johnson and I extend our deepest sympathy to Mrs. Kennedy and his family. I have issued a proclamation calling upon our nation to observe

a day of mourning for Robert Kennedy."

The proclamation set next Sunday for a day of national mourning and directs that from now until burial the United States flag will be flown at half staff on all buildings, grounds and ships of the federal government.

Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey joined the first family, issuing a statement which said:

"Mrs. Humphrey and I feel a sense of profound personal loss. We have all lost a great American—a man of deep concern, compassion, and personal commitment.

"Our hearts go out to his wife and dear children and to his family—which has already known tragedy beyond that which any should endure.

"It is now the obligation of all of us—even in our sorrow and pain—to recommit ourselves to the principles of humanity and individual justice in which Sen. Robert F. Kennedy believed.

"May our nation find the strength, the faith and the wisdom to dispel the forces of irrational hate among us and to replace them with love of man and God."

Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield said softly when informed of Kennedy's death: "There is nothing I can say. I'm just overcome. Just overcome."

Kennedy died while trying to pick up the torch his older brother, John, dropped when he was murdered in Dallas four and one-half years ago.

He had, first with apparent reluctance and then with the gusto that typified the Kennedy clan, taken the mantle of leadership that came hand-in-hand

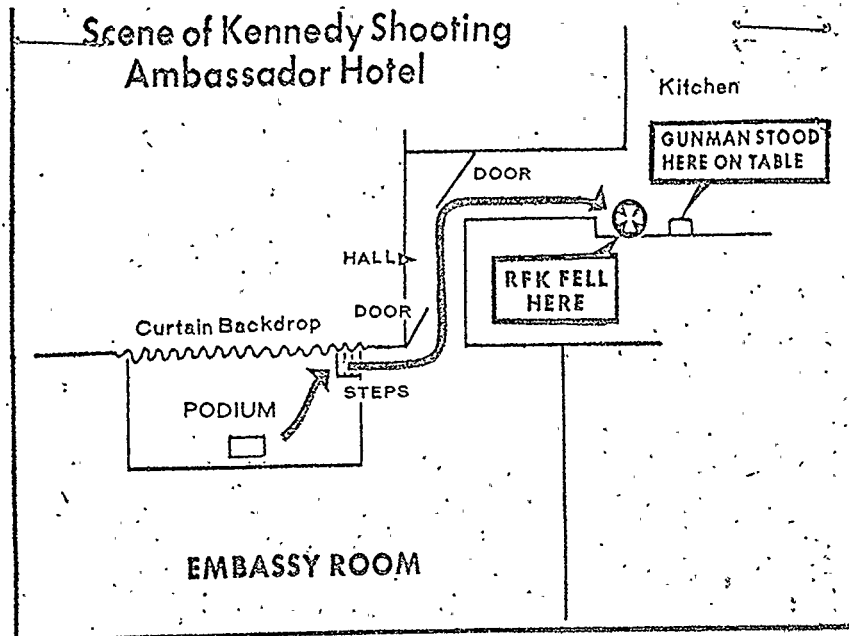
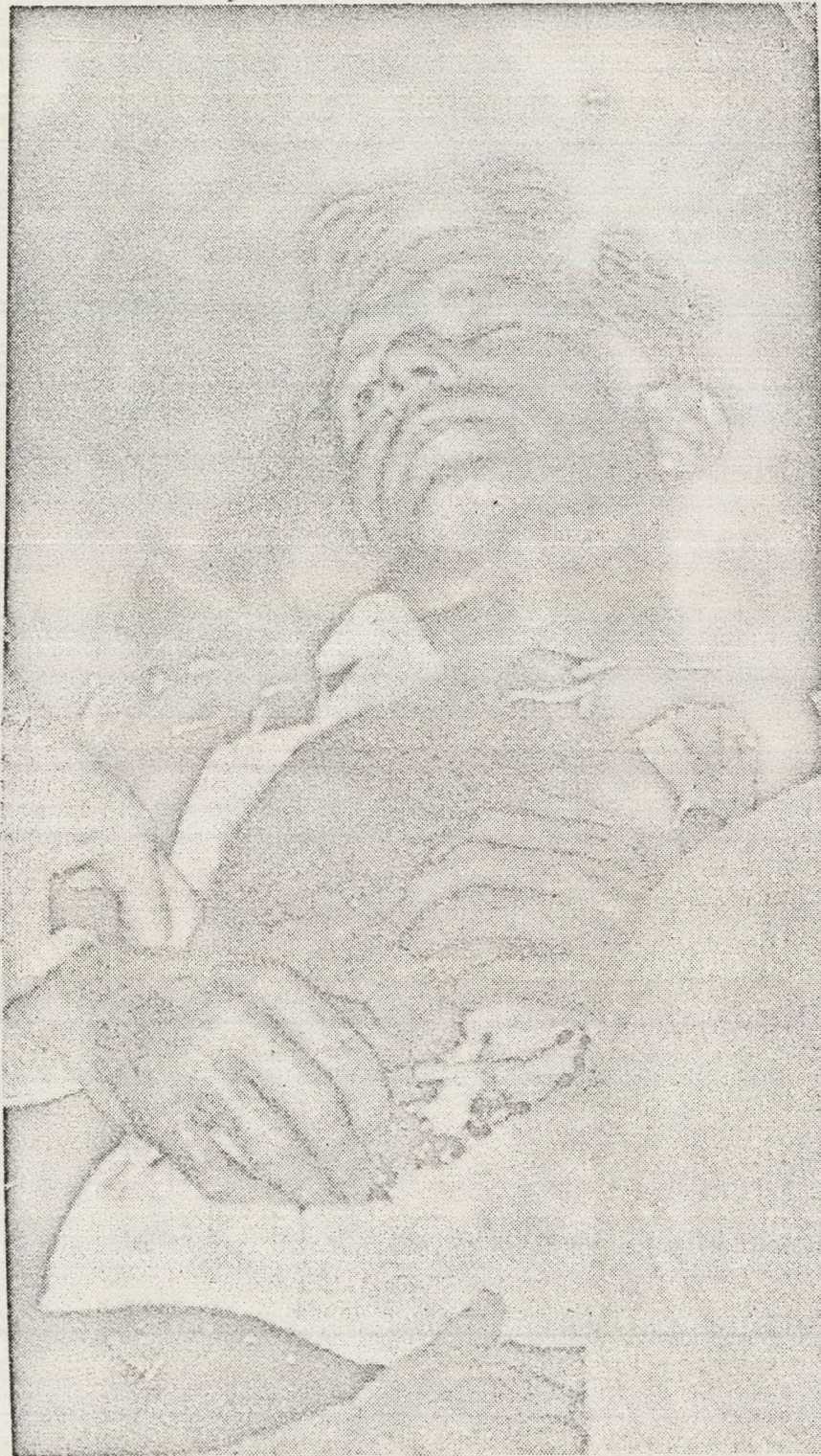


Diagram shows the route Robert F. Kennedy took through Ambassador Hotel corridors from the spot where he gave his victory speech to the spot where he was shot by man standing on bench.

with tragedy to the brood of Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy.

He followed both of his older brothers—Joe, Jr., and John—to violent deaths, Joe in a World War II plane crash and the late President in Dallas. It was his duty, in the Kennedy scheme of things, to pick up where they left off.

Kennedy would have been 43-years old on Nov. 20, the same age of his brother when he was elected President. Bobby, a tough and wily campaign manager of his brother, played a key role in that election and only two nights ago—at his California victory celebration—said he now realized just how valuable campaign aides were.



THE VICTIM — Robert Kennedy clutches rosary beads. (UPI Telephoto)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

MAN TELLS OF SHOOTING

'I Was Shaking His Hand, Then He Fell'

BY PAUL HOUSTON

Times Staff Writer

It was just the kind of tumultuous scene made commonplace by Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

Only this time the pushing, shouting pack of television and newspaper photographers, sound men and reporters was clamoring to talk with a tiny, brown-jacketed man in dark sunglasses.

"Did you see Kennedy get shot?" a man with a microphone asked in the fifth-floor corridor of the Hall of Justice.

Answered Jesus (Jesse) Perez, an Ambassador dishwasher subpoenaed to testify before the grand jury Friday:

"I was shaking hands with him, and then he let go and fell to the floor.

"I thought he (the suspected assassin) was making noises to get people out of the way, but when Sen. Kennedy went down I knew there was a shooting.

"He (the suspect) said something when he was shooting but I couldn't hear because the noise of the people was so loud."

Perez said that the man he saw shooting at Kennedy had been waiting in the kitchen passageway of the hotel for about 30 minutes.

"He asked me three or four times if Sen. Kennedy was coming from there (the podium of the adjacent Embassy Room). I said, 'I don't know.'"

Perez said no one was with the suspect.

"He was alone. The first time I saw him he was taking pieces of paper and ripping them up."

Was the suspect nervous, a reporter asked.

"No, no, I think he was worried but not nervous."

Perez then turned and entered the waiting room for witnesses and signed in with a woman bailiff.

For much of the day the

marble-lined corridor leading from the elevators to the grand jury hearing room was jammed with about 60 newsmen and two dozen plainclothes policemen, sheriff's deputies and district attorney's investigators.

Each newsman, when he arrived, was asked by security officers whom he represented.

Every time a witness either headed for or away from the witness waiting room, even to visit the restroom, he was swarmed over for interviews.

In the case of witness Irwin Stroll, 17, who was wounded in the left calf during the shooting and arrived in a wheelchair, there was no comment.

Photographers created a rare spectacle in the subdued jury room when Grand Jury Foreman L. E. McKee allowed them to record the scene before the 22 jurors began hearing the first of 22 witnesses.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

14-I Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/8/68
Edition: Home
Author: Paul Houston
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or
Classification: LA 56-
Submitting Office: Los Angeles
☐ Being Investigated

56-156H-346

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 10 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	



DESCRIBES SHOOTING—Jesus Perez, right, dishwasher at the Ambassador who was shaking hands with Sen. Kennedy when he was shot, appears at the hearing with Karl Uecker, hotel assistant maitre d'.

Times photos by R. L. Oliver

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

MAN TELLS OF SHOOTING

'I Was Shaking His Hand, Then He Fell'

BY PAUL HOUSTON

Times Staff Writer

It was just the kind of tumultuous scene made commonplace by Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

Only this time the pushing, shouting pack of television and newspaper photographers, soundmen and reporters was clamoring to talk with a tiny, brown-jacketed man in dark sunglasses.

"Did you see Kennedy get shot?" a man with a microphone asked in the fifth-floor corridor of the Hall of Justice.

Answered Jesus (Jesse) Perez, an Ambassador dishwasher subpoenaed to testify before the grand jury Friday:

"I was shaking hands with him, and then he let go and fell to the floor.

"I thought he (the suspected assassin) was making noises to get people out of the way, but when Sen. Kennedy went down I knew there was a shooting.

"He (the suspect) said something when he was shooting but I couldn't hear because the noise of the people was so loud."

Perez said that the man he saw shooting at Kennedy had been waiting in the kitchen passageway of the hotel for about 30 minutes.

"He asked me three or four times if Sen. Kennedy was coming from there (the podium of the adjacent Embassy Room). I said, 'I don't know.'"

Perez said no one was with the suspect.

"He was alone. The first time I saw him he was taking pieces of paper and ripping them up."

Was the suspect nervous, a reporter asked.

"No, no, I think he was worried but not nervous."

Perez then turned and entered the waiting room for witnesses and signed in with a woman bailiff.

For much of the day the marble-lined corridor leading from the elevators to the grand jury hearing room was jammed with about 60 newsmen and two dozen plainclothes policemen, sheriff's deputies and district attorney's investigators.

Each newsman, when he arrived, was asked by security officers whom he represented.

Every time a witness either headed for or away from the witness waiting room, even to visit the restroom, he was swarmed over for interviews.

In the case of witness Irwin Stroll, 17, who was wounded in the left calf during the shooting and arrived in a wheelchair, there was no comment.

Photographers created a rare spectacle in the subdued jury room when Grand Jury Foreman L. E. McKee allowed them to record the scene before the 22 jurors began hearing the first of 22 witnesses.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

14-I Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/8/68
Edition: Home
Author: Paul Houston
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or
Classification: LA 56-
Submitting Office: Los Angeles
☐ Being Investigated

56-1564-346

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
JUN 13 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	



DESCRIBES SHOOTING—Jesus Perez, right, dishwasher at the Ambassador who was shaking hands with Sen. Kennedy when he was shot, appears at the hearing with Karl Uecker, hotel assistant maitre d'.
Times photos by R. L. Oliver

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

NEWSMAN'S FIND

Crumpled Page May Hold Last Kennedy Writing

BY DOROTHY TOWNSEND

Times Staff Writer

A long yellow sheet of legal-size note paper that may contain the last written words of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy is an unanticipated memento of tragedy for radio newsman Ken Gaydos.

As the senator was giving his victory speech at the Ambassador, Gaydos, news director for Station KBBI here, was taking notes on a dwindling roll of paper.

He realized he would need more paper, and when Sen. Kennedy left the podium Gaydos grabbed a crumpled sheet of paper which was left behind and stuffed it into his pocket.

Gaydos never used the paper for notes. In the events of the next few minutes it was forgotten.

When he pulled the paper out later it appeared to be a key to the remarks Sen. Kennedy made just before he was shot.

Don Drysdale Mentioned

At the top of the page, in large, heavy, black ink script was the name "Drysdale—6 straight." The victory speech opened with a reference to the Dodgers' pitcher's six straight shutout games.

Next were the names Jess, Cesar Chavez, Bert Corona and Rafer Johnson, all of whom the candidate thanked for their help in his successful California primary campaign. The "Jess" apparently is Assembly Speaker Jesse Unruh.

The name of Rafer Johnson appears to have been inserted and is in a different color ink and penmanship. Farther down the page, in the same light blue ink and block letters, is the name of astronaut John Glenn, with the last name misspelled with only one "n."

Near the bottom of the page is a reference to South Dakota's primary results showing 48% for Kennedy, 32% for the Johnson-Humphrey

slate and 20% for McCarthy. There were statistics the senator quoted with others to indicate a change in the temper of American politics.

Gaydos feels the sheet and a separate white envelope with the name of Dolores Huerta, vice president of the Farm Workers Union, on it in the same heavy black script, are very likely the last writings of the senator, who walked away from the podium and into history.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1-III Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/8/68
Edition: Home
Author: Dorothy Townsend
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title: KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-

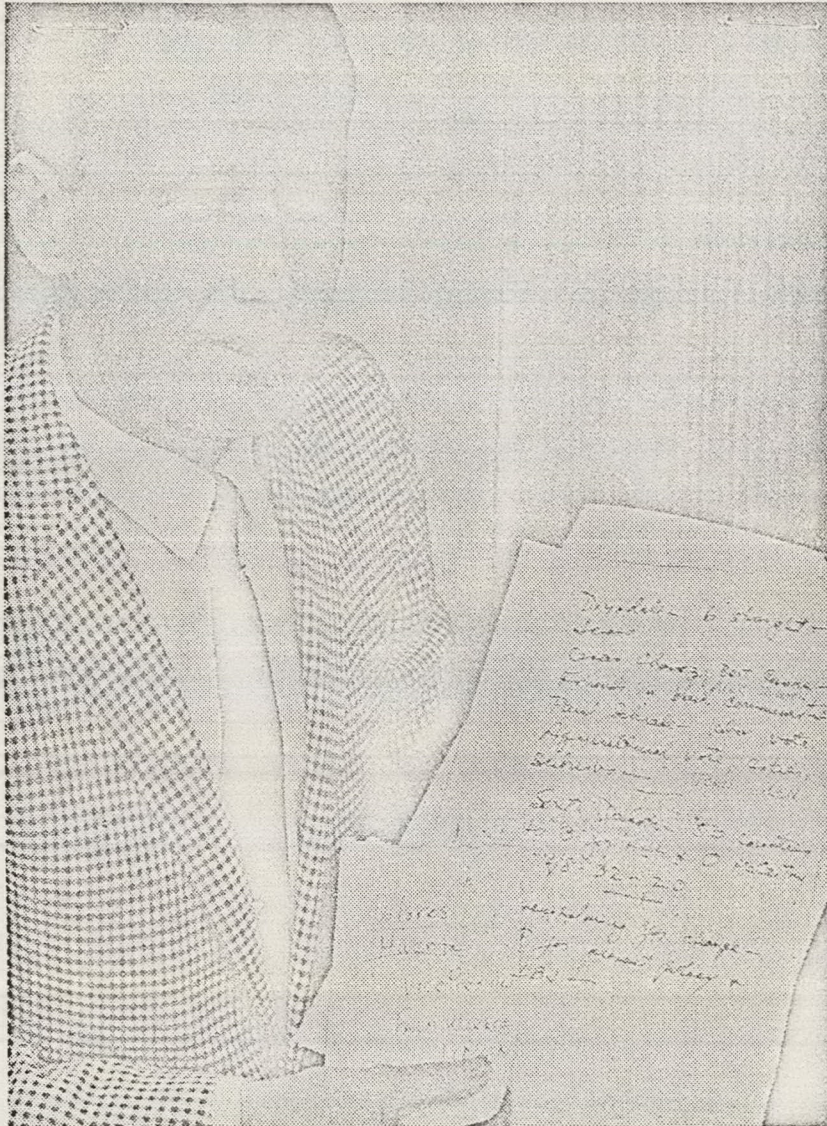
Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-1564-347

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 10 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

WHITE
GAYDOS INTERVIEW?



KENNEDY NOTES—Ken Gaydos, news director for Station KBBI, with the notes of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy's Tuesday night victory speech. Times photo by Ray Graham.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Sen. Robert F. Kennedy's personal driver was beaten and robbed as he returned home from nearly 24 hours of duty with the Kennedy family. Police said Lee E. Morrow, 45, was stopped by seven juveniles a block from his Washington home. When he told them he had no cigarets, he was hit in the face with a stick and his wallet was taken. The wallet contained a 50-cent piece, personal papers and three gasoline credit cards in the name of Sen. Kennedy.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-2 LA Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/10/68
Edition: Home
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: LA

☐ Being Investigated

56-15641-348

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 10 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Youth Held in Death of Jordanian

CHICAGO (UPI) — A Negro service station attendant was charged Monday with murder in the fatal shooting of a Jordanian grocer in what police said may have been retaliation for the assassination of Robert F. Kennedy.

Aaron Myers, 19, appeared in boys court and was ordered held without bond in Cook County Jail in the slaying of Abder Rayyan, 51, father of nine, in his south side grocery Saturday.

Detectives said they were seeking a second suspect in the case.

Police said Myers was arrested where he worked a few hours after two Negroes walked into the store and shot Rayyan.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-23 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/11/68
Edition: Preview
Author:
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title: KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-156

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

56-1564-349
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUN 18 1968
FBI — LOS ANGELES

CC:

Bureau
6/13/68

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Throng Filing Past Grave of Kennedy Dwindling Sharply

WASHINGTON (AP) — The throngs faded Monday from Robert F. Kennedy's grave, leaving a few friends and a smaller stream of visitors to say a prayer, leave a flower or snap a picture of the plain white cross over his resting place.

A political aide, a Kennedy family employe and a nun were among those paying last respects to the assassinated New York senator's grave at the bottom of a flower-strewn slope in Arlington National Cemetery.

Kennedy was buried Saturday night close to the memorial grave of his brother, President John F. Kennedy, who was the victim of a similar assassination in 1963.

"I loved President Kennedy—all the Kennedys," said Sister Mary Theodosia Duffy at Port Arthur, Tex., an Irish-born nun of the Order of the Immaculate Word. She said she had never met any of the Kennedys.

Her black religious garb contrasted with the bright summer clothing of most of the stream of tourists who quietly filed past the graves of the two slain brothers.

Uncounted Crowds at Burial

The number of visitors was sharply down from Sunday's estimated 60,000 and the larger, uncounted crowds that saw Kennedy to his burial Saturday.

Blue-uniformed honor guards, who constantly attend President Kennedy's grave, said the flow of tourists past the site was a little more than on an average day.

Most visitors first stopped at John Kennedy's grave, a black tombstone surrounded by white granite with an eternal flame flickering over it, then walked the few steps to the senator's grave.

Peter Edelman, a campaign aide who had worked for the senator's bid for the Democratic presidential nomination, and Marian Wright, a family friend, knelt briefly at the grave.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-2 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/11/68
Edition: Preview
Author:
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or
Classification: LA 56-156
Submitting Office: Los Angeles
☐ Being Investigated

56-156H-350

cc: Bureau 6/13/68

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 12 1968	
FBI—LOS ANGELES	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

'PENETRATING SEARCH' ORDERED**Johnson Instructs Violence Commission**

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Johnson's commission to seek causes and cures for violence met with him Monday and got what he called a simple direct charge:

"To undertake a penetrating search for the causes and prevention of violence—a search into our national life, our past as well as our present, our traditions as well as our institutions, our culture, our customs and our laws."

Mr. Johnson spoke of the difficulties the commission will face but said that the truth it sought would yield to search, if only stubbornly, and that the search must start now. White House officials said the President had not directed the

commission to look specifically into the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy—the event that sparked its creation. The matter of affecting legal processes would be involved there.

For about an hour, the members met in the White House Fish Room under the chairmanship of Dr. Milton Eisenhower, educator and brother of the former President. Mr. Johnson spoke to them and so did Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark.

Then the scene shifted to the Cabinet Room, where Mr. Johnson signed an executive order formally creating the commission.

He announced that he is asking Congress to grant the commission subpoena power and the Lloyd Cutler, Washington lawyer who was recommended by Clark and by Secretary of Defense Clark M. Clifford, will be the executive director. Cutler was present.

The commission is set up for a year's operation, but Mr. Johnson, aides said, wants it to try to bring in a report considerably ahead of the 12 months' deadline.

"Your work," Mr. Johnson said, "should help us move toward that day when hatred and violence will have no sway in the affairs of men. Since violence is an international phenomenon your work will be a service not only to your countrymen, but to the world."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-2 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/11/68
Edition: Preview
Author:
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or

Classification: LA 56-156
Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-1564-351

cc: Bureau
6/13/68

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 18 1968	
FBI—LOS ANGELES	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

KENNEDY GIFT RECEIVED BY INJURED GIRL

ELIZABETH, N.J. (AP)

—The widow of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy has sent a teddy bear to the hospitalized 3-year-old girl who narrowly escaped death when the Kennedy funeral train passed through here Saturday.

The child, Deborah Ann Kwiatek of Linden, was being held by her grandmother, who was standing on the tracks. The grandmother was killed when hit by a northbound train, but she managed to hurl the child to safety. Another person also was killed.

A spokesman at Elizabeth General Hospital, where Deborah is reported in good condition, said Ethel Kennedy's secretary telephoned the hospital Sunday night asking that someone buy a teddy bear for the child in the name of Mrs. Kennedy.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-20 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/11/68
Edition: Preview
Author:
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title: KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-156

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-1564-352

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 18 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

cc: Bureau
6/13/68



GIFT FROM MRS. KENNEDY — Debra Ann Kwiatek, 3, is shown a stuffed dog, a gift from Mrs. Robert F. Kennedy, in a Newark, N.J., hospital. Debra was injured when group of spectators watching Kennedy funeral train was hit by another train. Her grandmother was killed.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Jail Gun-Smuggling May Be Linked to Police Slaying Case

Police are investigating a report that three loaded guns a woman attempted to smuggle into the county jail Friday evening were meant for Gregory U. Powell, 34, it was disclosed Monday.

Powell and Jimmy Lee Smith, 37, were appearing in court Monday for retrial in the 1963 slaying of Ian James Campbell, Los Angeles police officer.

The woman, Edyth Grant, 55, of 1800 N. La Brea Ave., who identified herself as the secretary of a bail bondsman, is being held on suspicion of bringing firearms into a jail.

When she appeared at the jail, Mrs. Grant said she was delivering the typewriter in which the three guns were found, to J. Avery Bayer, a man being held for petty theft. Investigators reportedly are attempting to determine if there is any link between Bayer and Powell.

Powell currently has so-called proper privileges (which are accorded to persons representing themselves)

in jail under a court order and has been given the right to have a typewriter. He is, however, being defended by an attorney.

It is not known whether Bayer received permission to have a typewriter.

Powell and Smith's 1963 conviction was reversed last year by the State Supreme Court on the grounds that the two men were not fully informed of their constitutional rights. While on death row, Powell attempted to escape, reportedly by using hacksaw blades, which an investigation disclosed were brought in to him taped inside a typewriter.

Dep. Dist. Attys. Joseph P. Busch Jr. and P. Philip Halpin indicated that they will seek to have Powell stripped of his proper privileges if it is determined that the guns were meant for him.

The trial is scheduled to be heard before Superior Judge Alfred P. Peracca.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-3 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/11/68
Edition: Preview
Author:
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or
Classification: LA 56-156
Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-1564-353

cc: Bureau
6/13/68

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 13 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Police Laboring to Put Kennedy Case Together

25 Officers Sift Reports on Slaying but Decline to Discuss Investigation

Twenty-five police officers labored Monday to piece together the mosaic of the slaying of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

Much of the work was clerical drudgery—compilation of reports, transcriptions of tape-recorded interviews with witnesses and others who may be able to shed light on the June 5 slaying.

Police Inspector John Powers, who is heading the investigation, declined to discuss details. He pointed to a sweeping order issued last Friday by Superior Judge Arthur L. Alarcon that limits public discussion of the case by police and others to only barest essentials.

Inspector Peter Hagan said the order was the most sweeping of its kind ever issued by a local jurist.

Meanwhile, Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, 24-year-old Jordanian immigrant accused of the slaying, remained under 24-hour guard in his County Jail cell. Sheriff's officers also declined to discuss the case under the Alarcon order.

However, Sheriff's Capt. Albert Natividad, who is in charge of the jail, said Sirhan received another visit shortly before noon Monday from A. L. Wirin, chief counsel for the Southern California Chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union.

ACLU Not Connected

The ACLU is not officially connected with the case, but Wirin has made frequent visits to the suspect to insure that Sirhan's constitutional rights are protected.

An ACLU statement issued Monday said neither Wirin nor any other ACLU attorney would represent Sirhan, since no civil liberties issue is involved.

The statement also called again for the court to request that the bar associations provide volunteer counsel for the defendant, although it admitted that Sirhan was not dissatisfied with the public defender assigned to the case.

The statement disclosed that Wirin twice was asked by Sirhan to defend him.

Sheriff's Capt. Natividad revealed that Sirhan apparently has a good appetite.

"He ate rather well for breakfast this morning," said the captain.

Sirhan's father, Bishara Sirhan, 52, was more talkative. According to a United Press International report from Jerusalem, the elder Sirhan said Sen. Kennedy was to blame for his own assassination.

"It's Kennedy who was to blame for what happened," UPI quoted the father as saying. "It was his tongue which led to his assassination."

Kennedy, said the elder Sirhan, had "insulted the Arabs enough."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-3 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/11/68
Edition: Preview
Author:
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or
Classification: LA 56-156
Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

56-1564-354

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 13 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

CC's Bureau
6/13/68

The comment's were in obvious reference to pro-Israeli statements made by Kennedy during his campaign to win the Democratic Presidential nomination.

The elder Sirhan, according to the UPI report, also said he now felt sure that the shooting "was carried out entirely on my son's initiative and alone."

Previously, the father maintained that his son had been "put up to" the slaying.

The elder Sirhan was quoted by the news service as saying he changed his mind as a result of conversations with a friend just returned from the U.S. The friend, he said, "put things straight for me."

The father returned to Jerusalem, the accused slayer's birthplace, shortly after the family came to the United States in 1957.

In a report from Cairo, the UPI quoted a dispatch from the semi-official Middle East News Agency that Sirhan's brother, Soliman, was arrested by Iraqi authorities some months ago as an Israeli spy.

UPI said the agency, in a dispatch from Baghdad, said Soliman was arrested near the Jordanian border while carrying maps of Iraqi military airports.

Sirhan is scheduled to enter a plea on the charge of murder at 9 a.m. June 28. He is presently represented by Dept. Public Defender Wilbur Littlefield.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

LAWMAKER ASSAULT BILL INTRODUCED

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Sen. Robert C. Byrd (D-W.Va.) introduced a bill to make it a federal crime to assassinate, kidnap or assault a U.S. senator or congressman.

Byrd said the bill, which would provide a death penalty for murder, "would correct an obvious oversight in our federal criminal statutes.

"The oversight lies in the fact that there is no federal prohibition against assassinating senators or representatives while federal jurisdiction is extended over the President and Vice President, federal judges, attorneys, a wide variety of federal law officers and a host of minor federal employees."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-23 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/11/68
Edition: Preview
Author:
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title:
KENSALT

Character:
or
Classification: LA 56-156
Submitting Office: Los Angeles
☐ Being Investigated

56-15641-355

cc: General
6/13/68

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 13 1968	
FBI — LOS ANGELES	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Ted Kennedy Urged to Quit, Bishop Reveals

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—The archbishop of New Orleans says close friends of the Kennedy family are asking Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, the only surviving brother, to drop out of politics.

In an interview with the New Orleans Times-Picayune, Archbishop Philip M. Hannan said the natural reaction is for family and friends to discourage the Massachusetts senator from pursuing a career in politics.

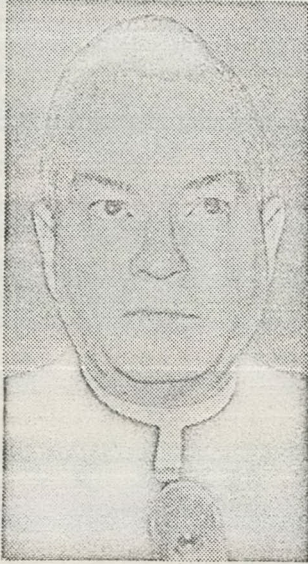
The prelate, a friend of the Kennedys, presided at graveside services for the assassinated Sen. Robert F. Kennedy at Arlington National Cemetery Saturday night.

The archbishop said he could not predict what Kennedy's decision will be.

"Teddy now has an assuredness and a sense of mission that he could not have had before the tragedies," Archbishop Hannan said. "Teddy is a completely different character from his brothers, and if he does decide to follow the Kennedy tradition, he will have his own individual programs."

He added that "we must all bear in mind that Teddy is the final legatee of a great American political tradition."

And it must also be considered that the 36-year-old Kennedy is the only adult son of a large family with many fatherless children, he said.



Archbishop Philip Hannan
AP Wirephoto

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-20 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/11/68

Edition: Preview

Author:

Editor: Nick B. Williams

Title:

KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-156

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-1564-356

cc: Bureau
6/13/68

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 13 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Possessor of Gun at Cathedral to Stand Trial

NEW YORK (AP)—A Syracuse, N.Y. printing company executive was ordered Monday to stand trial July 9 for carrying a gun to St. Patrick's Cathedral during the funeral of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

Later Gary DeDell, 30, told newsmen that he had forgotten he had the gun in his briefcase when he tried to enter the cathedral and that he had an invitation to the funeral services.

The senator's Washington office said it was not possible immediately to find DeDell's name on the invitation list.

DeDell, accompanied by his Syracuse attorney, Francis R. Belge, also told newsmen after the court hearing that he was a "conservative Republican" but had become a

"staunch supporter of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy."

"Sometimes you have to cross party lines," he added.

Seized Quietly

DeDell was seized quietly at St. Patrick's after a policeman inspected the briefcase and found an unloaded revolver inside.

The 6-feet-2, 210-pound DeDell, vice president and salesman for his widowed mother's printing firm, had a Syracuse permit for the gun but the permit was not valid in New York City, police said.

DeDell told newsmen he arrived by plane from Syracuse the morning of the funeral and went to pick up his invitation. His attorney stopped him before he could say where he had gone.

DeDell, who claims to be a distant cousin of Sir Winston Churchill, said he first met Kennedy at a dinner in Syracuse five years ago and had actively campaigned for Kennedy during his senatorial race.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-20 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/11/68
Edition: Preview
Author:
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title: KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-156

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-156H-357

cc: Gantaw

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 13 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Jail Gun-Smuggling May Be Linked to Police Slaying Case

BY WILLIAM DRUMMOND

Times Staff Writer

The three loaded guns that were intercepted Friday by sheriff's deputies at the County Jail where Sirhan Bishara Sirhan is being held were apparently intended for Gregory U. Powell, the accused murderer of a Los Angeles policeman, it was learned Monday.

The three pistols were found Friday evening in a typewriter and the bearer of the machine, Mrs. Edyth Grant, 55, of 1800 N. La Brea Ave., was arrested on suspicion of taking firearms into a jail.

After her arrest, it was widely speculated that the guns might have figured in a plot to kill Sirhan, the accused assassin of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy. Sirhan has been held at the jail since the senator was shot early Wednesday.

The Sheriff's Department satisfied

itself Monday that Mrs. Grant was not intentionally involved in any wrongdoing and released her.

Acting on information given by Mrs. Grant, police arrested Mrs. Sylvia Ruby Dorsey, 55, of 1142 S. Normandie Ave., and booked her on suspicion of taking firearms into a jail.

Mrs. Dorsey has reportedly acted as a runner of legal errands for Powell, who along with Jimmy Lee Smith, 37, is facing a retrial in the 1963 slaying of policeman Ian James Campbell and is preparing his own legal appeal.

Mrs. Grant, a secretary to a bail bondsman, told The Times that she unwittingly became involved in the gun-smuggling scheme in her efforts

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-3 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/11/68
Edition: Home
Author: William Drummond
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Los Angeles
☐ Being Investigated

56-156H-358

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 11 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

*c c to Bue
6/11/68*

to assist J. Avery Bayer, a friend who is in jail on a petty theft charge.

Bayer also has been given permission by a judge to prepare his own case while in jail. In these circumstances, the defendant is permitted to have a person assigned as his legal runner.

Mrs. Grant was Bayer's legal runner, while Mrs. Dorsey was Powell's.

Bayer and Powell are acquaintances, although it is not known if they became acquainted while in jail or before their incarceration.

Tells of Meeting

Mrs. Grant said she met Mrs. Dorsey when the latter telephoned to inform her that Bayer had been transferred into the County Jail from another facility.

The typewriter affair began, Mrs. Grant said, when she visited Bayer Wednesday.

"It was right after Sen. Kennedy was shot, and we talked about religion and forgiveness and about Sirhan," Mrs. Grant said. "He (Bayer) mentioned that Greg (Powell) needed a typewriter."

Bayer said that Mrs. Dorsey was sick and could not take the typewriter to Powell. He suggested that Mrs. Grant take the machine to him and he would see that Powell received it.

Gets Machine

Friday afternoon Mrs. Grant went to Mrs. Dorsey's home and picked up a "big old heavy lumbering typewriter, probably an old Remington."

She said the typewriter was not in a case, but was extraordinarily heavy.

"I don't know how in the world the guns could have been hidden inside," she said and added that she never once became suspicious.

Mrs. Grant said she took the typewriter into the attorneys' room at the jail, put it on the floor and went back outside to view the excitement caused by news media covering Sirhan's incarceration.

When she went back inside 20 minutes later, she was arrested. During her brief absence, deputies had examined the typewriter and found the guns.

"Powell was using all three of us," Mrs. Grant said. "He probably would have tried to escape."

The 1963 conviction of Powell and his alleged accomplice Smith was reversed last year by the State Supreme Court on the grounds that the pair were not fully informed of their constitutional rights.

While on Death Row, Powell attempted to escape, reportedly by using hacksaw blades, which an investigation disclosed were taken in to him taped inside a typewriter.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

MAN 'WANGLED' WAY TO KENNEDY SERVICES

NEW YORK (AP) — A Kennedy family spokesman said Monday that Gary DeDell, ordered to stand trial July 9 for carrying an unloaded gun to St. Patrick's Cathedral during the funeral of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, had talked his way into an invitation to the ceremony.

Frank Mankiewicz, aide to the late senator, said DeDell convinced a volunteer worker at Kennedy headquarters at 5 a.m. Saturday that he was a friend of the murdered man and of his campaign advance man, Jerry Bruno.

Mankiewicz said DeDell had done volunteer work for Kennedy in Syracuse, N.Y., until "he was asked not to come around."

Said He Forgot

"But he wasn't a bad guy," Mankiewicz added.

DeDell, 30, a Syracuse, printing firm executive, had maintained since his arrest Saturday morning that he had an invitation and had forgotten there was an unloaded gun in the attache case he brought with him from his upstate home.

The 6-foot-2, 210-pound DeDell told newsmen he had been a conservative Republican until he became "a staunch supporter of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy."

"Sometimes you have to cross party lines," he said.

At his hearing on weapons charges Monday, his attorney, Francis F. Belge, of Syracuse, asked to be allowed time to examine certain information and make motions.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-7 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/11/68

Edition: Home

Author:

Editor: Nick B. Williams

Title:

KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-156

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-156H-359

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 13 1968	
FBI—LOS ANGELES	

CC: Bureau
6/13/68

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

The Inmates Have Finally Taken Over the Asylum

BY ART BUCHWALD

To the rest of the world the United States must look like a giant insane asylum where the inmates have taken over. The guards are gone, the doors are open and everyone thinks the other person is sick.

Except for the charity wards where the people are all shoved together on top of each other, the rest of the asylum couldn't look prettier. The buildings are all new and shiny, the equipment is the most modern in the world, the grounds are green and decorated with flowers. To look at it from the outside, you would think it is the ideal spot on the globe.

But inside, the patients are running amuck and no one seems to know what to do about it. Every time a doctor is called in to suggest a

remedy for the chaos, the residents of the hospital shout him down. Besides, they believe anyone who is trying to come up with new cures for their sickness must be crazy himself.

The United States is a very special type of insane asylum in that all the inmates are permitted to have guns. These guns are sold right in the hospital or can be ordered by mail

because when the hospital was built in 1775 the founders wrote it into the rules. Every time someone wants to change the rules, the gun-loving inmates cry that they only want the guns to kill animals during their recreation periods.

The people who live on the Hill and represent the inmates are afraid to do anything to offend the armed inmates, so they ignore the problem until there's a killing in the hospital, at which time they all express horror that the inmates should be allowed to walk around with guns.

Then they forget about it until the next tragedy comes along.

Despite its beauty and size there have been many injustices committed in the asylum against the patients. For 100 years, the black patients were kept in isolation wards and only permitted out to scrub the floors. They got no treatment from the white doctors until recently when they became violent and insisted that if they were patients in the asylum they wanted the same rights as the other inmates.

★

The administrators of the asylum have belatedly sought to improve the lot of the black patients, but there has been a reluctance amongst the other inmates to pay the bill, particularly since the asylum is supporting so many other insane asylums around the world.



"You realize, of course, this gun is sold to you only for protection of your home and loved ones."

Erickson in Atlanta Journal

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

II-5 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/11/68
Edition: Home
Author: Art Buchwald
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or
Classification: LA 56-156
Submitting Office: Los Angeles
☐ Being Investigated

56-156A-360

CC: Bureau
6/13/68

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 13 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

Up until recently the hospital was a model for all other hospitals. But in the '60s people everywhere have been watching it with horror and despair.

The more affluent the hospital becomes the sicker the patients behave. The remedies prescribed for the illnesses are always given too little and too late. And as in all insane asylums, every person thinks the other patient is the one who should get the treatment.

Nobody knows how many more doctors the patients will shoot, nor how long the asylum will survive before the inmates destroy it once and for all.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Jail Gun-Smuggling May Be Linked to Police Slaying Case

BY WILLIAM DRUMMOND

Times Staff Writer

The three loaded guns that were intercepted Friday by sheriff's deputies at the County Jail where Sirhan Bishara Sirhan is being held were apparently intended for Gregory U. Powell, the accused murderer of a Los Angeles policeman, it was learned Monday.

The three pistols were found Friday evening in a typewriter and the bearer of the machine, Mrs. Edyth Grant, 55, of 1800 N. La Brea Ave., was arrested on suspicion of taking firearms into a jail.

After her arrest, it was widely speculated that the guns might have figured in a plot to kill Sirhan, the accused assassin of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy. Sirhan has been held at the jail since the senator was shot early Wednesday.

The Sheriff's Department satisfied itself Monday that Mrs. Grant was not intentionally involved in any wrongdoing and released her.

Acting on information given by Mrs. Grant, police arrested Mrs. Sylvia Ruby Dorsey, 55, of 1142 S. Normandie Ave., and booked her on suspicion of taking firearms into a jail.

Mrs. Dorsey has reportedly acted as a runner of legal errands for Powell, who along with Jimmy Lee Smith, 37, is facing a retrial in the 1963 slaying of policeman Ian James Campbell and is preparing his own legal appeal.

Mrs. Grant, a secretary to a bail bondsman, told The Times that she unwittingly became involved in the gun-smuggling scheme in her efforts

to assist J. Avery Bayer, a friend who is in jail on a petty theft charge.

Bayer also has been given permission by a judge to prepare his own case while in jail. In these circumstances, the defendant is permitted to have a person assigned as his legal runner.

Mrs. Grant was Bayer's legal runner, while Mrs. Dorsey was Powell's.

Bayer and Powell are acquaintances, although it is not known if they became acquainted while in jail or before their incarceration.

Tells of Meeting

Mrs. Grant said she met Mrs. Dorsey when the latter telephoned to inform her that Bayer had been transferred into the County Jail from another facility.

The typewriter affair began, Mrs. Grant said, when she visited Bayer Wednesday.

"It was right after Sen. Kennedy was shot, and we talked about religion and forgiveness and about Sirhan," Mrs. Grant said. "He (Bayer) mentioned that Greg (Powell) needed a typewriter."

Bayer said that Mrs. Dorsey was sick and could not take the typewriter to Powell. He suggested that Mrs. Grant take the machine to him and he would see that Powell received it.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-3 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/11/68
Edition: Home
Author: William Drummond
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or
Classification: LA 56-156
Submitting Office: Los Angeles
☐ Being Investigated

56-156H-361
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUN 13 1968
FBI - LOS ANGELES

~~Gets Machine~~

Friday afternoon Mrs. Grant went to Mrs. Dorsey's home and picked up a "big old heavy lumbering typewriter, probably an old Remington."

She said the typewriter was not in a case, but was extraordinarily heavy.

"I don't know how in the world the guns could have been hidden inside," she said and added that she never once became suspicious.

Mrs. Grant said she took the typewriter into the attorneys' room at the jail, put it on the floor and went back outside to view the excitement caused by news media covering Sirhan's incarceration.

When she went back inside 20 minutes later, she was arrested. During her brief absence, deputies had examined the typewriter and found the guns.

"Powell was using all three of us," Mrs. Grant said. "He probably would have tried to escape."

The 1963 conviction of Powell and his alleged accomplice Smith was reversed last year, by the State Supreme Court on the grounds that the pair were not fully informed of their constitutional rights.

While on Death Row, Powell attempted to escape, reportedly by using hacksaw blades, which an investigation disclosed were taken in to him taped inside a typewriter.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Court Forbids Yorty to Talk of Sirhan Case

Order Issued by Judge
Also Bans Discussion by
'Certain Other Persons'

BY HARRY TRIMBORN
Times Staff Writer

Mayor Sam Yorty was served Monday with a court order that prohibits him and certain other persons from publicly discussing the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

Superior Judge Arthur L. Alarcon issued the order Friday to make certain that the accused slayer, Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, 24, receives a fair trial.

Some members of the legal profession have voiced concern over the possible inadmissibility of evidence as a result of Yorty's press conference remarks about the case.

Yorty said in a statement after being handed a copy of the court order that he "certainly will abide" by the order . . . now that the accused has been indicted by the (County) Grand Jury.

The order was issued almost immediately after the grand jury returned a murder indictment against Sirhan. Yorty's remarks were made prior to the issuance of the indictment.

Yorty added in his statement:

"It is rather strange that newspapers and the media were not included in the court order. I noted that the Los Angeles Times carried a highly derogatory report on the accused's conduct when he was arraigned last week."

Explains His Reference

Yorty later told a Times reporter that he was referring to Sirhan's arraignment June 6, the day after Kennedy was shot but still alive, on six counts of assault with a deadly weapon to commit murder. The five other counts covered the wounding of five persons in the Ambassador kitchen where the New York senator was shot.

The Times report on the arraignment, published prior to the Alarcon order, covered witnesses' descriptions of Sirhan's behavior and his refusal to reveal his identity.

"In addition," Yorty said in his statement, "one exhibit, the gun allegedly used by the suspect, has been photographed and published by some newspapers, including The Times."

"The court order specifically calls attention that exhibits cannot be released for public dissemination. Yet the court order does not affect newspapers."

(A photo of the alleged murder weapon, a 22-caliber revolver was weapon, a 22-caliber revolver was after the shooting, also prior to the court order.

Recipients of Information

(Newspapers and other news media are not originators of public information about the case. They are recipients of such information that can come only from officials and others directly involved.)

Judge Alarcon agreed that his order does not apply to news media. "It is directed only at those categories of persons named in the order," he said.

The judge did not name any individuals in the order.

However, his ban—said by one police official to be the most sweeping of its kind issued by a local jurist—touches every person who could conceivably be linked to the case, whether it be the mayor or a police clerk.

Judge Alarcon issued the order on his own motion, and any violation, he wrote, "will result in swift action to punish for contempt any offender within the jurisdiction of this court."

"Under our Constitution," the judge wrote, "each defendant is entitled to the due process of the law."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-3 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/11/68
Edition: Home
Author: John H. Averill
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or
Classification: LA 56-156
Submitting Office: Los Angeles
☐ Being Investigated

56-156H-362

cc: General
6/13/68

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 13 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

and to a fair trial. This court has an affirmative duty to do everything possible within its constitutional powers and jurisdiction to make certain that each defendant does receive a fair trial."

Because of the "massive news media publicity" about the slaying, "any out-of-court statements relating to his case may interfere with the constitutional right of the defendant . . ." the order set forth.

Among other things, the order bars "any statement for public dissemination as to the existence or possible existence of any document, exhibit or any other evidence, the admissibility of which may have to be determined by the court."

Criticism of Yorty's press conference remarks—some of it from State Atty. Gen. Thomas C. Lynch and Dist. Atty. Evelle J. Younger—centered on discussion of two stenographic notebooks allegedly found in Sirhan's Pasadena home.

Some Exclusions

The judge, however, specifically excluded from his ban certain details of the case. These included information about Sirhan's identity, residence and occupation.

Also excluded from the ban were circumstances of his arrest, the charges against him, and other information normally available to the public in criminal cases.

The order has raised a wall of secrecy around the progress of the investigation. Police inspectors would say only that 25 officers are laboring to piece together the mosaic of the slaying, a key piece presumably being the motive.

Clerical Drudgery

Much of the work is clerical drudgery—compilation of reports, transcriptions of tape-recorded interviews with witnesses and others who may be able to shed light on the slaying.

Meanwhile, the Jordanian immigrant accused of the slaying remained under 24-hour guard in his County Jail cell.

Sheriff's officers declined to discuss the case under Alarcon's order.

However, Sheriff's Capt. Albert Natividad, who is in charge of the jail, said Sirhan received another visit shortly before noon Monday from A. L. Wirin, chief counsel for the Southern California Chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union.

The ACLU is not officially connected with the case, but Wirin has made frequent visits to the suspect to insure that Sirhan's constitutional rights are protected.

An ACLU statement issued Monday said neither Wirin nor any other ACLU attorney would represent Sirhan, since no civil liberties issue is involved.

The statement also called again for the court to request that the bar associations provide volunteer counsel for the defendant, although it admitted that Sirhan was not dissatisfied with the public defender assigned to the case.

However, Leonard S. Janofsky, president-elect of the County Bar Assn., said there has been "no request from any source" to secure legal representation for Sirhan from the association.

Bar Would Act

"Should the county bar be officially asked by the defendant and the court to assist in finding private defense counsel, the officers and the board of trustees will certainly take immediate and proper action," Janofsky said in a statement.

Sirhan apparently wants Wirin to defend him. The ACLU statement said Sirhan twice asked the ACLU lawyer to be his counsel.

Natividad revealed that Sirhan apparently has a good appetite.

"He ate rather well for breakfast this morning," said the captain.

Sirhan's father, Bishara Sirhan, 52, was more talkative. According to a United Press International report from Jerusalem, the elder Sirhan said Sen. Kennedy was to blame for his own assassination.

"It's Kennedy who was to blame for what happened," UPI quoted the father as saying. "It was his tongue which led to his assassination."

Kennedy, said the elder Sirhan, had "insulted the Arabs enough."

The comments were in obvious reference to pro-Israeli statements made by Kennedy during his campaign to win the Democratic Presidential nomination.

The elder Sirhan, according to the UPI report, also said he now felt sure that the shooting "was carried out entirely on my son's initiative and alone."

Previously, the father maintained that his son had been "put up to" the slaying.

The elder Sirhan was

quoted by the news service as saying he changed his mind as a result of conversations with a friend just returned from the U.S. The friend, he said, "put things straight for me."

The father returned to Jerusalem, the accused slayer's birthplace, shortly after the family came to the United States in 1957.

In a dispatch from Tel Aviv, the Washington Post reported the elder Sirhan asked Israeli authorities for information and assistance in his plan to return to the United States to be with his son.

If Sirhan goes through with the plan, disclosed over the weekend, he apparently will have no difficulty with Israeli authorities, according to the report.

It stated that Israeli officials fear, however, that the trip might be exploited for pro-Arab propaganda.

Sirhan is scheduled to enter a plea on the charge of murder at 9 a.m. June 28. He is presently represented by Dep. Public Defender Wilbur Littlefield.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Yorty Receives Court Gag

Mayor Sam Yorty has been personally served with a sweeping court order restricting comment on the Sen. Robert F. Kennedy assassination case.

A deputy of the Sheriff Department's civil division presented the order by Judge Arthur L. Alarcon to the mayor at City Hall shortly before noon.

Yorty has come under criticism as a result of his remarks about accused assassin Sirhan Bishara Sirhan at two news conferences last week.

To insure a fair trial for the defendant, Judge Alarcon clamped tight restrictions on law enforcement officials, attorneys, public officials and witnesses in the case.

The jurist, who issued the order following his arraignment of Sirhan on a charge of murder and five counts of assault with a deadly weapon with intent to commit murder, warned violation of the edict "will result in swift action to punish for contempt."

It was learned that acting police chief James Fisk was also served with the order Friday night. Yorty returned to Los Angeles from Sen. Kennedy's New York funeral services Saturday night.

The mayor's only public

Order Prohibits Official Discussion of Sirhan Case

comment upon receiving the order was to note that it "did not, for some strange reason, apply to newspapers."

The key portion of the order declares:

"It is the order of this court that no party to this action, nor any attorney connected with this case as defense counsel or as prosecutor, nor any other attorney, nor any judicial officer or employee, nor any public official, including but not limited to any chief of police, nor any sheriff, nor any agent, deputy, or employee of any such persons nor any

grand juror, nor any witness having appeared before the grand jury in this matter, nor any person subpoenaed to testify at the trial of this matter, shall release or authorize the release for public dissemination of any purported extrajudicial statement of the defendant relating to this case, nor shall any such persons release or authorize the release of any documents, exhibits, or evidence, the admissibility of which may have to be determined by the court, nor shall any such person make any statement for public dissemination as to the existence, or possible existence of any document, exhibit, or any other evidence, the admissibility of which may have to be determined by the court.

"Nor shall any such person express outside of court an opinion or make any comment for public dissemination as to the weight, value, or effect of any evidence as tending to establish guilt or innocence.

Nor shall any such persons issue any statement outside of court as to the nature, substance, or effect of any testimony that has been given. Nor shall any such persons issue any statement as to the identity of any prospective witness, or his probable testimony, or the effect thereof.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-1 Citizen-News
Los Angeles, Calif

Date: 6/11/68
Edition: Metropolitan
Author:
Editor: Abe Greenberg
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or
Classification: LA 56-156
Submitting Office: Los Angeles
☐ Being Investigated

56-1564-363

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 13 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

PC:
Bureau
6/13/68

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Sirhan Attended Castro Meeting

By SAM CAMPBELL

Two weeks prior to Robert Kennedy's assassination, the accused killer attended a pro-Castro meeting in the Hollywood Hills of Los Angeles, according to information in the hand of this Freedom Newspaper's editor.

Jose Duarte, a former major in Castro's rebel army, said he encountered Sirhan Sirhan at a meeting in a mansion on Amesbury Road on May 21.

When Sirhan's picture was published in a Los Angeles newspaper June 6, Duarte said he recognized the man who since has been indicted in the fatal shooting of Sen. Robert Kennedy.

Duarte said Sirhan later was independently identified by three other Cubans who attended the May 21 meeting.

Now a resident of Los Angeles, Duarte said he broke with Castro shortly after the successful takeover of Cuba in 1959. He currently heads a Cuban exile organization called UNARE, that opposes the Castro regime.

At the May 21 meeting, Duarte said, he got into a scuffle with Sirhan when he (Duarte) began to make an anti-Castro speech.

"He very angrily stood up and accused me of being a CIA agent," the Cuban said. He described Sirhan as "a small fellow, olive skin, looked like a jockey, about 125-130 pounds."

He said he sat in a group and of the Oakland Police Department said that "Newton" was heavy accent.

Sirhan accused Duarte of being paid by the Central Intelligence Agency and told the gathering of about 50 persons that the CIA had done the same thing in the Middle East with the Arabs, Duarte stated.

The scuffle broke out some minutes later when Sirhan called him a liar, Duarte said.

"We started pushing each other. Some people interfered. So they had to calm him down. I was quite excited, also," Duarte said.

Duarte recounted that he asked Sirhan to settle the matter outside and "he was ready to do that." He said Sirhan left the house "with several of his friends."

The Amesbury Road address is in the Los Feliz area near Griffith Park. Duarte said he happened to go there May 21 with other members of the exile organization when they got a copy of a handbill. The flyer, he said, advertised what promised to be a pro-Castro meeting.

Duarte said the program consisted of a talk by a "young man" identified only as "Paul." He said the spokesman showed slides of Cuban scenes and of students who had made a trip to Cuba. The talk by "Paul," he said, included derogatory remarks about the United States, praise of Castro, and a description of conditions inside Cuba.

At one point, he said, "Paul" took up a collection for a person whom he identified as "Newton," who was being held by Oakland authorities.

"Detective Sgt. Roy Anderson

of the Oakland Police Department said that "Newton" was Hughie Newton, 26, president of the Black Panther Society, who is being held in the county jail awaiting trial for first degree murder in the shooting death last November of Patrolman John Fry.

After the assassination Duarte said he went to the Los Angeles Police Department's Rampart Division and picked Sirhan's photograph from among others in the police file. It was not the same photograph that was in the paper, he said.

Duarte said other Cubans who attended the May 21 meeting recognized Sirhan from television pictures.

The information that Sirhan had been seen at what was described as a pro-Castro meeting came to this writer Saturday. At that time, the writer questioned Duarte in Los Angeles. He had talked to the Cuban once previously.

That was in December, 1967, when Duarte appeared in Anaheim voluntarily to answer questions about the attendance of members of his organization at a performance of the Moscow State Circus in the Convention Center, where a stink bomb was thrown.

Monday, this writer went to Los Angeles a second time. He questioned Duarte again, but in a different sequence, and asked to be taken to the mansion on Amesbury Road where the May 21 meeting was said to have taken place.

Duarte agreed to do so immediately. He described in advance what the house would look like and how it would be reached. Duarte directed the way there without hesitation.

Amesbury is a winding road, and the specific address where the May 21 meeting that Sirhan attended is difficult to find.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-1 The Register
Santa Ana, Calif.

Date: 6/11/68
Edition: Home
Author: Sam Campbell
Editor: C. Wilkinson
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or
Classification: LA 56-156
Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

61-15611-364
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUN 13 1968
FBI - LOS ANGELES

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Talked of Sirhan to Avert Rioting, Yorty Contends

Mayor Says Rumors Had Called Suspect Member of Two Innocent Groups

BY DICK WEST
Times Staff Writer

Mayor Sam Yorty said Tuesday he disclosed certain evidence against Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, the alleged slayer of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, to prevent riots such as those which followed the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King.

"I think it should be pointed out that after the (Kennedy) assassination the whole world wanted to know who the suspect was," Yorty told a City Hall news conference.

Rumors were going around that the crime was committed by a Mexican-American or a Cuban, the mayor said, and "I think it was a public service to identify the suspect as not coming from those groups.

"I think we had to get the facts to the people to prevent violence."

Would Protect City

Yorty said it was necessary to release the information which he did "to protect the image and reputation of the City of Los Angeles."

The mayor added that he had a right to do this because "I am in a sense the chief law enforcement officer" of the city.

"I didn't reveal all the information I had at the time—only a small part of it to prevent rumors," Yorty said.

Yorty has been criticized for his statements about the case by State Atty Gen. Thomas C. Lynch, Dist. Atty. Evelle J. Younger and other legal officials.

They were particularly upset over Yorty revealing that Sirhan had assertedly written a memo to himself that "Kennedy must be assassinated by June 5, 1968" and for calling Sirhan pro-Arab and pro-Communist.

Judge Prohibits Talk

Then on Monday Superior Judge Arthur L. Alarcon issued an order prohibiting Yorty and certain other persons from publicly discussing the case. News media were not included in the order.

Yorty said Tuesday he would abide by the order but that he was not interested in discussing the case anymore anyway.

"It wasn't necessary for the judge to issue the order as far as I'm concerned," the mayor said.

Yorty complained, however, that in being served with the order "I was not accorded due process as I was not given notice of a hearing

"He (Judge Alarcon) has limited my right of free speech by not giving notice of a hearing."

Yorty said he would have been glad to "sit down with the judge" and go over the matter with him.

News Media Omitted

Anyway, Yorty said, the order "cannot be very effective if it doesn't apply to news media. It is a very limited order in view of the extent of its coverage."

Yorty's assertion Wednesday that he had revealed the Sirhan evidence to prevent violence marked the first time he had given that reason for his disclosures.

In previous statements he said that the public had a right to know the facts of the case and that he had revealed nothing that would prejudice Sirhan's trial.

Yorty said Wednesday that the case against James Earl Ray, the captured suspect in the Dr. King murder, has been widely discussed and that the suspect has even been referred to as a "white racist."

No one has called this publicity unfair, the mayor said.

Criminal law, he said, has become a "jungland of technicalities" because of recent Supreme Court decisions, making it difficult to decide what information about a crime the public can be given and "what you can't say."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-3 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Cali

Date: 6/12/68
Edition: Preview
Author: Dick West
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or
Classification: LA 56-156
Submitting Office: Los Angeles
☐ Being Investigated

56-156A-365
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUN 13 1968
FBI — LOS ANGELES

"We have reached the point . . . where the main purpose of a trial is lost—the truth," Yorty said. "We are constantly having to try people over again."

Yorty was to leave for Chicago later in the day to attend a meeting of the U.S. Conference of Mayors. He is scheduled to return to Los Angeles Friday.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

President's Commission on Violence

We cannot share in the skepticism being voiced in some quarters concerning the usefulness of President Johnson's newly-appointed commission on the causes and control of violence in our society. With the proper staff and approach, the commission could expose to public view a good deal of information and opinion which might not otherwise be readily accessible.

As a popular educative instrument, the commission thus possesses a considerable potential.

It is no secret that widespread and divergent views on the nature and meaning of violence in our nation have long existed. Indeed, this very divergency of outlooks helps explain the doubts being voiced about the commission's value, for such doubts may emanate essentially from those whose primary concern is having their own prejudgments speedily ratified, rather than seeing exposed more difficult questions and answers.

There should be no underestimating this point: controversy over the question of violence in American life runs deep, for fundamental issues of what may or may not be innate human behavior are raised by investigation of this subject. The recent and continuing argument over the applicability of the studies of ethologists—students of animal behavior—to the human condition, and particularly to human aggressiveness, is a reminder of how sensitive an area this is.

Anyone who has thought about the

question of violence in American life has his own favorite theory, and usually there is ample—if disputable—evidence to support each case.

Some see violence as a continuing and constantly replenished stream, going back to Jamestown and our European origins. Others hold to the view that it is a culturally - encouraged phenomenon of more recent origins, fed by movies or television or cheap paperback books.

For many the seeming American mystique of the gun and the still-living frontier mentality are sufficient explanation, while others cite extensively the statistics which show that there are far more violent societies than ours in the world today.

We don't know the answers, or even if there are answers. Perhaps the best that can be hoped for is that a responsible commission, drawing on the best available work of social and behavioral scientists and others, will help in illuminating the problem and defining its dimensions.

That would be the first step towards possible controls.

In any case it should not take the national trauma of an assassination to awaken us to the unhealthy and basically aggressive tendencies which permeate our culture. These are matters of immediate concern in every home and family. Whatever the findings and recommendations of the Presidential commission, there is ample scope for individual response, beginning now, to these too-long accepted threats.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

II-4 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/12/68
Edition: Preview
Author:
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or
Classification: LA 56-156
Submitting Office: Los Angeles
☐ Being Investigated

56-156A-366
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUN 14 1968
FBI - LOS ANGELES

cc:
Bureau
6/12/68

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

News: Propriety vs. Public Need

BY STUART H. LOORY
Times Washington Bureau

By midnight Saturday, when the giant klieg lights had darkened and the honor guard was trying gently but persistently to clear the Arlington National Cemetery, the a jumble of litter.

Empty beer and soda pop cans were left on the turf mingled with cardboard boxes, wires, newspapers, plastic bags, melting ice cubes, sandwich wrappers and discarded press releases.

Tangles of wires led to no longer used telephones and thick cables lay lifeless, no longer providing juice or carrying signals from the huge television cameras. In the darkness, abandoned olive drab tables, used only a few minutes before as desks, loomed like driftwood on a secluded beach.

A large temporary viewing stand for newsmen and photographers was vacant now, a derelict testifying to the ingenuity of the mass communications industry which could, with only a few hours' notice, wire any spot in the nation—maybe in the world—into a network that leads inevitably into homes and minds thousands of miles away.

This was the press area at the gravesite of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy and as one picked his way through the rubble he was forced, for an instant, to think about the impact of the mass communications industry on the events it covers.

★

The morning after, a reporter's wife remarked about how terrible it was that the television cameras played so relentlessly on Mrs. John F. Kennedy and her children as they stole away to lay flowers on the headstones of the late President and his children.

"Why couldn't they just leave her alone?" she asked.

It was not easy to explain, with professional coldness, that the former First Lady knew full well that the cameras were in place and could trace her every move, that she knew newsmen were straining to pick up every detail of "color" in this day of funeral spectacle, that no detail of what the press and television saw or did not see escaped the scrutiny of the Kennedy family.

The reporter was able to explain all this knowing that the law was on his side. Short of malice and within the bounds of truth, there is virtually nothing about public figures that must be kept out of the public prints or off the television tube.

Did Ethel Kennedy maintain her stoic demeanor throughout the long day? Yes, she did but at times it seemed as if it were a contest between the widow and the reporters.

Did her black stocking drop around her ankle during the grueling train ride? Yes it did and the fact that she straightened it was reported.

Did the slain senator's children work off their grief over the weekend with some touch football? They did and the television cameras zoomed in on the backyard of Hickory Hill to show the world.

The funeral led one to recall how, as a cub reporter, he was sent out in the middle of one cold winter's night to secure a photograph of a serviceman killed in a Far Eastern airplane crash. A knock on the door of a sturdy farmhouse brought an elderly man wrapping a bathrobe around flannel pajamas.

★

"I'm sorry to disturb you but I was sent out to pick up a photograph of your son."

"Why?" the man asked sleepily.

"Because . . . I'm sorry, didn't you know? . . ."

After the explanations, after the father was thus informed for the first time that his son was dead halfway around the world, he produced the only photograph available.

"If you can," he said differently, "please

"If you can," he said deferentially, "please

Some unwritten law of communications appears to make Americans realize they have a responsibility, if their fellow human beings insist, to share their sorrow.

It is not easy for a newsman to raise this problem of propriety. To deal with all the questions is to fall into a snakepit of philosophy involving the public's right to know and the freedom of the press to inform it.

Certainly nothing must ever be done to keep the press from probing deeply—ever more deeply than public figures want—into the issues and mechanisms by which issues are resolved. And where the actions of public figures—and their personalities—shed light on the activities of society, these must be reported.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

II-4 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/12/68

Edition: Preview

Author: Stuart H. Loory

Editor: Nick B. Williams

Title:

KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-156

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-1564-367

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 1 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

cc: Bureau
6/12/68

Beyond this, comes a confusing, ~~endless~~ spiral of situations in which public figures demand—and usually receive—unwarranted attention and the mass media, representing the public, seek unwarranted intimacy with its subjects.

As television lenses grow longer, as the passion for detail to fill endless columns grows more intense, the problems of propriety born in the old days of yellow journalism can only grow more perplexing.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

House Passes Subpoena Bill

WASHINGTON (UPI)

The House passed and sent to the Senate Tuesday legislation to give subpoena powers to the President's new commis-

sion on violence.

Rep. Durward G. Hall (R-Mo.) suggested that the bill be delayed and considered in a more deliberate manner, with allotted time for debate. Rep. H. R. Gross (R-Iowa) asked why another commission was needed, and suggested

that investigating violence was in the province of the Justice Department.

Neither member, however, exercised his right to block the action.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

II-8 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/12/68

Edition: Home

Author:

Editor: Nick B. Williams

Title:

KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-156

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

cc: Bureau 6/13/68

56-1564-368

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 13 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

Post Office Plans to Notify Police of Guns Sent by Mail

BY JOHN H. AVERILL
Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — Without waiting for Congress, the Administration moved on its own Wednesday to regulate mail-order gun sales.

The Post Office Department ordered that all guns shipped by mail be labeled "firearms" and said they will not be delivered until the police chief of the community to which the package is addressed is notified.

Announcing the order, which is effective immediately, Postmaster General W. Marvin Watson said any gun shipment that doesn't bear the "firearms" label will not be accepted in the mails.

"I hope that Congress acts soon on effective gun control legislation," Watson told a National Press Club luncheon. "Meanwhile, this is an interim measure that I believe will assist in achieving that goal."

Watson also said sawed-off shotguns and short-barreled rifles will now be classified by the Post Office as concealable weapons and will no longer go through the mail except to authorized law enforcement and military personnel.

Others Urged to Follow

The new regulations will not apply to guns shipped by Railway Express or other nongovernmental carriers, but Watson has sent telegrams urging them to take similar action.

A Post Office Department spokesman said that the government had no enforcement powers, except to refuse to accept packages containing guns unless they are marked "firearms."

Watson's order was promptly challenged by Harold W. Glassen, president of the National Rifle Assn., which has spearheaded opposition to President Johnson's gun control proposals.

"The postmaster general has a lot more authority than I thought he did and I think most lawyers agree that he doesn't have that authority," Glassen told a press conference.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Meeting with reporters in the eighth-floor board room of the

NRA's marble headquarters building in downtown Washington, Glassen denounced new gun control bills introduced in Congress this week as steps toward "a plan to disarm American citizens."

In an apparent reference to the outpouring of mail to Congress since the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy urging new gun control laws, Glassen said:

"Today, we are witnessing an almost unbelievable phenomenon in America. We see Americans behaving like children, parroting nonsense, accepting unproved theory as fact, and reacting as the German people did in the 1930s as the Goebbels propaganda mill drilled lies into their subconsciousness and dictated their every move.

'Strange Spectacle'

"We are witnessing the strange and masochistic spectacle of tens of thousands of normally proud and levelheaded Americans begging the federal government to take from them by force of law one of their basic civil rights, the right to keep and bear arms."

Although Glassen insisted the NRA supports "proper gun controls," he renewed his opposition to the new Administration bill that would outlaw interstate mail-order sales of all guns, including rifles and shotguns, and ammunition. He also expressed unhappiness with the provision in the crime control bill passed by Congress last week to outlaw interstate mail-order sales of handguns but said the NRA could live with it.

Even before Glassen denounced the gun registration bills, a step beyond what the Administration proposes,

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-1 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/13/68
Edition: Home
Author: John H. Averill
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or
Classification: LA 56-156
Submitting Office: Los Angeles
☐ Being Investigated

56-1564-369

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 13 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

cc: Bureau
6/13/68

was anticipated by Sen. Joseph D. Tydings (D-Md.).

In unveiling a far-reaching bill to register guns and license gun owners, Tydings told a press conference:

"We who support rational gun laws must gird ourselves for the campaign of misrepresentation which will certainly begin today. The gun lobby in this nation—led by paid Washington lobbyists of the National Rifle Assn., the Minutemen and other extremist groups—has, without the slightest apparent tinge of conscience, opposed with a vicious disregard of fact every effective piece of firearms legislation introduced since the gun protection effort began.

"We expect the NRA and its satellites to continue their opposition. But we do not intend to remain passive. I shall today demand that the Internal Revenue Service tell us why an organization, with an annual budget of \$5.7 million — an organization which spends a large percentage of that budget lobbying against the public interest—why such an organization remains unregistered and untaxed."

Asked about this, Glasen said the NRA, which is tax exempt, spends no money for lobbying and hence is not required to register as a lobbyist. "We have no lobbyists," he said.

The new bill, entitled the Gun Crime Prevention Act, would give the states a chance to pass their own laws, but in any state that failed to do so, the proposed federal legislation would apply.

All persons who wanted to own, borrow or otherwise possess a firearm would have to obtain a license. It would be illegal to sell or transfer a firearm or ammunition to a person who did not have a license.

Violations would be punishable by a \$20,000 fine and 10 years' imprisonment.

Tydings emphasized that the bill would not deprive any law-abiding citizen of the right to own and use a gun for home protection, hunting, target shooting or other legitimate purposes.

Joining Tydings in sponsoring the bill to require the registration and licensing of all firearms are Sens. William Proxmire (D-Wis.), Daniel B. Brewster (D-Md.), Jennings Randolph (D-W.Va.), Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.), Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.), and Stephen M. Young (D-Ohio).

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Sirhan's Counsel Chosen

LOS ANGELES (UPI) — Sirhan B. Sirhan will be defended against the charge of slaying Sen. Robert F. Kennedy by a public defender, although he would prefer that private attorneys handle his case.

Wilbur Littlefield, chief trial deputy in the county public defender's office, was appointed to represent Sirhan when the suspect was arraigned last Friday.

Residing Judge Donald R. Wright of the Superior Court placed Littlefield in permanent charge of the case Tuesday after a meeting with representatives of the Los Angeles County Bar Association and the public defender's office. Sirhan said at his arraignment he could not afford to hire private counsel. He asked the American Civil Liberties Union to help him find two private attorneys to take his case, although he said he was not dissatisfied with Littlefield.

A. L. Wirin, head of the Southern California ACLU, asked the bar association to choose attorneys to represent Sirhan and said the defendant would accept the choice.

Wirin revealed Tuesday that the defendant has rejected offers from Melvin Belli, who defended Jack Ruby, and F. Lee Bailey, who represented Dr. Sam Sheppard.

Leonard Janofsky, president of the bar association, met with Wirin Tuesday, and then announced the association "has no power to designate counsel."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-2 Citizen-News
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/12/68
Edition: Metropolitan
Author:
Editor: Abe Greenberg
Title:

KENSALT

Character:
or
Classification: LA 56-156
Submitting Office: Los Angeles
☐ Being Investigated

56-1564-370

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 13 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

cc: Bureau
6/13/68

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Changes in Attitude Toward Violence Seen

Luckman Says Kennedy Slaying Created Revulsion That May Curb Permissiveness

BY DOROTHY TOWNSEND
Times Staff Writer

The assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy could be the turning point from a trend of permissiveness toward violence "and demonstrated disrespect for law and order," architect Charles Luckman said Tuesday.

"The sounds of last Wednesday's gunfire have died away," he told a Town Hall luncheon audience at the Biltmore, "but the echoes are still reverberating."

Luckman said the slaying has created a "revulsion toward violence" and that this revulsion could begin a "swingback" to less permissive attitudes toward civil disobedience.

"We must use this horrendous thing that happened last Wednesday as a turning point," he said in a news conference.

If not, he said, the nation is "doomed to a downhill course toward anarchy, revolution and the ultimate destruction of our total freedoms."

"But when liberty destroys order," he said, "the hunger for order will destroy liberty. We are dangerously close to this today."

Luckman said pendulum swingbacks from revolutionary courses historically have led to other extremes and "the suppression of liberties."

"But if I have to choose," he said, "I would prefer to see the pendulum swing too far back than to see it swing any further in the direction of violence."

Luckman said there is a connection in the demonstrated forms of violence on campuses, at draft boards and in riot-torn streets with the assassination of Sen. Kennedy.

He defined the connection as the widespread acceptance of violence.

800,000 Killed

"Twenty-seven million people in this country own firearms," he said. "In this century 800,000 Americans have been killed by guns—more than all our war dead."

Legislation which would limit and control firearms ownership "would help." But Luckman said present control bills are "absolutely wrong to limit control of guns to revolvers and for lobbyists to say rifles should be excluded from control."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

II-8 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif

Date: 6/12/68
Edition: Preview
Author: Dorothy Townsend
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or
Classification: LA 56-156
Submitting Office: Los Angeles
☐ Being Investigated

56-1564-371

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 13 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

cc: Bureau
6/12/68

—which is not impossible in an age of unbridled violence—they will enlarge the conspiracy circle to cover them.

★

In general I don't find a conspiracy theory of history fruitful, but who could reasonably reject the idea of a conspiracy out of hand in all three cases? Yet I find in each of them a separate case to be taken on its merits. There may well have been more than one killer in the assassination of President Kennedy: The technical evidence suggests that there was, although we may never know what actually happened and who was involved. I am almost certain that Dr. King was the victim of a number of people working together, and Ray's arrest offers some hope that we will find out who they were. But in the case of Robert Kennedy the chances of conspiracy seem slight to me, although they cannot yet be ruled out.

★

As for an overall Grand Conspiracy covering all three, involving the same shadowy group of people, I would bet wild odds against it. In fact the idea of a Grand Conspiracy is one of the key ideas of people who live in a hallucinatory world, the victims of paranoia. For years there was talk of the fake master-plan of the Protocols of the Elders of Zion, and some of the gullible believed it enough to feed their hate on it. More recently men like Sirhan Sirhan fed their hate by conjuring up a master-plan of a Jewish world conspiracy centering on Israel. None of this stuff washes. I suggest we drop it.

My own feeling about things is less sweeping, more imperfect. I believe there are unjust people and forces in our society, but it is not an Unjust Society. I believe there are sick people in it, but it is not a Sick Society. I believe there are men in it who make conspiracy, but it is not a society about to be taken over by a Grand Conspiracy.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Sirhan Wants Pair of Private Defense Lawyers, Wirin Says

Accused Slayer of Sen. Kennedy Has Already Turned Down Belli and Bailey, ACLU Attorney Tells Newsmen

BY DIAL TORGERSON
Times Staff Writer

Sirhan Bishara Sirhan wants a pair of private attorneys to defend him on charges that he murdered Robert F. Kennedy, American Civil Liberties Union attorney A. L. Wirin said Tuesday.

Many "distinguished attorneys" already have volunteered to do so, Wirin said. He told newsmen he had informed the Los Angeles County Bar Assn. of the defendant's wishes.

Melvin Belli of San Francisco and F. Lee Bailey of Boston—defenders, respectively, of Jack Ruby and Dr. Sam Sheppard—are among those who have offered their services, Wirin said. He added that Sirhan had told him he did not want either Belli or Bailey.

Wirin said that Sirhan had asked that he handle the case himself—making the request on three different occasions—but that he had declined because of his commitment to ACLU causes.

Wirin has been a visitor to Sirhan at Los Angeles County jail almost daily since his arrest early Wednesday.

Wirin talked to newsmen before entering County Jail Tuesday for another conference with the prisoner. Sirhan is now represented by the Public Defender's office.

Soon after his arrest he asked to see an ACLU officer, and Wirin, chief counsel for the Southern California ACLU chapter, has been frequently conferring with him since.

The attorney said that he was seeing Sirhan because of the ACLU's interest in seeing that the defendant receive proper representation. This, he said, is a constitutional right. No others are apparently involved in the case, Wirin said.

In the face of a court order prohibiting officials from comment-

ing on the case, few details of how the Jordanian immigrant has been spending his time in jail have been made available to news media. Wirin gave reporters these details: —"He spends his days mostly in reading." What books? "Books on occultation."

—"He is not dissatisfied with the representation of the public defender. But he has said that at the time of his trial he would prefer to be represented by a private counsel and that he cannot afford a private counsel."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-3 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif

Date: 6/12/68
Edition: Preview
Author: Dial Torgerson
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or
Classification: LA 56-156
Submitting Office: Los Angeles
☐ Being Investigated

CC:
Bureau
6/12/68

56-156A-373

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 1 1968	
FBI — LOS ANGELES	

"—He has made a number of requests of me. One is that he be allowed to get exercise. I discussed this with the sheriff, and he is now allowed to have a few minutes exercise each day in his hallway."

"—He is a member of a Protestant religious organization."

"—He has voiced no complaint and has voiced contentment and satisfaction, if it were possible to be contented or satisfied in a small cell. He has made no complaints about his treatment."

"—He has access to newspapers, but he has advised me he doesn't want to read them."

"—He has asked me to get his money (four \$100 bills in his possession at the time of his arrest) and give \$300 to his mother, \$20 to a religious organization I will not name, 20 cents to me for two newspapers I purchased for him the first morning, \$3 to me for a sum I advanced him the first morning, and the rest is to be deposited to his account with the sheriff's office for purchase of items needed in jail."

A newsman asked Wirin: "He knows his cell is more spacious than a casket, doesn't he?" Replied Wirin:

"He does. He prefers

neither. But he knows the difference."

Wirin came to the jail after a conference with Judge Donald R. Wright, presiding judge of the Superior Court, and Superior Judge Arthur L. Alarcon, who presided at Sirhan's arraignment on the murder charge. (Sirhan faces a court appearance June 28 for plea, possibly before Alarcon.)

A statement released by the jurists after the County Courthouse meeting said:

"Judges Wright and Alarcon advised him (Wirin) that the court had appointed the public defender to represent the defendant. Any motion for the substitute of counsel should be made in open court with the defendant present, with proper notice."

It wasn't immediately announced what disposition the bar associations would make of the information provided it by Wirin, who said he hoped one would agree to act as a clearing house in the selection of two attorneys agreeable to the defendant and willing to work without compensation.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

**HENRY J. TAYLOR**

Harmful Theory

In the Los Angeles horror, as in the Dallas horror, we are told and told and told to blame the assassinations on ourselves. Our nation is condemned as a place where society is at fault. We are bombarded by the false shout: "The guilt is ours," or "It is society's fault."

President Johnson made an important protest against this.

Is the "society's guilt" contention wrongheadedness or mischief, or a combination of both? Nothing could be more indefensible, or more damaging and dangerous to the United States.

We sorely want a more perfect Union. We must strive to create a more perfect Union. There is much we can do to make this land richer and better for all the people. But we are the victims of those who pound home the preaching of individual rights instead of individual responsibility.

An insidious and weakening poison is pumped into our structure by politicians, special interests and even by some churchmen whenever they automatically call criminality society's fault and dismiss the individual from responsibility.

We heard President Kennedy's assassination blamed on Dallas and on a "sick American society." Even before the assassin was identified CBS—for one—made it plain that in its opinion the President was killed by a "right wing" conspiracy. Blame society. Sen. Barry Goldwater was deluged with vile and obscene calls. Sen. John Tower himself told me that he and his family were so abused that they had

to move out of their house that night to escape the TV viewers' abuse, as if he had assisted Lee Harvey Oswald to re-enter the United States.

Yet it's hard to imagine anything more false than to indict American society on the grounds of Oswald, a man about as typical of American society in this country of 200 million people as the man on the moon. How many people in the entire nation have the life record of Lee Harvey Oswald—who, incidentally, was from New Orleans and had no Dallas roots whatever?

Nevertheless, we note again that the ghastly Los Angeles crime is widely pronounced as our society's fault, even though allegedly committed by an equally untypical Sirhan Bishara Sirhan.

Tragically for our country this false approach is also the Communist approach. Every bit of it is water on the Red wheel. In the Red lexicon the system means everything. The individual means nothing. Any faults in other countries, therefore, are the faults of the systems. And that claim has helped mightily to make communism the biggest and crookedest confidence game in the world.

In addition, this false approach by American politicians, special interests and some churchmen opens the door for envious or enemy countries abroad to chop great America down to size. Accordingly, and predictably, the infamous Los Angeles shots, like the Dallas and Memphis shots before them, presented an excuse for another wave of hypocrisy from overseas.

Assassination horrors have always been a part of European national life, and these foreign critics of America know it.

Austrian Archduke Ferdinand, killed by the shot that exploded into World War I, is a simple recollection. But five chiefs of state and government were also assassinated in the 20 years before 1914: President M. Sadi-Carnot of France in 1894, Premier Canovas of Spain in 1897, Empress Elizabeth of Austria the next year, King Humbert of Italy two years later, and another Spanish Premier, Canalejas, in 1912. Fed up by assassinations by Soviet agents in Britain, the Baldwin government broke off diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union in 1927. And on and on it has gone to this day abroad.

Instead of falsely blaming "society," and falling into the Red trap while doing so, one proper blame concerns retribution, as a just deterrent. It has been horribly weakened.

Giuseppe Zangara was tried, found guilty and electrocuted (March 20, 1933) only 33 days after his Miami attempt to assassinate President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt. But our Supreme Court's continued twisting of the Constitution and the statutes is making a shambles of the criminal laws in our country.

The end result of this process pursued for sociological purposes can only be, as we see, more crime and the consequential loss of freedoms and security, which are the supposed goals of judicial lawmaking.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-12 Herald Examiner
Los Angeles, California

Date: 6/13/68
Edition: Night Final
Author: Henry J. Taylor
Editor: Donald Goodenow
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or
Classification: LA 56-156
Submitting Office: Los Angeles
☐ Being Investigated

56-156A-374

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUN 13 1968
FBI - LOS ANGELES

NEWSMAN REPORTS

Sirhan At Pro-Castro Meet In Hollywood

Sen. Robert F. Kennedy's accused assassin attended a pro-Castro meeting in Hollywood two weeks prior to last Wednesday's slaying, it was reported in Santa Ana.

Jose Duarte, onetime major in Castro's army, said Wednesday he met Sirhan Bishara Sirhan at a gathering in a home on May 21.

An account of the meeting was reported in today's Santa Ana Register.

Writer Sam Campbell said when Sirhan's picture was published in a Los Angeles newspaper June 6, Duarte recognized the man who is charged with murdering Sen. Kennedy at the Ambassador Hotel.

Campbell continued:

"Duarte said Sirhan later was independently identified by three other Cubans who attended the May 21 meeting.

"Now a resident of Los Angeles, Duarte said he broke with Castro shortly after the successful takeover of Cuba in 1958. He currently heads a Cuban exile organization called UNARE, that opposes the Castro regime.

Sirhan In Scuffle

"At the May 21 meeting, Duarte said he got into a scuffle with Sirhan when he (Duarte) began to make an anti-Castro speech.

"He very angrily stood up and accused me of being a CIA agent," the Cuban said. He described Sirhan as 'a small fellow, olive skin, looked like a jockey, about 125-130 pounds.' He said he sat in a group and that he spoke English with a heavy accent.

"Sirhan accused Duarte of being paid by the Central Intelligence Agency and told the gathering of about 50 persons that the CIA had done the same thing in the Middle East with Arabs, Duarte stated.

"The scuffle broke out some minutes later when Sirhan called him a liar, Duarte said.

"We started pushing each other. Some people interfered. So they had to calm him down. I was quite excited, also," Duarte said.

"Duarte recounted that he asked Sirhan to settle the matter outside and 'he was ready to do that.' He said Sirhan left the house 'with several of his friends.'

"Duarte said he happened to go there May 21 with other members of the exile organization when they got a copy of a handbill. The flyer, he said, advertised what promised to be a pro-Castro meeting.

U.S. Castigated

"Duarte said the program consisted of a talk by a 'young man' identified only as 'Paul.' He said the spokesman showed slides of Cuban scenes and of students who had made a trip to Cuba. The talk by 'Paul,' he

said, included derogatory remarks about the United States, praise of Castro, and a description of conditions inside Cuba.

"At one point, he said, 'Paul' took up a collection for a person whom he identified as 'Newton,' who was being held by Oakland authorities.

"Detective Sgt. Roy Anderson of the Oakland Police Department said that 'Newton' was Hughie Newton, 26, president of the Black Panther Society, who is being held in the County Jail awaiting trial for first degree murder in the shooting death last November of Patrolman John Fry.

"After the assassination Duarte said he went to the Los Angeles Police Department's Rampart Division and picked Sirhan's photograph from among others in the police file.

"It was not the same photograph that was in the paper, he said.

"Duarte said other Cubans who attended the May 21 meeting recognized Sirhan from television pictures.

"The information that Sirhan had been seen at what was described as a pro-Castro meeting came to this writer Saturday. At that time, the writer questioned Duarte in Los Angeles. He had talked to the Cuban once previously.

"That was in December, 1967, when Duarte appeared in Anaheim voluntarily to answer questions about the attendance of members of his organization at a performance of the Moscow State Circus in the Convention Center, where a stink bomb was thrown."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-3 Citizen-News
Los Angeles, Calif

Date: 6/13/68
Edition: Metropolitan
Author:
Editor: Abe Greenberg
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or
Classification: LA 56-156
Submitting Office: Los Angeles
☐ Being Investigated

56-156H-375

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 13 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

cc
Bureau
6/13/68

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Sirhan surly but sane, got \$2,000 in accident

By KATHLEEN NEUMEYER

LOS ANGELES (UPI) — Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, indicted by a grand jury yesterday for the murder of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, received a \$2,000 settlement four months ago for head injuries suffered when he fell off a horse.

Attorney John F. McLaughlin, who represented Argonaut Insurance Co. in the case heard by the State Workmen's Compensation Appeals Board, described Sirhan as "surly," and said he had argued that the settlement was too small.

"WHEN I FIRST saw pictures of the assassin, I didn't recognize him," McLaughlin said in an interview with UPI. "I thought it was a very bad picture of him, but later I did recognize him."

"As I recall, my impression of the man was that he was somewhat surly, but definitely sane. Here was a man complaining of having difficulty with his eyesight as a result of a fall from a horse, but his medical reports and those of our own doctors indicated he had 20-15 vision."

Sirhan was working as an exercise boy at the Granja Vista Del Rio Ranch near Norco. Owned by Bert Altfillisch when the fall occurred Sept. 25, 1966, according to records of the State Industrial Accidents Commission.

He was taken to Corona Community Hospital where Dr. Richard Nelson reported he had a cut on the chin, bruises and abrasions and "was just generally banged up." Nelson said Sirhan complained of hurting all over and

particularly in his stomach, but said nothing about a head injury.

SIRHAN WAS hospitalized overnight for observation and released, but continued to seek treatment for an alleged eye injury.

Dr. Milton Miller, a Corona ophthalmologist who examined Sirhan in his office, said the Jordanian immigrant complained of pain and blurred vision, but said his examination showed "visual acuity was normal in both eyes and the eyes looked healthy."

Sirhan subsequently filed a disability complaint for Workmen's Compensation on July 10, 1967 and hearings were held Oct. 2, 1967, and Feb. 7, 1968.

McLaughlin said Sirhan's physician, Dr. Maurice Nugent, and the specialist retained by the insurance firm, Dr. Albert Tashma, "both concluded in their reports that Sirhan had 20-15 vision. However, the neurosurgeon, Dr. Forrest Johnson, indicated there was no way to tell if a man's complaints of head injuries were bonafide. He said a doctor really can't discount a man's complaints of headache, so we settled the claim for \$2,000."

"I GOT the impression Sirhan was exaggerating his complaints," added McLaughlin, a former FBI agent. "After his attorney and myself had agreed on a figure, the referee asked Sirhan if he was satisfied and he started to argue. When the referee told him he thought it was a fair amount, Sirhan said nothing further."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

B-1 Press-Enterprise
Riverside, Calif.

Date: 6/8/68
Edition: City
Author: Kathleen Neumeyer
Editor: Howard Hays, Jr.
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or
Classification: LA 56-156
Submitting Office: Los Angeles
☐ Being Investigated

56-1564-376

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 13 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

cc: Bureau
6/13/68

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Cuban Claims Sirhan Wanted a 'U.S. Castro'

An exiled former officer in Fidel Castro's army told a news conference Wednesday in Miami that Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, accused assassin of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, attended a meeting three weeks ago in Hollywood at which he shouted, "What we need in the United States is another Fidel Castro."

Jose Duarte, the exile, said he had scuffled briefly with the man he identified as Sirhan when this person accused the Cuban of "being an agent of the CIA."

The meeting, Duarte said, featured an exhibition of photographic slides taken in Cuba.

However, the man Duarte said was the host for the Hollywood meeting, Robert Laemmle, 32, denied there had been any scuffle and also denied that anyone he could recognize from news photos as Sirhan was present.

Club Meeting

Laemmle said the meeting was of a neighborhood Peace and Freedom Party club.

When Duarte was in Los Angeles last Saturday, he was shown a news photograph of Sirhan. Duarte said then he did not recognize the man in the photograph.

Duarte claimed to have filed out a report with the

Los Angeles police about the alleged scuffle after Sen. Kennedy was shot.

However, Dep. Chief Robert A. Houghton refused to comment on the matter, presumably because of Superior Judge Arthur L. Alarcon's order prohibiting officials from discussing the case.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-22 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/13/68

Edition: Home

Author:

Editor: Nick B. Williams

Title:

KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-156

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-1564-377

cc: Bureau 6/13/68

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 13 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

NEW FACTS IN

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-1 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/14/68

Edition: Preview

Author: Einstoss & Torgerson

Editor: Nick B. Williams

Title: KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: 1A 56-156

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-156H-378

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 12 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

Cagnessola

KENNEDY SLAYING

Hit by Third Bullet, Grand Jury Informed

BY RON EINSTOSS
and DIAL TORGERSON
Times Staff Writers

Sirhan Bishara Sirhan practiced, plotted and lay in wait to shoot Robert F. Kennedy, witnesses told a grand jury in testimony kept secret until Thursday.

And when he fired, he hit the senator with three bullets—not two, as reported earlier—the grand jury transcript disclosed.

One shot fatally wounded Kennedy in the brain. Two others struck a half-inch apart in his right armpit—apparently as his hands flew up, instinctively, across his face.

Sirhan stepped from the side of a "very good-looking girl" in a polka-dot dress and fired rapidly, "a very sick-looking smile on his face," from about three feet away, witnesses told the grand jury.

Twelve hours before, one man testified, he had seen the same man practicing rapid firing with the same gun on a San Gabriel Valley pistol range.

A half-hour before the crime, another said, Sirhan had been

waiting in the Ambassador kitchen—asking a kitchen porter nervously, three or four times, if Kennedy was expected to pass through the room.

Kennedy, followed by a throng of supporters and newsmen, left the Embassy Room stage where he had claimed victory in the June 4 California presidential primary—and, testimony revealed, was led by the hand by a hotel employee right to the spot where Sirhan was waiting.

Details of the testimony at last Friday's grand jury hearing became public record Thursday when it was filed in the county clerk's office.

Henry Adrian Carreon, a college student and playground director, said that when he saw a man he identified as Sirhan about noon June 4 at the San Gabriel Valley Gun Club, Sirhan had already fired 300 or 400 practice shots. He was standing amid empty shell casings, Carreon said.

His testimony indicated Sirhan

was practicing getting off his shots very rapidly. Carreon said he was at the range firing with a friend, David Montellano.

Episode at Range Described

"To the left of us," he said, "5 feet away, there was an individual shooting very rapidly on the range with a revolver. On the range you are supposed to shoot and pause, etc., etc. Usually the range officer goes up to the individual shooting in this manner and he will inform them that it's not supposed to be done . . ."

He said he and Montellano spoke to Sirhan. Asked twice, Sirhan identified his pistol as "an Iver Johnson," Carreon said.

Montellano, noticing that Sirhan had one box of bullets set aside from the others he was using, asked Sirhan if he were using "a special type bullet," Carreon said.

The bullets, Carreon said, are called "the mini-magnum."

"This type of bullet," Carreon said,

"when it penetrates an object usually tears and splits out into different directions, where the regular bullet of a .22-caliber goes in a hole, and when it goes into an object, it will come out the same size."

Sirhan was noncommittal about the bullets, he said.

The testimony relating to how many times Sen. Kennedy was shot began when Coroner Thomas Noguchi was asked:

"And would you tell us how many wounds there were?"

The coroner replied:

"A total of three gunshot wounds, sir."

Dr. Noguchi said the wound which killed the senator entered the right mastoid (behind the right ear), while the other two hit in the back of the right armpit.

The latter two shots, according to the witness, would not have been fatal.

Q—"Doctor, as a result of your examination, did you come to an opinion as to the cause of death of Sen. Kennedy?"

A—"Yes. The cause of death was gunshot wound of the right mastoid, penetrating the brain."

Dr. Noguchi said powder burns on the surface of the edge of the right ear showed the wound to the head was inflicted at a "very, very close" range.

Q—"... Do you have an opinion as to the maximum distance the gun could have been from the senator and still have left powder burns?"

A—"... Allowing a variation, I don't think it will be more than 2 or 3 inches from the edge of the right ear."

Switch in Plans

Karl Uecker, assistant maitre d' at the hotel, said that plans for Kennedy to visit a crowd in another ballroom were changed "at the last minute" to call for

him to go to a news conference in the Colonial Room, by way of the kitchen.

Uecker was guiding Kennedy by the hand—the senator's right hand in Uecker's left—when, he said, "something rushed on my right side... then I heard the first shot, and Mr. Kennedy fell out of

my hand. I lost his hand. I looked for him, and I saw him falling down."

Uecker then grabbed Sirhan, and wrestled with him as other shots blasted into the corridor of the kitchen pantry, hitting five other persons. All survived.

Waiter Mentions Girl

Vincent Di Pierro, a student and part time waiter at the Ambassador, gave the grand jury which indicted Sirhan for murder a dramatic account of the shooting, of Sirhan's struggle to escape afterward—and of the good-looking girl he saw talking with Sirhan earlier.

She was wearing a polka dot dress, he said. It was on the basis of his testimony—and of a woman who told of seeing a woman in a dress of similar description run from the hotel—that police based an all-points bulletin for a young woman possibly involved in the case.

Di Pierro, speaking softly, told the 22-member panel that he was walking with Kennedy through the kitchen and was 5 feet away when they reached the pantry's ice-making machine. Said Di Pierro:

"It was there that I noticed there was a girl and the accused person standing on what is—what we call a tray stacker, where we had all the trays..."

He was asked what he noticed about Sirhan.

"The only reason I noticed him," he said, "there

was a very good-looking girl next to him. That was the only reason I looked over there. I looked at the girl and I noticed him—the reason I took note of him... He was grabbing on (to a pipe on the tray holder) with his left hand.

"I could not see his right hand; he looked as though he was clutching his stomach, as though somebody had elbowed him."

Tells of Gun

The next time he looked at Sirhan he was holding the gun, Di Pierro said.

"He kind of moved around Mr. Uecker," he said. "He kind of motioned around him and stuck the gun straight out. And nobody could move. It was—you were just frozen. You didn't know what to do."

On the first shot Kennedy "kind of reared back" and then began to fall, he said. "And when he stuck the gun (out)," he said of Sirhan, "he looked like he was on his tiptoes because he wasn't that tall."

What happened next?

"The suspect turned almost immediately, and after all the shots were fired, he was trying to escape... he tried very, very hard to get away. But Mr. Rafer Johnson and Mr. (Roosevelt) Grier and Mr. Uecker were all holding him against the stainless steel table.

"And people were trying—were hitting him and cursing at him, and it was utter confusion. I mean, everyone was trying to kill him.

"... I think it was Mr.

Johnson who tried to get the gun."

Pressed for details of the girl in the polka-dot dress, Di Pierro said:

"I would never forget what she looked like because she had a very good-looking figure—and the dress was kind of

lousy... It looked like it was a white dress and it had either black or dark-purple polka dots on it.

"It kind of had—I don't know what they call it, but it's like—looked like a bib in the front, kind of went around like that."

Talked to Girl

As the girl and Sirhan stood together on the tray rack, before the shooting, "he looked as though he either talked to her or flirted with her, because she smiled," Di Pierro said.

"Together, they were both smiling.

"As he got down, he was smiling. In fact, the min-

ute the first two shots were fired, he still had a very sick-looking smile on his face.

"That's one thing—I can never forget that."

What did the girl look like?

"She had dark hair that was cut, I would say, just above the shoulders, just around in here. And it just kind of looked like it was messed up, at the time, I mean. She could have changed that—she could have come with curls. I don't know. It was just messed up at the time.

Short Nose Noted

"She had what looked like a short nose. She wasn't too—facially, she wasn't too pretty. She was not that pretty.

"And, like I say, figure—she had a very good figure."

He said that after the shooting he did not see her. He said he hadn't seen her before.

Authorities have questioned at least three young women who have stepped forward to identify themselves as having worn polka-dot costumes to the Kennedy affair the night of the killing. All were released after questioning. One officer said, "There may have been 20 girls

there in polka-dot dresses."

Kitchen Porter Heard

It was Jesus Perez, a kitchen porter, who told the grand jury of having seen Sirhan a half-hour prior to the shooting. He identified Sirhan from photographs as a man who had been next to a kitchen steam table.

"He asked me about three or four times if Mr. Kennedy (was) coming that way, coming through that way. And I answered, 'I don't know,' because, really, I don't know what way he comes."

First Sight Told

Perez was asked when he saw Sirhan first. It was, he said, about 11:45 p.m. "He was there in the steam table," he said, "getting some picture, doing something, standing there."

Policeman Arthur Placencia, the first officer to reach the kitchen after the shooting, said he went there answering a call that there was "some kind of difficulty or police problem" at the Ambassador.

"When we got to this area where we got the suspect, there were people holding this suspect down on top of this sheet metal table," he said.

The first thing he and his partner thought of, he said, was the safety of Sirhan. He said they pulled Grier and several others off him and then "just started pushing" to force their way out of the room with the suspect. The crowd kept shouting, "He did it. He is the one that shot him."

But, said Placencia, "we didn't know who he had shot. We just knew he had shot somebody. All we knew was that he was a suspect."

He said as they were taking Sirhan from the scene, a man he later learned was Assembly Speaker Jessee Unruh kept shouting, "We don't want another Oswald. We don't want another Oswald."

En route to the Rampart Division station, Unruh rode with them, the officer said. He said he asked Unruh, "By the way, who did he shoot?"

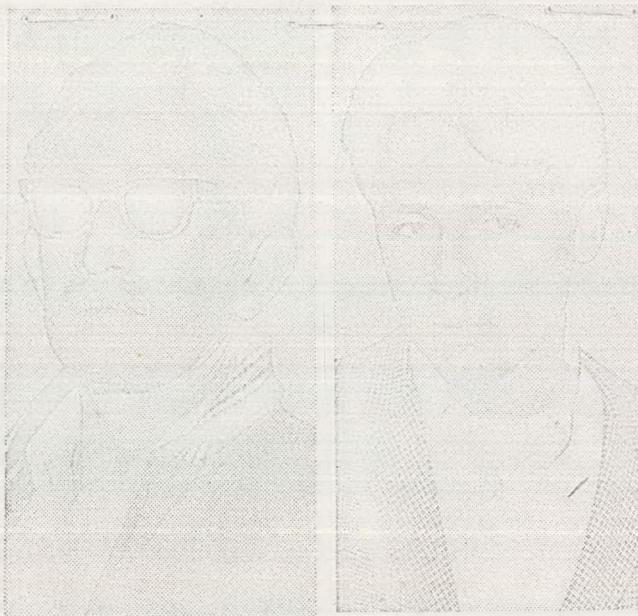
He said Unruh replied, "Bobby Kennedy."

"And I said," Placencia said, "Oh."

"Then I looked at him and I said, 'By the way, who are you?' He said, 'Jesse Unruh.'"

During the daylong hearing before the grand jury, Dep. Dist. Attys. John E. Howard, Morio Fukuto and John W. Miner questioned 22 witnesses.

Although they had been subpoenaed, Johnson and Grier were excused because they were in New York attending the senator's funeral.



PORTER — Jesus Perez, who told grand jury of seeing Sirhan in hotel kitchen before shooting.

TESTIFIES — Henry Adrian Carreon, who told grand jury of seeing Sirhan Bishara Sirhan at a pistol range on June 4.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Witness Reports Girl Said, 'We Shot Him'

BY DOROTHY TOWNSEND

Times Staff Writer

A Youth for Kennedy worker's story that "a girl in a white dress with polka dots" ran from hotel where Sen. Robert F. Kennedy was shot and said, "We shot him!" was being checked by police Wednesday.

Miss Sandy Serrano, 20, said Wednesday she was "kind of sorry I said anything," but added, "I saw what I saw."

About an hour after the shooting Miss Serrano said in a televised interview at the Ambassador that she had gone "out on the terrace" for some air because it was so hot inside where Sen. Kennedy was giving his victory remarks.

While she sat on steps outside, she said, "a girl came running down and said, 'We shot him!'"

With the running woman, Miss Serrano said, was a young man she thought to be Mexican-American.

Miss Serrano said she asked, "Who did you

shoot? Who did you shoot?"

"We shot Sen. Kennedy," was the answer, according to Miss Serrano's story. She said she had seen the two earlier in the evening with another man but that the other man was not with them when they ran out of the hotel.

She further described

the woman as wearing "a white dress with polka dots and black shoes," as being "a Caucasian" and having dark hair and "a funny nose."

A spokesman at the Police Department said Miss Serrano was one of more than half a dozen persons from whom statements were taken following the shooting.

Miss Serrano is cochairman of Youth for Kennedy in the Pasadena-Alhambra area.

Another witness, Booker Griffin, said Wednesday he had seen a girl with dark hair in a white dress with a man he called "the assassin" at the hotel shortly before the shooting.

Griffin, head of the Los Angeles chapter of the Negro Industrial and Economic Union, said he arrived at the hotel about 10:15 p.m. Tuesday and obtained a press pass from Pierre Salinger.

Then he said he "walked into the press room and talked to some friends and I saw the assassin and this girl."

"My thought was 'what a weird cat,'" Griffin said of the man with the young woman.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-11 Los Angeles Times
—Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/6/68
Edition: Home
Author: Dorothy Townsend
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title:

KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

26-156-H-379

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 6 1968	
FBI—LOS ANGELES	

cc to Bu
6/6/68

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Sirhan Sirhan: Image Unfolds

A notebook apparently belonging to the man accused of shooting Sen. Robert Kennedy mentions "the necessity to assassinate the senator," Mayor Sam Yorty said yesterday.

The mayor said notes apparently written by Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, 24, declare the assassination must be done before June 5, 1968.

Kennedy was shot June 5, moments after thanking supporters for his California presidential primary election victory over Sen. Eugene McCarthy.

It also is the first anniversary of the Arab-Israeli war.

Sirhan is described by officials and acquaintances as a Jordanian who hates Jews, writes in a pro-Communist way—and fell from a horse recently trying to become a jockey.

"He does a lot of writing, pro-Communist and anticapitalist," Yorty said.

"Evidently he was quite pro-Arab in the Arab-Israeli matter. He has 'Long-Live Nasser, written in there."

He "may have been inflamed" by a statement from Sen. Robert Kennedy during a televised campaign debate Saturday night, said a New York committee on American-Arab relations.

During the debate with McCarthy, Kennedy said the United States should supply jets to Israel.

"It is this disrespect for the human Arab persons which brings about this kind of violence," said Dr. Mohammad T. Mehdi, secretary-general of the Action Committee on American-Arab Relations.

Under maximum security guard, Sirhan is keeping mum about the shooting. Police said he is the only suspect

He was hospitalized with a broken index finger and sprained left ankle suffered in the melee of his capture, said an official source at the jail.

"No. No," sobbed Sirhan's mother, Mary, when she learned one of her five sons was arrested.

A neighbor in suburban Pasadena, Marguerite Daugherty, said Mrs. Sirhan told her that her son fell from a horse recently on a ranch and "since then I can't talk to him."

"All I know is he is a nice kid," said Said Sirhan in New York. He identified himself as a brother of the accused man.

"I mean this is really something that shook me up that my brother would do such things. I don't think so. I don't think that he would pay attention to such things even."

"When there was trouble between Jordan and Israel, he would become inflamed," said John Shear, who worked with the prisoner at Hollywood Park race track.

"Since I wasn't interested in politics I would not discuss it," said Shear, an assistant trainer. "But he was violently pro-Jordan and anti-Israeli."

"He wanted to be a jockey and the people around the track advised him to get a job on a farm where he could exercise horses and learn to ride," said Shear.

He was a hot walker, who walked sweaty horses to cool them off.

Alvin Clark, 40, Pasadena Refuse Department employee, said he talked almost weekly with the suspect and that he (Sirhan) "was very prejudiced against white people."

"He believed in Mohammed and asked me, a Negro, to get him copies of the Black Muslim

newspaper 'Mohammed Speaks,' Clark said. "Once he told me he hated (Senator) Kennedy."

Clark said Sirhan never talked of girls, did not drink or smoke.

"During a number of lengthy conversations, Sirhan talked freely and with interest—until asked who he was and anything about Kennedy," said Los Angeles Police Chief Thomas Reddin.

He was "very cool, very calm, very stable and quite lucid," Reddin said, but anytime the questions got around to Kennedy he would say, "I prefer to remain incommunicado."

Police said they found a total of two notebooks apparently belonging to Sirhan. They contained 18-20 pages of handwritten notes and some doodling.

Most of the notes were in English. Some were in Arabic. The notebooks were much like those with spiral binding used by school children.

"I feel a release of the notebooks might be damaging to a trial," Reddin told a news conference.

He said police have "a well-rounded case" against Sirhan. He won't be interviewed much more, Reddin said, because it might "damage the case more than help."

Reddin and Mayor Yorty, who identified Sirhan at a news conference, said they found out who he is by tracing the .22 caliber pistol used in the shooting.

They said Sirhan lived with a brother, Munir "Joe" Sirhan, who works in a Pasadena department store.

Detectives whisked Joe away from the Sirhan home, where

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-3 Herald-Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/6/68
Edition: Night Final
Author:
Editor: Donald Goodenow
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or

Classification: LA 56-156
Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUN 7 1968
FBI — LOS ANGELES

the brothers, mother, Mary, also live.

When he was taken prisoner, Sirhan Sirhan had with him a schedule of Kennedy's June speaking engagements, four \$100 bills and a clipping. The mayor didn't identify the clipping but he said it was an article critical of Kennedy. It looked like a poem.

In Sirhan's pocket was the key to a 1959 car parked near the Ambassador Hotel where Kennedy was shot after thanking supporters for his California primary victory over Sen. Eugene McCarthy.

The police chief said the car belonged to a hotel employee who worked in the kitchen where Kennedy was gunned down. The employee said he didn't know Sirhan and didn't know how he got the key.

Reddin said Sirhan had no narcotics in his possession when he was apprehended—and apparently wasn't under the influence of drugs or alcohol.

Questioning of Sirhan—with a representative of the district attorney's office—will be tape recorded, the police chief said. He said this wasn't done after the Dallas assassination in 1963 of Kennedy's brother, President John F. Kennedy.

One neighbor, Brandon Lamont, said Sirhan was a handyman around the house.

"He mowed the lawn," said Lamont, 21, an accoustical tile installer who has lived in the area 1½ years.

"He worked on the shed in back of the house."

He described Sirhan as "quiet and conservative." The Sirhan family rarely had noisy get-togethers, he said, but visitors were frequent.

"I don't know exactly how many sons lived there," Lamont said. "I know two did. Maybe a third. Or maybe he visited often."

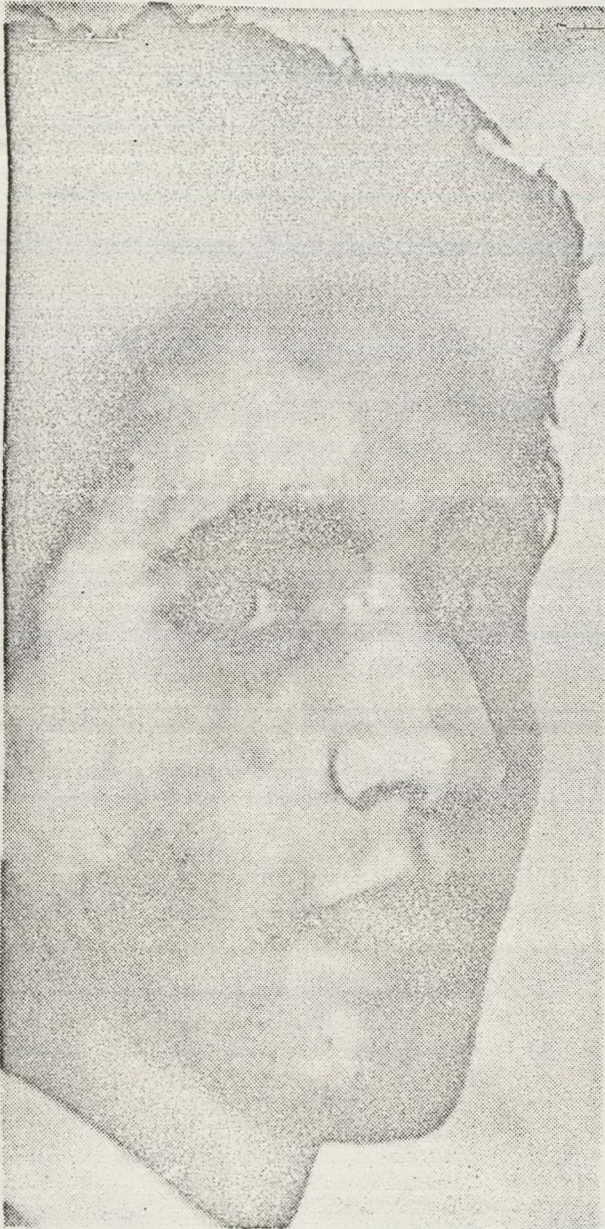
Sirhan is a Christian, said Pastor Ben Cowles of the Westminster Presbyterian Church near the family home.

But The Rev. Mr. Cowles said Sirhan rarely attended church.

John H. Weidner, who owns an organic health food store at 1380 N. Lake Ave., Pasadena, said he employed Sirhan from September, 1967, to March, 1968. Sirhan was trustworthy, he said, having banked large receipts for him on occasion.

"But he did not like authority, was emotional, and was not happy in America," he added. "He is a man who knows very well what he is doing."

Weidner, a captain in the Dutch Army during World War II, said he finally discharged Sirhan because he resented taking orders.

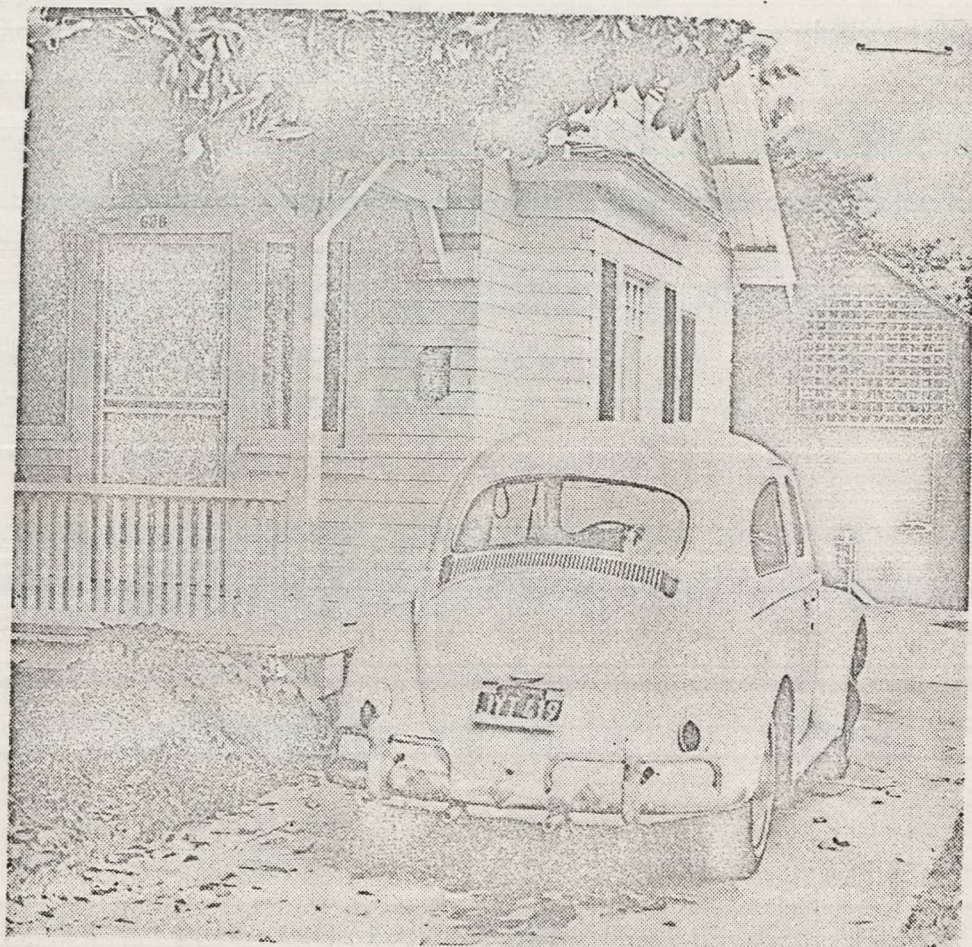


—United Press Teleph

SUSPECT SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN
Jordanian extraction, born in old Jerusalem



MOTHER LEARNS OF HER SON'S ARREST
Mrs. Clarence Robinson comforts Mrs. Mary Sirhan



THE SUSPECT'S HOME AT 696 E. HOWARD IN PASADENA
Neighbors offer varied opinions of 24-year-old Jordanian Sirhan Sirhan

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Private Attorneys Sought by Sirhan

Accused assassin Sirhan Bishara Sirhan still seeks private attorneys to handle his case today after the Los Angeles County Bar Association said it could not appoint counsel for him.

Earlier, according to A. L. Wirin, Southern Californian counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union, Sirhan said he does not want legal help from either F. Lee Bailey or Melvin Belli in his defense against charges he murdered New York Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

However, it was reported that neither Belli, who defended Jack Ruby in his trial for the murder of Lee Harvey Oswald, nor Bailey, attorney for Dr. Sam Sheppard when he was accused of murdering his wife in Cleveland, volunteered to take Sirhan's case.

Wirin said the County Bar Association would select an attorney to represent the Jordanian, now in County Jail reading books on occultism and taking brief exercise periods outside his cell.

But Leonard S. Janovsky, president-elect of the law group, said "The Bar Association has no power to designate counsel and . . . the court does not appoint private counsel unless the public defender is disqualified or declines to act."

Janovsky said, "The office of the public defender has the time, staff and resources to furnish Mr. Sirhan a full and competent defense.

"Mr. Wilbur Littlefield, chief trial deputy in the office of the public defender is in charge of the case," Janovsky added. "Mr. Sirhan has been advised of his rights—particularly of his right to counsel by the court and by Mr. Littlefield.

"He has been told that he has the right to employ a lawyer of his choice should he wish to do so."

The Janovsky statement was issued after the officers of the Bar Association met yesterday with presiding Judge Donald E. Wright of the Los Angeles Superior Court and with a representative of the Public Defender's office.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-3 Herald Examiner.
Los Angeles, Calif

Date: 6/12/68
Edition: Night Final
Author:
Editor: Donald Goodenow
Title:

KENSALT

Character:
or
Classification: La 56-156
Submitting Office: Los Angeles
☐ Being Investigated

56-156-H-381

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 12 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

*cc to Bu
6/12/68*

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Strict New Laws to Control Sale of Guns Sought by Unruh

But Reagan Warns Against Hasty Action, Says State
Already Has Best Weapons Ordinances in Country

BY JERRY GILLAM

Times Staff Writer

SACRAMENTO — Assembly Speaker Jesse M. Unruh called Tuesday for tough new state gun control laws, but Gov. Reagan warned against hasty legislative action in the wake of the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

"We ought to move expeditiously on a strict gun control law," Unruh told a capitol press conference.

The Inglewood Democrat said he favors a proposal by San Francisco Supervisor Robert Mendelsohn to require all persons to register all firearms with local police.

It would be a misdemeanor offense to possess an unregistered gun or to transfer ownership without filing notice of such action.

"If no one else offers legislation along that line, I may offer something myself," Unruh said of Mendelsohn's proposed city-county ordinance.

Reagan Praises State Laws

The governor took a different tack in relation to the growing antigun controversy.

"The state of California already probably has the best gun control laws of any state in the nation," Reagan said, although conceding there are "always improvements that could be made."

What is really needed, Ragan said, is "better use of the laws we already have," particularly by the courts in "handing" out stiffer sentences to

criminals who are armed instead of "legislation that might be aimed at the legitimate, law-abiding citizen."

The governor also urged stronger federal regulation of mail order gun sales but not the complete prohibition of this activity.

Meanwhile, the Assembly Criminal Procedure Committee wrestled with a gun control bill authored by Assemblyman Robert W. Crown (D-Oakland) with a vote expected late Tuesday night.

The Crown bill would require prospective purchasers of all firearms to wait for 15 days while their applications are checked out by law-enforcement agencies.

Sales Between Individuals

The same requirement would apply to casual private sales of weapons between individuals. A move to delete this requirement was defeated, 3 to 7.

Present state law requires a five-day wait for checking on store purchasers of handguns—but there is no wait nor check on buyers of rifles and shotguns.

Existing law also prohibits ex-convicts, drug addicts, minor, or aliens from buying handguns.

Crown's bill would extend this prohibition list to persons convicted of misdemeanors involving force and violence and insane persons and cover all types of weapons.

The governor was asked about the

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-3 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/12/68
Edition: Home
Author: Jerry Gillam
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or
Classification: LA 56-156
Submitting Office: Los Angeles
☐ Being Investigated

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUN 12 1968
FBI — LOS ANGELES

*cc to Bar
6/12/68*

56-156-H-382

need for stronger state gun control laws at his regular weekly Capitol press conference.

"I'm concerned that all over the country because of this tragedy there is a tendency to look for easy answers," Reagan replied, "that somehow people will focus their attention on this one facet and ignore a great many other things that could be done and a great many other causes for the violence that's sweeping the land.

"I think we should be paying far more attention to court decisions that have added to the permissiveness that we have in our land. It is kind of oversimplification leading the public down a road to believe that all that's needed is better control of guns."

Reagan also declined to identify whom he meant when he blamed "demagogic and irresponsible words of so-called leaders in and out of public office" as being partly responsible for the shooting of Sen. Kennedy last week.

"I haven't kept a bibliography," he said, "... but there has been a (recent) tendency to excuse the taking of the law into the individual's hands if they are dissatisfied with it and to encouraging demonstrations and the breaking of the law."

Asked if he meant to include the late Sen. Kennedy himself in his statement last week, Reagan said:

"No, I think if you review the words of Sen. Kennedy . . . he had been advocating just the opposite, law and order and getting together and the healing . . . of the wounds between people and trying for peaceful settlement."

Reagan added he didn't think it would be proper for him to try to go back and pick out one or two names of the men he felt should be in the "demagogic and irresponsible words" category.

He also said he hoped that the President's commission appointed to look into the causes and possible cures for national violence wouldn't be used to delay the signing of the anti-crime bill now on the President's desk.

Unruh, who was a very close friend and the late Sen. Kennedy's campaign chairman, in California, held his press conference immediately after Reagan's was finished.

Asked what he felt could be done to avoid the possibility of future assassinations of other national

political leaders, Unruh urged less derogatory campaign name-calling, particularly "when this is an invitation to other people to feel the same way."

He also suggested serious thought on how to curb the prevalence of violence in the U.S. society today.

"It's hard to separate the violence on the campus, in the streets and on the television tube," Unruh told newsmen.

The people also must insist on law and order, he said, but in an "honest and sincere" fashion that includes working for the repeal of "bad laws."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

President's Commission on Violence

We cannot share in the skepticism being voiced in some quarters concerning the usefulness of President Johnson's newly-appointed commission on the causes and control of violence in our society. With the proper staff and approach, the commission could expose to public view a good deal of information and opinion which might not otherwise be readily accessible.

As a popular educative instrument, the commission thus possesses a considerable potential.

It is no secret that widespread and divergent views on the nature and meaning of violence in our nation have long existed. Indeed, this very divergency of outlooks helps explain the doubts being voiced about the commission's value, for such doubts may emanate essentially from those whose primary concern is having their own prejudgments speedily ratified, rather than seeing exposed more difficult questions and answers.

There should be no underestimating this point: controversy over the question of violence in American life runs deep, for fundamental issues of what may or may not be innate human behavior are raised by investigation of this subject. The recent and continuing argument over the applicability of the studies of ethologists—students of animal behavior—to the human condition, and particularly to human aggressiveness, is a reminder of how sensitive an area this is.

Anyone who has thought about the

question of violence in American life has his own favorite theory, and usually there is ample—if disputable—evidence to support each case.

Some see violence as a continuing and constantly replenished stream, going back to Jamestown and our European origins. Others hold to the view that it is a culturally - encouraged phenomenon of more recent origins, fed by movies or television or cheap paperback books.

For many the seeming American mystique of the gun and the still-living frontier mentality are sufficient explanation, while others cite extensively the statistics which show that there are far more violent societies than ours in the world today.

We don't know the answers, or even if there are answers. Perhaps the best that can be hoped for is that a responsible commission, drawing on the best available work of social and behavioral scientists and others, will help in illuminating the problem and defining its dimensions.

That would be the first step towards possible controls.

In any case it should not take the national trauma of an assassination to awaken us to the unhealthy and basically aggressive tendencies which permeate our culture. These are matters of immediate concern in every home and family. Whatever the findings and recommendations of the Presidential commission, there is ample scope for individual response, beginning now, to these too-long accepted threats.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

II-4 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/12/68
Edition: Home
Author:
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or
Classification: LA 56-156
Submitting Office: Los Angeles
☐ Being Investigated

cc to Bw
6/12/68

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 12 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

56-156-H-383

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

LETTERS TO THE TIMES

Chamber President Suggests Action to Curb Nation's Growing Violence

The assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy is a tremendous shock that has saddened rational men not only in Los Angeles, but throughout the world.

Our deepest sympathy goes to the senator's family and we join with all people everywhere in mourning his passing. His loss will be shared by all mankind.

This senseless act dramatically demonstrates once again the growing violence our country is experiencing.

Businessmen everywhere can do much in helping to put a stop to this growing attitude.

It is high time that government at all levels faces up to its problems.

Instead of it being made easier to commit crime, it should be made more difficult. Instead of coddling the guilty they should be prosecuted vigorously and thoroughly punished. Instead of increasing liberality in our thinking toward violence and evil, it is time we turn completely about and restore the solid thinking that made our country great.

We hope this tragic act will serve to drive us into working toward solving our nation's problems through peaceful and lawful means.

ROBERT L. GORDON, President
L.A. Area Chamber of Commerce

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

II-4 Los Angeles Times
—Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/12/68
Edition: Home
Author: Robert L. Gordon
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title: KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-156

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-156-11-384

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 12 1968	
FBI — LOS ANGELES	

cc to Bureau 6/12/68

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

**MORRIE RYSKIND**

A Common Guilt

We are still shell-shocked by last week's tragedy, and small wonder. One minute Bobby Kennedy was thanking his cheering adherents for the support that had brought him victory in the crucial California primary, and the next he was writhing in agony from a fatal wound. The human mechanism is not geared for such strain, and we sat glazed before the TV set, hardly crediting what we were seeing.

The reporters relaying the news to us were equally dazed. Not long before, with the results still in doubt because of the slow tallying, they had engaged in some good-natured verbal sparring with Bobby, with the Senator skillfully parrying their thrusts. They were still chuckling about it—when suddenly the mirth turned to ashes as sorrow filled the air.

It makes no sense that a young man in the prime of life should die because of an alien madman's bullet. But that is the undeniable, bitter fact. And yet—perhaps because it is hard to face the brutal truth—it is human nature to try to find some alternative and lay it to a "plot."

We search desperately for a whipping boy, someone or something on which we can vent our grief. And, if there's none to be found, as a last resort we go in for self-flagellation and put the blame on "society." So it is no surprise when our liberals in the various media—notably TV—in-dulge in discussions that in-

dict all of us, individually and or collectively.

When John Kennedy was slain, the first reaction of his anguished admirers was that it was a right-wing conspiracy hatched by "the hate that envelops Dallas." Even our Chief Justice, interviewed shortly after the killing, spoke with that assumption obviously in mind.

And a Dallas clergyman, too, testified to the "dreadful climate of hate." He told of a school where the children had cheered the news and been given the rest of the day off to celebrate. The truth turned out to be that the principal, sick at the sad tidings, had called classes off for the day without telling the youngsters why. And, like any kids getting an extra school holiday, the children had cheered. If that minister ever recanted, no TV news recorded it.

Even when the slayer proved to be a lone-wolf Communist, liberal editorials still referred to "hate-drenched Dallas." Which was much as though Buffalo was full of anarchists because Czolgosz slew McKinley there. Or that Washington, D.C.—or the acting profession—was at fault when Booth shot Lincoln.

Likewise, when Dr. King was gunned down by James Earl Ray—now, heaven be praised, finally caught—all sorts of breast-beating editorials denounced Memphis as a Jim Crow city where no Negro was safe. Yet Memphis had always had an enviable record of inter-racial amity, and Ray was no more a citi-

zen of it than the self-righteous critics.

So it was no surprise when, shortly after the election night tragedy, a cartoon in our liberal Los Angeles paper depicted the town with a signpost reading "Dallas." By that time, the suspect and his background were known, and yet the innuendo ignored the facts. Ours, too, was a wicked city, full of evil men. If Dallas was Sodom, then Los Angeles was Gomorrah.

Strangely, it was Los Angeles that had given RFK his victory. But there was one killer among us—so the entire city was condemned.

We may well be grateful that Jehovah is far more merciful than those liberal judges. When the Lord decided to destroy Sodom and Gomorrah, Abraham pleaded, "Wilt Thou also destroy the righteous with the wicked?" and said there might be 50 good men worth saving.

And Jehovah reconsidered and finally agreed to spare the cities if Abraham could come up with even ten righteous men.

Alas, Abraham couldn't find even that few—so the Lord took His vengeance and rained fire and brimstone down on those cities.

But Los Angeles County gave RFK about 600,000 ballots—so I am confident the Lord will overrule the cartoonist and, in His infinite mercy, spare even those Republican sinners like me who chose Max Rafferty over the sainted Tom Kuchel.

Selah!

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

C-6 Herald Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/12/68
Edition: Night Final
Author: Morrie Ryskind
Editor: Donald Goodenow
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or
Classification: LA 56-156
Submitting Office: Los Angeles

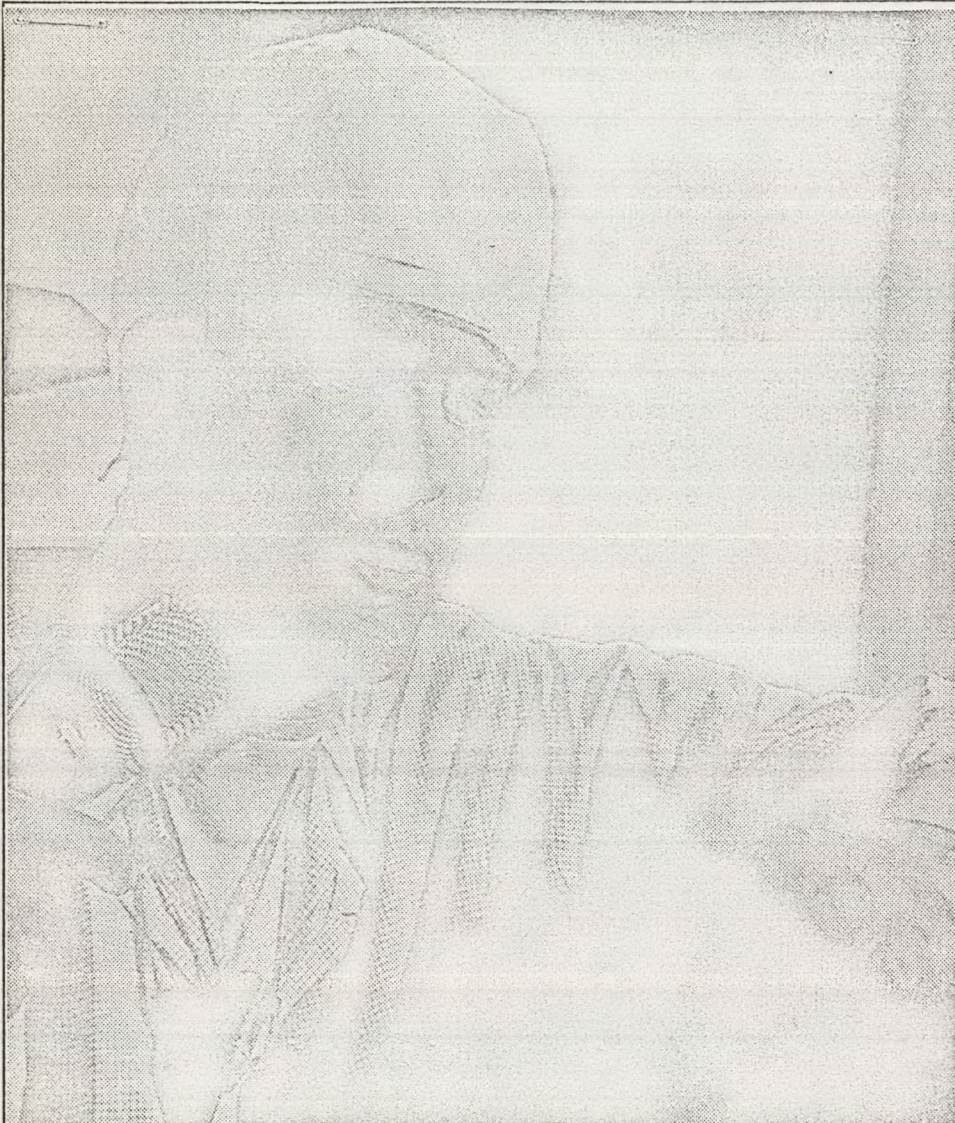
☐ Being Investigated

56-156-11385

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
1 JUN 12 1968	
FBI—LOS ANGELES	

acts to Bu 6/12/68

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)



—United Press Telephoto

SHOOTING VICTIM Paul Schrade, wounded in the head when struck by one of a hail of bullets intended for Sen. Robert Kennedy,

says he did not see the person firing the gun. The United Auto Workers official here gives his view of what happened.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-1 Herald-Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/11/68
Edition: Latest News & Sports
Author:
Editor: Donald Goodenow
Title:

KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-156
Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 12 1968	
FBI — LOS ANGELES	

56-156-H-386

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Tougher Gun Bill Blocked in House

Measure Kept in Committee by 16-16 Vote

BY JOHN H. AVERILL

Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — An effort to speed President Johnson's tough new gun control bill through the House Judiciary Committee was blocked Tuesday by a bipartisan conservative coalition.

By a tie vote of 16 to 16, the committee rejected a motion to send to the House floor legislation that would ban interstate mail-order sale of all firearms, including rifles and shotguns, and ammunition.

Legislation restricting traffic in handguns only has been approved by Congress.

However, the committee agreed to reconsider its vote at its next meeting on June 20 amid predictions the bill will be approved at that time.

Chairman Celler Confident

"I'm confident that a gun bill will come out of this committee," said Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.), the chairman. "It's beyond a peradventure of a doubt."

Nevertheless, the President promptly denounced the committee's failure to approve the bill as "a bitter disappointment to all Americans" and as a "shocking blow to the safety of every citizen in this country."

There were some indications that the Judiciary Committee conservatives might be holding the stronger gun bill, which was introduced Monday, as a hostage to discourage a

presidential veto of the crime control bill sent to Mr. Johnson last week.

Rep. William M. McCulloch (R-Ohio), the committee's ranking Republican, aroused such speculation when he told reporters:

"Why do we need new legislation when there is gun legislation on the President's desk that has not yet been signed?"

McCulloch was referring to the provision in the crime control bill that would ban interstate mail-order sales of handguns and restrict over-the-counter sale of handguns to residents of a state over 21. Efforts to extend the curb to rifles and shotguns were defeated in the Senate last month.

Although the President criticized the handgun provision as inadequate, there hasn't been the slightest indication the President will veto the anticrime bill. Indeed, all signs have been to the contrary.

Nevertheless, congressional conservatives remain apprehensive about a veto because of pressure on Mr. Johnson to reject the bill because of its provisions to curb the Supreme Court's power and to grant broad wiretap authority.

Adding further to the speculation of the gun bill being held hostage

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-1 Los Angeles Times:
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/12/68

Edition: Home

Author: John H. Averill

Editor: Nick B. Williams

Title:

KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-156

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-156-H-387

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 12 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

*cc to Buw
6/12/68*

was the coincidence in the timing of the Judiciary Committee's next meeting. It will come just one day after the June 19 deadline for the President to sign the anticrime bill, veto it or let it become law without his signature.

McCulloch offered the motion that Tuesday's vote be reconsidered at the June 20 meetings. In further explanation of his vote against the gun bill, McCulloch said he hadn't had time to study it.

Opposing Bill

Opposing speedy approval of the bill were 12 Republicans and four Democrats, all conservative Southerners. Supporting it were 14 Democrats and two Republicans.

Despite Tuesday's setback for the gun bill, one of its committee supporters, Rep. Corman of California, was optimistic that the House would pass strong legislation.

This was a turnabout from Corman's outlook last week when he was doubtful that any new gun legislation had a chance. He attributed the change to a shift in attitude among House members because of rising public clamor in the wake of the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

Public Attitude

"I think we'll get a bill," Corman said in an interview. "A lot depends on the public attitude within the next 10 days and I think the public will respond."

Several members of Congress, including Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana, reported receiving huge volumes of mail calling for strong gun controls.

"There is a great deal of mail coming in for gun

control, a great deal of it from Los Angeles, and it is running about 10 to 1 in favor of gun control," Mansfield said in an interview.

He called this a sharp reversal in the trend of gun mail prior to the Kennedy assassination when he said most of the letters he received on the subject came from Montana and were overwhelmingly in opposition to gun controls. He said his Montana mail is now split about 50-50.

Although Mansfield voted against imposing curbs on rifles and shotguns and indicated last week he still opposes long gun controls, he promised Tuesday to expedite Senate action on the new gun bill. Legislation similar to the House bill was also introduced in the Senate Monday.

Vote Unknown

However, Mansfield stopped short of saying whether he would vote for it.

Yet one of Mansfield's neighboring state colleagues, Sen. George McGovern (D-S.D.), strongly indicated he is thinking of dropping his opposition to long gun controls.

McGovern told the Senate he is asking South Dakota sportsmen if they would be willing to undergo "a certain amount of inconvenience" in an effort to help slow the "growing use of guns in violent crime in the United States."

McGovern, who described himself as an enthusiastic hunter, said he felt "the additional restrictions on purchases of rifles and shotguns now under consideration are not an unreasonable price to pay in the hopes of reducing the horrible misuse of firearms in our society."

During a spontaneous gun control debate on the Senate floor, Sen. George Murphy (R-Calif.) said everything should be done to prevent further assassinations but contended that "passing another law will not cure the problem."

Murphy, who voted last month against imposing curbs on rifles and shotguns, said the man accused of slaying Sen. Kennedy "violated at least four laws and passing another law is not the answer."

Fiery Response

Murphy's remarks brought a fiery response from Sen. John O. Pastore (D-R.I.). Pastore, retorted:

"If you make it more difficult to get guns it might slow down some of these nuts. You have got to have a deterrent. You have got to have a strong law."

Pastore advocated going beyond the Administration bill and requiring national registration of all firearms, a step provided in legislation introduced Monday by Sen. Thomas J. Dodd (D-Conn.).

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

SUPERVISORS DEMAND TOUGHER ARMS LAWS

County supervisors Tuesday demanded tighter firearms restrictions as the result of the killings of President John F. Kennedy, Dr. Martin Luther King and Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

The board unanimously adopted motions calling for:

1—Veto by President Johnson of recent congressional gun control legislation which it considers inadequate.

2—New federal and state legislation to require registration of all firearms and to control sale of ammunition.

3—Implementing of an adequate county ordinance if Congress fails to enact a strong and effective law.

4—Cooperation of Dist. Atty. Evelle J. Younger, Sheriff Peter J. Pitchess and County Counsel John D. Maharg with police chiefs of the county's 77 cities in working "on any responsible proposal."

The demands were made by Chairman Frank G. Bonelli and Supervisors Warren M. Dorn and Kenneth Hahn.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-19 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/12/68

Edition: Home

Author:

Editor: Nick B. Williams

Title:

KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-156

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-156-H-388

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 12 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Public Defender's Chief Trial Deputy to Represent Sirhan

Wilbur Littlefield, chief trial deputy in the office of the public defender, was named Tuesday to represent Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, accused slayer of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

Sirhan reportedly wants two private attorneys to defend him on murder charges but said he could not afford to retain counsel.

Littlefield was placed in charge of the case after a meeting of the Los Angeles County Bar Assn., Superior Court Presiding Judge Donald R. Wright and a representative from the office of the public defender.

Leonard S. Janofsky, president-elect of the association, said Sirhan had been advised of his rights to counsel and may employ a lawyer of his choice if he wishes to do so.

Public Defender Competent

But in the event Sirhan does not employ a lawyer, the "office of the public defender has the time, staff and resources to furnish Mr. Sirhan a full and competent defense," Janofsky said.

Janofsky said the bar group has no legal power to designate counsel in the case and the court would not appoint private counsel "unless the public defender is disqualified or declines to act."

Earlier Monday, American Civil Liberties Union attorney A. L. Wirin informed the Bar Assn. of the defendant's desire to have two private attorneys for his defense.

Many "distinguished attorneys" throughout the nation have already volunteered their services, Wirin said.

Melvin Belli of San Francisco and F. Lee Bailey of Boston—defenders, respectively, of Jack Ruby and Dr. Sam Sheppard—are among those who have offered their services, Wirin said. He added that Sirhan had told him he did not want either Belli or Bailey.

Wirin said that Sirhan had asked that he handle the case himself—making the request on three different occasions—but that he had declined because of his commitment to ACLU causes.

Wirin Almost Daily Visitor

Wirin has been a visitor to Sirhan at Los Angeles County Jail almost daily since his arrest early Wednesday.

Wirin talked to newsmen before entering County Jail Tuesday for another conference with the prisoner.

Soon after his arrest he asked to see an ACLU officer, and Wirin, chief counsel for the Southern California ACLU chapter, has been frequently conferring with him since.

The attorney said that he was seeing Sirhan because of the ACLU's interest in seeing that the defendant receive proper representation. This, he said, is a constitutional right. No others are apparently involved in the case, Wirin said.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-3 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif

Date: 6/12/68

Edition: Home

Author:

Editor: Nick B. Williams

Title:

KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-156

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

26-156-H-389

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 12 1968	
FBI—LOS ANGELES	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Gun-Control Bills Up; Prospects Dim

By STEVE GERSTEL

WASHINGTON (UPI) —Administration-supported legislation to outlaw the mail order sale of all guns has been introduced in the House and Senate but the prospect of passage this year was considered dim.

Sen. Thomas J. Dodd, D-Conn., introduced bills that would require national registration of all firearms —his own proposal —and extend the congressional mail order ban on hand guns to cover rifles and shotguns.

In the House, Rep. Emanuel Celler, D-N.Y., chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, introduced President Johnson's new gun control bill and said his committee would begin consideration today.

The Administration measure would prohibit mail order sales not only of all firearms but of ammunition, and would limit over-the-counter sale of both to persons 21 years of age or older.

During the Senate's first session since Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, D-N.Y., was buried as an assassin's victim, Dodd warned of new and increasing assassination attempts if strict new gun controls were not enacted.

But the knell for any new legislation this year was sounded by Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield, Mont., and Republican Leader Everett M. Dirksen, Ill. Dirksen rejected the Administration proposal outright. Mansfield promised prompt consideration but did not endorse it.

Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark wrote Speaker John W. McCormack that "rifles and shotguns have become the chosen instruments of slaughter for snipers and assassins" and must be covered in any effective firearms legislation.

Warren Christopher, the deputy attorney general, urged the National Association of Attorneys General in Boston to heed the President's request that the states enact strong gun control laws of their own.

Christopher said the states should consider registration and purchases and transfers of firearms.

Last Thursday—the day Kennedy died—Congress approved a legislative package forbidding mail order sales of hand guns only, and restricting their over-the-counter sale to persons 21 years or older who are residents of the same state.

The President has not yet signed the bill.

Dirksen and Mansfield were among 53 senators who defeated an effort by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., to include rifles and shotguns in the mail order prohibition.

Mansfield said he favored registration of firearms, but that the states should be given a chance to take such a step before the federal government acts.

He also said restricting the use of hand guns to policemen and others for use in their line of duty should be considered seriously.

But, Mansfield said, "it is imperative for the American people to understand that no type of gun law will prevent murder, and that any law passed will not prevent persons who are bent on breaking the law from acquiring guns or weapons of any kind."

"It is impossible to give total protection to any public figure today," he added, "and while some states, such as California and New York, have tight gun control laws, yet in California a suspect possessing a gun illegally, carrying it illegally, took the life of our late colleague."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-6 Herald-Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/11/68
Edition: Night Final
Author: Steve Gerstel
Editor: Donald Goodenow
Title: KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-156
Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 12 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

56-156-H-390

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Gun Laws Suggested By Bonelli

Supervisor-chairman Frank G. Bonelli has advocated more "effective controls and registration of both short-and long-barreled guns."

He suggested procedures similar to the registration of motor vehicles.

"The federal, state, county and city legislation should contain adequate provisions that the manufacturer, wholesaler, dealer and individual possessor must register long-and short-barreled weapons alike upon sale, transfer or gift," Bonelli said.

"Further, the sale of shells for all such weapons shall be only upon presentation by the possessor of a proper registration certificate covering the gun or guns for which the shells would be used," Bonelli added. Surely, this is not too much to ask of those who wish to possess guns throughout the United States."

He offered statistics showing that in 1967, there were 5600 homicides by the use of firearms in the United States as compared with 30 in England, 20 in France and 12 in Belgium.

Bonelli said he would ask County Counsel John Maharg to study adequate gun control laws on the city, county and state levels.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-6. Herald-Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/11/68
Edition: Night Final
Author:
Editor: Donald Goodenow
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or
Classification: LA 56-156
Submitting Office: Los Angeles
☐ Being Investigated

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 12 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

56-156-H-391

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Unruh Supports Gun Control Bill

SACRAMENTO, (A P)—Assembly Speaker Jesse M. Unruh has said he supports a proposed gun control bill now before the Assembly, "although I do not think it goes far enough."

Unruh was California chair- man of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy's campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination. Kennedy died Thursday of a bullet wound in the head received minutes after he had declared victory in the California primary.

The proposed bill by Assemblyman Robert W. Crown, D-Alameda, would require a prospective firearms buyer to provide identification, then wait 15 days while his name is checked in state and local criminal records.

The measure would prohibit firearms sales to minors, aliens, felons, narcotic addicts or other persons prohibited by other laws from possessing firearms.

Unruh spoke to newsmen after the Assembly adopted his

resolution honoring Kennedy as a man "who personified the desire to overcome the divisions of violence and disenchantment within our society."

Unruh was with the New York senator when he was shot at a Los Angeles hotel early Wednesday.

"I knew the gentleness of Bob Kennedy that apparently in many cases never came through," Unruh said before the 80-member Assembly acted on his resolution in a moment of silence rather than by a voice vote.

Republican Assemblyman Gordon W. Duffy of Hanford said he also felt a personal loss that strikes at America's attempts "to build a society by change through law and order, based on compassion... for our fellow man."

Assemblyman Leon Ralph, D-Los Angeles, said Kennedy "had so much to offer, so much to give and really expected very little in return."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-12 Herald-Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/11/68
Edition: Night Final
Author:
Editor: Donald Goodenow
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or
Classification: LA 56-156
Submitting Office: Los Angeles
☐ Being Investigated

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 12 1968	
FBI—LOS ANGELES	

56-156-H-392

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

PANEL TO INVESTIGATE VIOLENCE CONVENES

WASHINGTON (UPI) —President Johnson has convened his newest commission at the White House, Monday giving it a formal title, money, a staff and one year to discover the causes and cures of violence in American life.

The 10-member commission, created by Johnson after Sen. Robert F. Kennedy was fatally shot last Wednesday, met in the Cabinet Room to hear the President urge that they explore, among other questions, whether there is "something in the environment of American society" that produces violence.

The commission is headed by Dr. Milton Eisenhower, president emeritus of Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, Md., and brother of former President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Johnson chose Lloyd N. Cutler, 50, a Washington lawyer and adviser to the government, to be executive director of the commission without pay. Cutler was recommended by Defense Secretary Clark Clifford and Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark.

The President issued an executive order establishing a National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence, with orders to complete its work by June 10 next year or sooner if possible.

Financing, as in the case of the Kerner Commission on rioting, will come from the President's contingency fund.

All 10 members of the Eisenhower Commission were at the White House, including Eric Hoffer, the San Francisco longshoreman and self-made philosopher who wore his working clothes of checkered shirt and drab green jacket and slacks.

The President said he was asking Congress to give the commission power of subpoena. It will hold its first meeting June 18.

Flanked on either end of the Cabinet Room by bronze busts of two assassinated Presidents, John F. Kennedy and Abraham Lincoln, Johnson urged the members to make a "penetrating search" that will benefit not only America but other countries at a time when violence is an "international phenomenon."

He asked the commission to search "our national life, our past as well as our present, our traditions as well as our institutions, our culture, our customs and our laws."

Among the questions that Johnson suggested the commission explore:

— "Is there something in the environment of American society or the structure of our institutions that causes disrespect for the law, contempt for the rights of others and incidents of violence? If there is, how can we correct it?"

— "Has permissiveness toward extreme behavior in our society encouraged an increase in violence?"

— "Are the seeds of violence nurtured through the public's airwaves, the screens of neighborhood theaters, the news media and other forms of communications that reach the family and our young?" He said he was asking the radio and television networks and the chairman of the Federal Communications Commission to cooperate in the study.

— "Is violence a contagious phenomenon? To the extent that it is, are there ways we can reduce the contagion?"

— "What is the relationship between mass disruption of public order and individual acts of violence?"

The President also asked whether debate in a democracy — presumably he included presidential candidates — now calls for less physical contact with the public.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-11 Herald-Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/11/68
Edition: Night Final
Author:
Editor: Donald Goodenow
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or
Classification: LA 56-156
Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-156-H-393

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 12 1968	
FBI — LOS ANGELES	



VIOLENCE COMMISSION meets for the first time in White House with President Johnson. From left. Attorney General Ramsey Clark; Rep. Hale Boggs, D-La.; Sen. Roman Hruska, R-Neb.; Eric Joffer; Amb. Patricia Harris; Dr. Milton Eisenhower, chairman; President Johnson; Archbishop Terence J.

Cooke; Judge A. Leon Higginbotham; Albert E. Jenner Jr.; Sen. Phillip A. Hart, D. Mich.; Rep. William M. McCulloch, R-Ohio. Members are to undertake 'penetrating search' for official meeting June 18.

—United Press Telephoto

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Grand Jury Data On Shooting Revealed

Dramatic eyewitness details of the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, told in secret to the County Grand Jury which indicted Sirhan B. Sirhan for the slaying, were made public today.

The question-and-answer testimony of witnesses was revealed with the filing of the official transcript with the County Clerk, as provided by law.

Witnesses gave graphic descriptions of how Sirhan was seen with a gun in his hand, how one bystander grabbed him and choked him, while others "were striking at him and trying to tear his clothing."

The fatal shooting in a kitchen of the Ambassador Hotel, which occurred early the morning of June 5 as Sen. Kennedy left a California election victory celebration, sounded "like fire-crackers, just pop, pop, pop, all over the place, and smoke," said witness Irwin Neal Stroll, 17.

Stroll was shot in the leg. He said he had been placed on guard duty near the door to the kitchen. He said Sen. Kennedy had just passed him and shaken his hand.

Stroll said the shots rang out right after the hand shake.

"I pushed Mrs. Kennedy—just a reaction—and everyone in the front turned around," he testified.

"I turned around and saw Mrs. Kennedy on the floor with Roosevelt Grier (football star and Kennedy campaign aide) covering her. It was like a swarm of people pushing me out of the room."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-1 Herald-Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/13/68
Edition: 8 Star
Author:
Editor: Donald Goodenow
Title: KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-156
Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-156-H-394

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
JUN 13 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Class records show Sirhan a high-ranking student

By TERENCE SMITH

New York Times News Service

JERUSALEM — In the class records of the Jerusalem Evangelical Lutheran School for 1951-52, there is an entry for a six-year-old first grader named Sirhan Sirhan.

The grades are uniformly high. The boy ranked fifth in his class of 26 students, and in the margin of the report his teacher commented: "Diligent, attentive in class, industrious and good in character. He should be promoted."

The records for the next four years follow the same pattern, and the grades remain high except for the class in drawing which he perennially flunked.

"What the record doesn't show," said Salim Awad, the headmaster of the school who was Sirhan's teacher, in an interview yesterday, "is what went on at home. The father and mother had terrible fights, and the

children suffered as a result. Their father beat them, and drove the two oldest boys to desperation. Finally they moved out and lived by themselves."

AS IT WAS around the world, the name Sirhan was being discussed yesterday in the walled Old City of Jerusalem, where Sen. Robert F. Kennedy's accused assailant lived for nearly a decade. From the recollections of relatives, teachers, neighbors and clergymen, there emerged a portrait of a family dominated by a violent father and held together by a zealously religious mother whose view of life was as rigid as her notion of salvation. There was, in the view of one neighbor, "simply no joy in the Sirhan's world. It was a vicious place."

Mary and Beshara Sirhan were married in Jerusalem and their children were born in a small house in the Musrara quarter, in the sector of the city that went to Israel after the war in 1948.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-13 Daily Enterprise
Riverside, Calif.

Date: 6/7/68
Edition: City
Author: Terence Smith
Editor: Howard H. Hays, Jr.
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or

Classification: LA 56-156
Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-156-11-395

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 13 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Private Attorneys Sought by Sirhan

Wright of the Los Angeles Superior Court and with a representative of the Public Defender's office.

Accused assassin Sirhan Bishara Sirhan still seeks private attorneys to handle his case today after the Los Angeles County Bar Association said it could not appoint counsel for him.

Earlier, according to A. L. Wirin, Southern Californian counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union, Sirhan said he does not want legal help from either F. Lee Bailey or Melvin Belli in his defense against charges he murdered New York Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

However, it was reported that neither Belli, who defended Jack Ruby in his trial for the murder of Lee Harvey Oswald, nor Bailey, attorney for Dr. Sam Sheppard when he was accused of murdering his wife in Cleveland, volunteered to take Sirhan's case.

Wirin said the County Bar Association would select an attorney to represent the Jordanian, now in County Jail reading books on occultism and taking brief exercise periods outside his cell.

But Leonard S. Janovsky, president-elect of the law group, said "The Bar Association has no power to designate counsel and . . . the court does not appoint private counsel unless the public defender is disqualified or declines to act."

Janovsky said, "The office of the public defender has the time, staff and resources to furnish Mr. Sirhan a full and competent defense.

"Mr. Wilbur Littlefield, chief trial deputy in the office of the public defender is in charge of the case," Janovsky added.

"Mr. Sirhan has been advised of his rights—particularly of his right to counsel by the court and by Mr. Littlefield.

"He has been told that he has the right to employ a lawyer of his choice should he wish to do so."

The Janovsky statement was issued after the officers of the Bar Association met yesterday with presiding Judge Donald R.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-3 Herald-Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/12/68
Edition: Night Final
Author:
Editor: Donald Goodenow
Title: KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-156
Submitting Office: Los Angeles

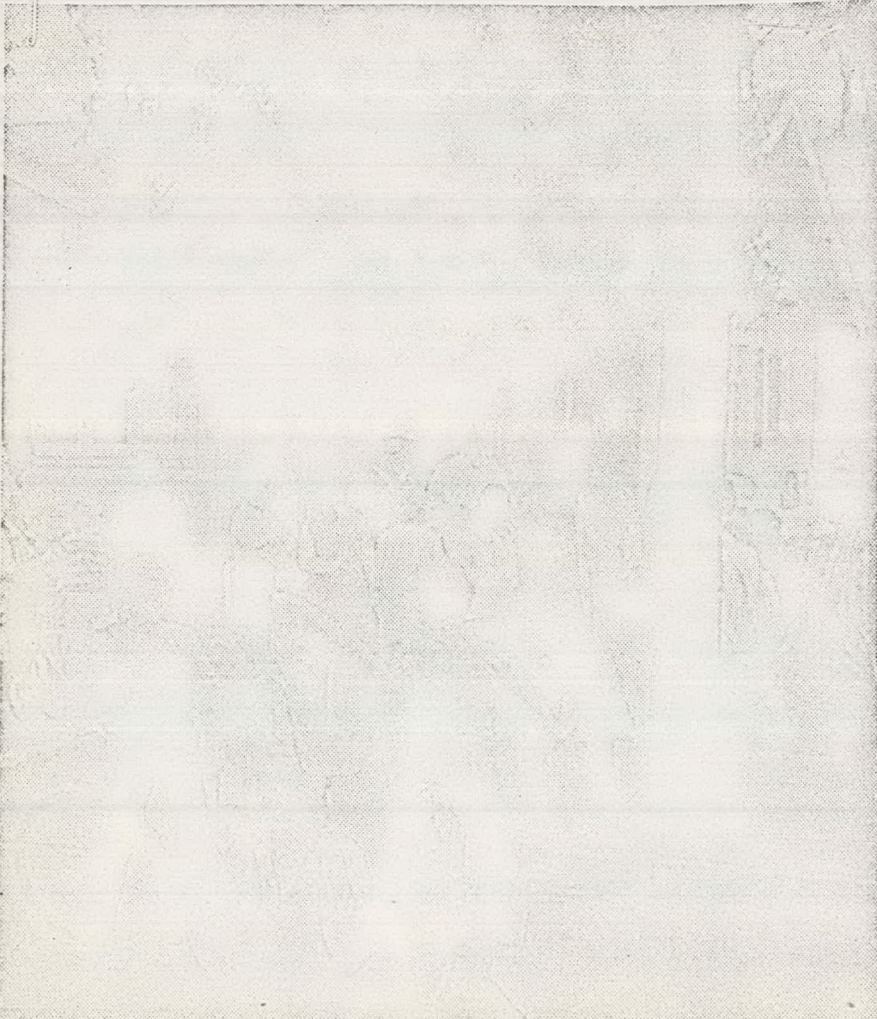
☐ Being Investigated

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 13 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

56-156-H-396

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Sirhan was patient in Corona hospital



(UPI Telephotos)

ACCUSED MAN'S HOME — A crowd gathered around the house at 696 East Howard St., Pasadena, which was the home of Sirhan Sirhan, accused of the murder of Sen. Robert Kennedy.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

B-1 Daily Enterprise
Riverside, Calif.

Date: 6/7/68
Edition: Home
Author: Iris Hayward
Editor: Howard Hays, Jr.
Title: KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-156

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 13 1968	
FBI—LOS ANGELES	

56-156-H-397

Suspect fell while exercising race horse

By IRIS HAYWARD

Daily Enterprise Staff Writer

CORONA — "He was really different. Kind of a nervous, fighting guy."

This is the way a local doctor yesterday described Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, accused of being the assassin of Senator Robert Kennedy.

DR. RICHARD NELSON, who has offices at 760 Washburn, treated Sirhan at Corona Community Hospital on September 25, 1966, when the Jordanian was brought in following a fall from a horse the day before. He was discharged from the hospital on Sept. 26.

Exactly where the fall took place has been shrouded in mystery. Nelson said the man was brought in by co-workers who said he fell while exercising a race horse.

Nelson said he was told that Sirhan fell when the horse stumbled, landing between the horse and a fence.

There apparently is some possibility that Sirhan struck his head on the fence as he was falling.

HIS MOTHER, Mary Sirhan, said in Pasadena on Monday, that since the fall "I can't talk to him."

The complaint, Nelson said, was that he had landed on his stomach and that he "hurt all over."

"He didn't like to have anyone treat him and he wouldn't let us give him a shot, but we finally talked him into it."

Nelson said he had a cut on his chin, bruises and abrasions and was "just generally banged up."

One problem was that the patient couldn't speak English very well, Nelson said. "He didn't appear to be unhappy with us, it was just that apparently back in the old country he was told he shouldn't have shots."

THE DOCTOR SAID that the patient's main concern (it is being speculated that he might have hurt his head during the fall) wasn't his head, but his stomach.

He was kept in the hospital overnight for observation, but there were no signs of internal injuries, Nelson said.

"He wasn't a very talkative guy. Most of what I learned was from his co-workers."

Nelson said he remembered the patient well not because of the injuries or his personality, but because of the name.

By the time he had connected up the assassin with his 1966 patient, Nelson had been contacted with the FBI.

FBI AGENTS have been in Corona checking the incident of the fall and a wall of silence has developed over the exact details of the incident. A hospital spokesman said FBI agents took all of the Sirhan files.

Hospital records showed that Granja Vista Del Rio ranch at 13200 Citrus in Corona was Sirhan's employer. This same address is used by the Altfillisch Construction Company, which was also listed by the hospital.

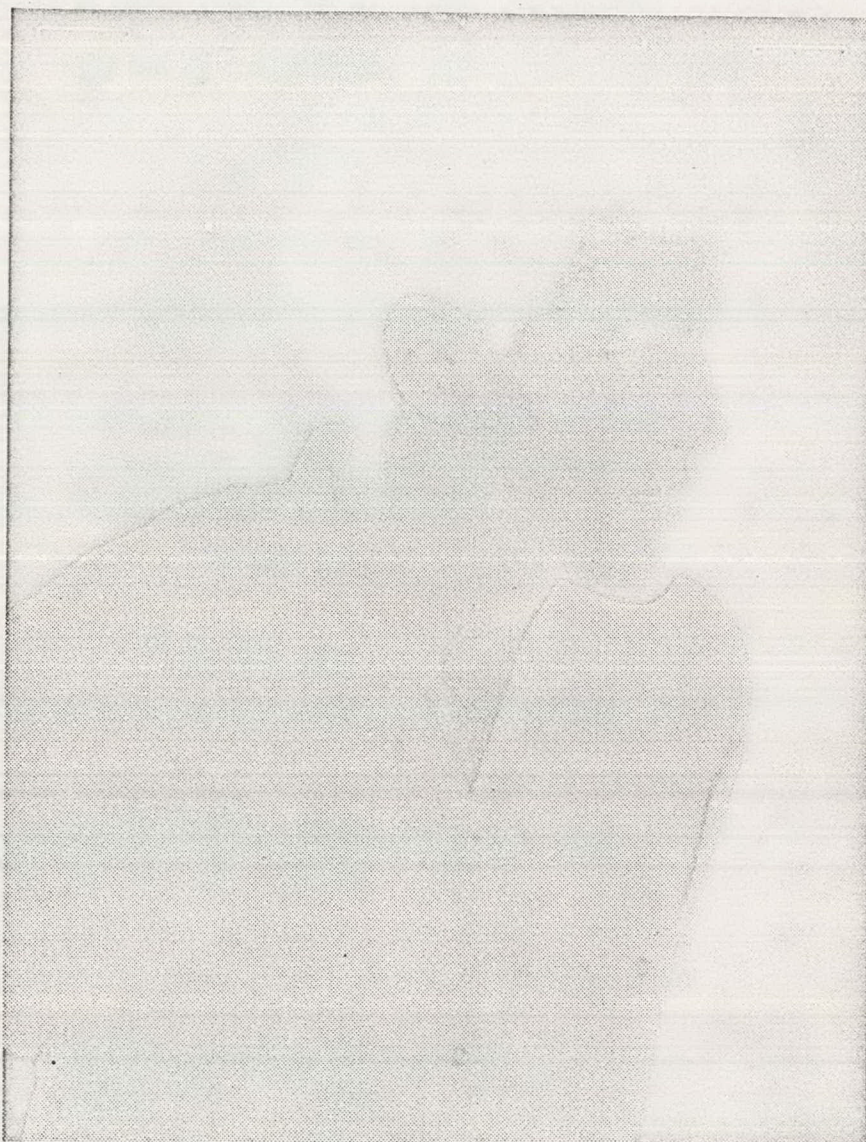
Personnel at the ranch confirmed that they had been interviewed by the FBI and told not to discuss the case.

After his release from the hospital, Sirhan continued to receive treatment for an alleged eye injury. He was finally referred to an eye specialist, Dr. Paul Nilsson of 824 South Main.

SIRHAN COMPLAINED that his eyesight had been affected by the fall, Dr. Nilsson said, but added that he, Dr. Nelson and Dr. Milton Miller, who also was called into the case, could find no evidence of that kind of injury. Dr. Miller also practices in Corona.

Dr. Nelson, 43, came to Corona in July of 1966. Prior to that he had served as a medical missionary in Tokyo for the Seventh-day Adventist Church.

He was born and raised in Tokyo, and received his medical degree in 1950 from Loma Linda University.



— Sirhan Sirhan at the time of his arrest. —

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

SIRHAN PAST UNFOLDS

*Mideast Trips,
Marriage at
13 Told*

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-1 Herald-Examiner
—Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/13/68
Edition: 8 Star
Author:
Editor: Donald Goodenow
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or

Classification: LA 56-156
Submitting Office: LOS Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-156-H-398

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
1 JUN 13 1968	
FBI—LOS ANGELES	

cc:
Bureau
6/13/68

Findings Forwarded To America

LONDON (AP) — A British newspaper said today an Arab government has evidence that Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, accused assassin of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, returned to the Middle East in 1964 and 1966.

The Evening Standard said this evidence could open a new line of investigation in the Kennedy shooting in Los Angeles.

The paper said the Arab government, which was not identified, was forwarding its findings to the United States.

The story was written by Jon Kimche, a free-lance journalist and former editor of the Jewish Observer and Middle East Review, a weekly published in London. He did not give his source.

In 1964, the Standard said, Sirhan returned to the Middle East for seven months, including four in Damascus, Syria. It said there was no indication where he spent the other three months.

He spent a longer period in the Middle East in 1966, including five months in Cairo. This time he returned to the United States at the beginning of 1967, the paper said.

The Standard said the investigation had also uncovered a number of other facts on Sirhan's background which vary with earlier accounts.

His full name was given as Sirhan Bishara Sirhan Abu Khatar. It said he was first brought to the United States as a four-year-old in 1948, not in 1957 as earlier reported.

These records, the paper said, show that Sirhan returned to Jordan in 1957 and, at the age of 13, married Leila Yussef Mikhael in Salt, 15 miles west of Amman, on June 27, 1957.

It said he returned to the United States that same year, and his wife joined him three months later.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Grand Jury Data On Shooting Revealed

Dramatic eyewitness details of the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, told in secret to the County Grand Jury which indicted Sirhan B. Sirhan for the slaying, were made public today.

The question-and-answer testimony of witnesses was revealed with the filing of the official transcript with the County Clerk, as provided by law.

Witnesses gave graphic descriptions of how Sirhan was seen with a gun in his hand, how one bystander grabbed him and choked him, while others "were striking at him and trying to tear his clothing."

The fatal shooting in a kitchen of the Ambassador Hotel, which occurred early the morning of June 5 as Sen. Kennedy left a California election victory celebration, sounded "like fire-crackers, just pop, pop, pop, all over the place, and smoke," said witness Irwin Neal Stroll, 17.

Stroll was shot in the leg. He said he had been placed on guard duty near the door to the kitchen. He said Sen. Kennedy had just passed him and shaken his hand.

Stroll said the shots rang out right after the hand shake.

"I pushed Mrs. Kennedy—just a reaction—and everyone in the front turned around," he testified.

"I turned around and saw Mrs. Kennedy on the floor with Roosevelt Grier (football star and Kennedy campaign aide) covering her. It was like a swarm of people pushing me out of the room."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-1 Herald-Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/13/68
Edition: 8 Star
Author:
Editor: Donald Goodenow
Title: KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-156

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

CC:
Bureau
6/13/68

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 13 1968	
FBI—LOS ANGELES	

52-156-H-399

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Sirhan's Two Trips To Middle East Told

LONDOI (AP) — A British newspaper said today an Arab government has evidence that Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, accused assassin of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, returned to the Middle East in 1964 and 1966.

The Evening Standard said this evidence could open a new line of investigation into the motivation for the Kennedy shooting in Los Angeles.

The paper said the Arab government, which was not identified, was forwarding its findings to the United States.

The story was written by Jon Kimche, a free-lance journalist and former editor of the Jewish Observer and Middle East Review, a weekly published in London. He did not give his source.

In 1964, the Standard said, Sirhan returned to the Middle East for seven months, including four in Damascus, Syria. It said there was no indication where he spent the other three months.

He spent a longer period in the Middle East in 1966, including five months in Cairo. This time he returned to the United States at the beginning of 1967, the paper said.

The Standard said the investigation had also uncovered a number of other facts on Sirhan's background which vary with earlier accounts.

His full name was given as Sirhan Bishara Sirhan Abu Khatar. It said he was first brought to the United States as a four-year-old in 1948, not in 1957 as earlier reported.

These records, the paper said, show that Sirhan returned to Jordan in 1957 and, at the age of 13, married Leila Yussef Mikhael in Salt, 15 miles west of Amman, on June 27, 1957.

It said he returned to the United States that same year and his wife joined him three months later.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-1 Herald Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif

Date: 6/13/68
Edition: Night Final
Author:
Editor: Donald Goodenow
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or
Classification: LA 56-156
Submitting Office: Los Angeles
☐ Being Investigated

cc to Bureau
6/13/68

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
1 JUN 13 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

56-156-H-400

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Corona doctor tells of threat by Sirhan

By IRIS HAYWARD

Press-Enterprise Staff Writer

CORONA — An eye specialist who practices here two days a week said yesterday that he was threatened on Dec. 20, 1966, by Sirhan Bishara Sirhan.

Dr. Milton Miller had two office visits here with the suspected slayer of Senator Robert Kennedy. Sirhan complained of an eye problem following a fall from a horse at an Eastvale ranch.

WHEN HE couldn't find a real problem, Miller said, the patient became belligerent.

The first visit was Nov. 22, 1966. After the last visit, Dec. 20, "he left the office but from half an hour to an hour later he called back.

"The reason he was hostile was because he wanted me to write a letter, I believe it was to his lawyer, to indicate how badly disabled he was.

"He was trying to make a big settlement over his injury. When he called back he told me if I didn't do what he wanted, I would be sorry. I asked what he had in mind and he hung up. That was the end of it."

DID THE THREAT scare the doctor?

"It did frighten me a bit for a cou-

ple of days but then I got over it. I could tell by the way he spoke to me over the phone that he really meant what he said.

"He was really quite hostile but didn't indicate any action he was intending to take."

Sirhan's medical problems began when he fell from a horse at the Granja Vista Del Rio Ranch Sept. 25, 1966.

HE SPENT two days in Corona Community Hospital for treatment and observation. He was treated first by Dr. Richard Nelson, who has offices at 760 Washburn.

His original injuries appear to have involved a cut chin, cut under one eye and abrasions. Dr. Nelson said there was no evidence of internal injuries.

There is some question now as to whether Sirhan might have struck his head on a fence during the fall from the horse.

In 1966, though, his attention seemed to be riveted on possible eye trouble as the result of the fall.

AFTER A SERIES of visits with Dr. Richard Nelson, Sirhan was referred to Dr. Paul Nilsson of 824 South Main, an eye specialist who has offices at the same address as Dr. Miller. Dr.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

B-1 Press-Enterprise
Riverside, Calif.

Date: 6/8/68
Edition: City
Author: Iris Hayward
Editor: Howard Hays, Jr.
Title:

KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-156
Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-156-H-401

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
1 JUN 13 1968	
FBI—LOS ANGELES	

*cc to Bu
6/13/68*

Nilsson was unavailable yesterday for comment on his part of the medical case.

Finally, on Nov. 22, Sirhan had his first visit with Dr. Miller on referral from Nilsson.

"This was two months after the injury and by that time things were pretty well healed up," Miller said. "He just had vague complaints that couldn't be substantiated on physical examination.

"He had rather vague complaints about his eyes, but there was meager physical evidence. The only finding was a small scar over his nose, under the left eye. It was a little bit contracted and slightly tender but I couldn't get too excited about it.

"**HIS EYESIGHT** was normal. He had 20-20 vision in both eyes.

"It was my impression that he was trying to build up some sort of law case. That was the reason he got mad at me.

"He was hostile and there was no warmth. There was not a good rapport between us. There wasn't a good physician-patient relationship."

Miller has been practicing in the Corona area four years. He spends one or two days a week here, and the rest of the time at an office in Upland.

He was reached by the Press-Enterprise at his Upland office.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

KENNEDYS URGED 'BEST' AUTOPSY

The family of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy arranged more than 12 hours before he died for a meticulous autopsy to forestall the controversy which surrounded the death of President John F. Kennedy.

Dist. Atty. Evelle J. Younger said Wednesday that as the result of the meeting between the family and officials the seven-hour autopsy was probably the most painstaking and complete ever performed here.

He said members of the Kennedy family knew he was dying and met with Dr. Thomas Noguchi, chief county medical examiner, for more than two hours Wednesday

night shortly after the senator underwent surgery at Good Samaritan Hospital.

"The Kennedy family wanted it made clear that a complete autopsy be made," Younger said. "They did not want a recurrence of the muddled investigation in Dallas when President John F. Kennedy was slain in 1963."

Younger said the Kennedys were anxious to avoid a "circus spectacle" and decided to hold the post mortem at the hospital "because if he had been taken downtown there would have been people lining the way and reporters following the vehicle."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-3 Citizen News
Los Angeles, Calif

Date: 6/13/68
Edition: Metropolitan
Author:
Editor: Abe Greenberg
Title: KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-156
Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-156-H-902

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
1 JUN 13 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

cc to Ben 6/13/68

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

SIRHAN MYSTERY PAIR TELL

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-1 Citizen-News
Los Angeles, Calif

Date: 6/12/68
Edition: Metropolitan
Author: Fernando Faura
Editor: Abe Greenberg
Title: KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-156

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-156-11-403
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUN 13 1968
FBI—LOS ANGELES

*cc'd Ben
6/13/68*

STORY

Fracas In Cafe Bared

By FERNANDO FAURA

One of the two men observed talking to Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, accused assassin of the late Senator Robert F. Kennedy, during the morning of the assault and wanted for questioning by police, has been traced and identified by this newspaper.

The two men, both local residents and both of Latin extraction, talked to Sirhan briefly after Sirhan allegedly had a mild incident with a waitress who refused to serve him.

The name and address of the identified man and the general context of the conversation with Sirhan, have been given by this reporter to the Police Intelligence Division.

The identified man has promised to furnish the name and location of the second man.

Pair Volunteered

Both men voluntarily went to the FBI in Los Angeles and gave their story within 48 hours of their contact with Sirhan, with FBI personnel failing to notify the Los Angeles Police Department of the interview.

It appears that the two men were strangers to Sirhan and were at the Kennedy party just to have a "glimpse" of Kennedy, for whom one of them had distributed political literature.

There are no indications that a conspiracy existed between Sirhan and these two men, nor that any reference to the assassination was made during the brief exchange between them.

Called Monologue

The exchange between the men was more of a monologue by Sirhan in which he made some reference to the slain senator, after his incident with the waitress.

The incident with the waitress occurred minutes before the three men met, and was supposed provoked by the waitress' refusal to serve Sirhan because "he looked like he did not belong there."

There are strong indications that the incident occurred at the Rafferty victory party, directly across from the room where the Kennedy party was being held.

The identification of the two men and the statements made by them support other information which a man between 20-23 years of age attempted to give police only a scant two hours after the shooting.

The man, unidentified, and probably lost now to the investigation, approached one of the uniformed officers in charge of identifying and frisking the news media prior to entering the press conference which Police Chief Thomas Reddin held the

morning of the shooting, at approximately 3 a.m.

According to this unidentified man, "A man had been asked to leave the Rafferty party after a mild scene with a Security Guard."

The man told the officer he was volunteering the information because he thought it was significant that the "Latin looking man was later seen by him at the Kennedy party."

Apparently, not placing too much value on the information, the officer turned the man away from the door.

This exchange between the officer and the young man was picked up by an alert Kennedy campaign worker who had been working with this reporter that night.

This information, matched to other information gathered by this newspaper while tracing the two "Latin looking men," supported the theory that Sirhan had attended the Rafferty party and had created a mild incident prior to the time the fatal shots were fired.

An attempt to verify the information with the Ambassador Hotel's Security Chief Bill Gardner, elicited a statement that "the police already know that," giving it unofficial confirmation.

It was learned from a high official in the investigation that the FBI "was as per usual taking all but not giving any" information at all, and an attempt was made to give the information to District Attorney's office investigators working at the Ambassador at the time.

A request to talk to Chief Investigator George Stoner of the District Attorney's Investigations Unit met with a "don't call us — we'll call you" attitude, in spite of the fact that police had not yet interviewed the men Sirhan was seen talking to immediately after his incident with the waitress.

The fact that the two men were released by the FBI after questioning, indicates that they have been cleared and that possibly the search for the men reportedly overheard talking in Arabic by a Kennedy worker is still on.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Conciliation and Campaigns

It is somewhat like awakening after a long orgy.

The nation has been on an emotional spree, featuring fear, spite, hate and violence.

The assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy was a culmination.

Now there is remorse, humility of the soul, and a sheer physical weariness toward division and disruption.

A sober America is ready for conciliation among its conflicting forces.

This attitude should dominate the political campaigns in the months ahead. There should be restraint in the drive for nomination in August and election in November.

Spirited debate on the issues is necessary, for the voters must have an opportunity to pass judgment on the ideas and characters of the candidates. But the abrasive quality of previous American campaigns should be removed. Personal attacks on opponents, innuendos, heavy-handed appeals to emotion — these should be avoided.

It can be done quite simply, actually, if the confrontation is turned away from competition between individuals to competition against the problems at hand.

How is the war to be ended? Let each candidate speak on that without sneers at his opponents' ideas. What about the deprived minorities? This complex question should be approached with earnestness, and not with demagoguery.

The opposing forces in America are not going to go away. The key to conciliation, says an essay in *Time* magazine, "is an under-

standing that conflict is universal, indeed necessary. All living creatures want things that others do not care to relinquish. Without conflicts there are no solutions, no yin and yang, the classic Chinese harmony of opposites."

Furthermore, man seems to require the belief that he is right. If quarrels are about political or religious faith, they tend to become furious with both sides demanding unconditional surrender.

The main task of the conciliator is to break down rigid attitudes, to change hysteria into compromise. Usually this is done by the piecemeal method, by breaking a big problem into small ones, and starting with small areas of agreement.

But there is another way to conciliation in unusual situations, and that is by imposition of a "super" goal, one that gives all combatants a common cause.

Today, we have that unusual situation. Americans face a common threat, the dissolution of society through lawlessness and intergroup hostility. They have a common desire, to create a more just world, to bring about a more equal sharing of the benefits of technology.

There should be a common realization: the man who is elected president, the men and women who are elected to Congress next fall, are going to face tasks that will be beyond their ability unless the people work with them.

Come November, we will all be under a common cause. And unless the campaigns are conducted with that thought in mind, our cause may fail.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Editorial Page

San Bernardino Sun
San Bernardino, Calif.

Date: 6/10/68
Edition: Morning
Author:
Editor: G. DAVID ACKLEY
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or
Classification: LA 56-156
Submitting Office: Los Angeles
☐ Being Investigated

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 13 1968	
FBI — LOS ANGELES	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

The Price of Permissiveness

Theologian Reinhold Niebuhr pointed out long ago that the "liberal" temperament — which believes that everything can be solved by good will and right reason — is unable to cope with situations where force is involved.

An excellent example is the baffled helplessness of university administrators, who are rationalists, when they are confronted by violent students.

America's history is filled with stories of this conflict, the struggle between the bright and the murky natures of man.

As this is being written, Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, candidate for president of the United States, is lying unconscious with what may be mortal wounds. A short time ago, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., most prominent Negro leader of the century, was slain by an assassin. Four and one-half years ago, President John F. Kennedy was martyred.

They were felled by bullets fired from guns, and now the world wonders if any public leader in America is safe. Once again, it is time to examine the American soul.

In recent times, the American admiration for reason and good will took the ascendancy. It has not, alas, led to an age of enlightenment, for it resulted in a loosening of discipline. Without discipline, without authority, the excitable passions so easily aroused in all men rage quickly out of control.

"Permissiveness" is the word today. Permissiveness toward the appetites of the little savages called children; permissiveness toward enemies of society, toward those who are wracked with hate, toward those who use violence, looting and burning as social blackmail, toward those who would pick and choose the laws they would obey — and who confidently expect to escape the consequences.

In our desire to reform wayward individuals with good will and reason, we have learned to tolerate evil — and have found ourselves unable to cope with force.

In a curious turn of perverseness, we have exalted the criminal and have made the policeman the defendant.

So now we look out upon the

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Editorial Page

San Bernardino Sun
San Bernardino, Calif.

Date: 6/6/68
Edition: Morning
Author:
Editor: G. David Ackley
Title: KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-156

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-156-H-405

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 13 1968	
FBI — LOS ANGELES	

6/13/68

land, and we see the price that is being paid. Hate and assault, hate and murder, hate and the wrecking of a university, hate and the burning of a city, hate and a war between rich and poor, between white and black.

In this kind of atmosphere, the mentally unstable are excited to extreme acts, including murder. Everyone who has consciously violated a law shares an indirect responsibility for the shooting of Sen. Kennedy. Everyone who has belittled the value of discipline has helped pull the trigger.

The power of public attitude is the ultimate power. If this society is to survive with a measure of individual freedom, then the public attitude must put an end to ultra-permissiveness.

There is no danger to reason in forcing it to go hand in hand with discipline — indeed, reason is the gainer thereby.

And when this country regains some sense of moral imperatives, then the courts will get the word and will not be so free and easy with criminals; then the Negro community will punish its own wantons, the student majority will force the radicals to justify their premises on intellectual grounds, those who delight in disruption will learn to fear punishment.

And the mentally ill may lose the delusion that there is glory in assassination.

With the shame of the latest shooting upon us, it is again glaringly obvious that one of the immediate disciplines that the country must impose on itself is strict and authoritative control of guns.

The National Rifle Association is fond of saying that guns don't kill — that people do. Very true, but loose gun laws permit any madman, crackpot, fanatic or criminal among the people to obtain lethal, long range weapons for the price of a few dollars.

This is toleration of an evil — nothing else.

Which shall it be in this nation? A reign of terror that takes bloodshed and violence for granted, or insistence upon law and the democratic process?

The choice begins in the American home.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

NEWSMAN REPORTS

Sirhan At Pro-Castro Meet In Hollywood

Sen. Robert F. Kennedy's accused assassin attended a pro-Castro meeting in Hollywood two weeks prior to last Wednesday's slaying, it was reported in Santa Ana.

Jose Duarte, onetime major in Castro's army, said Wednesday he met Sirhan Bishara Sirhan at a gathering in a home on May 21.

An account of the meeting was reported in today's Santa Ana Register.

Writer Sam Campbell said when Sirhan's picture was published in a Los Angeles newspaper June 6, Duarte recognized the man who is charged with murdering Sen. Kennedy at the Ambassador Hotel.

Campbell continued:

"Duarte said Sirhan later was independently identified by three other Cubans who attended the May 21 meeting.

"Now a resident of Los Angeles, Duarte said he broke with Castro shortly after the successful takeover of Cuba in 1958. He currently heads a Cuban exile organization called UNARE, that opposes the Castro regime.

Sirhan In Scuffle

"At the May 21 meeting, Duarte said he got into a scuffle with Sirhan when he (Duarte) began to make an anti-Castro speech.

"He very angrily stood up and accused me of being a CIA agent," the Cuban said. He described Sirhan as "a small fellow, olive skin, looked like a jockey, about 125-130 pounds." He said he sat in a group and that he spoke English with a heavy accent.

"Sirhan accused Duarte of being paid by the Central Intelligence Agency and told the gathering of about 50 persons that the CIA had done the same thing in the Middle East with Arabs, Duarte stated.

"The scuffle broke out some minutes later when Sirhan called him a liar, Duarte said.

"We started pushing each other. Some people interfered. So they had to calm him down. I was quite excited, also," Duarte said.

"Duarte recounted that he asked Sirhan to settle the matter outside and 'he was ready to do that.' He said Sirhan left the house 'with several of his friends.'

"Duarte said he happened to go there May 21 with other members of the exile organization when they got a copy of a handbill. The flyer, he said, advertised what promised to be a pro-Castro meeting.

U.S. Castigated

"Duarte said the program consisted of a talk by a 'young man' identified only as 'Paul.' He said the spokesman showed slides of Cuban scenes and of students who had made a trip to Cuba. The talk by 'Paul,' he

said, included derogatory remarks about the United States, praise of Castro, and a description of conditions inside Cuba.

"At one point, he said, 'Paul' took up a collection for a person whom he identified as 'Newton,' who was being held by Oakland authorities.

"Detective Sgt. Roy Anderson of the Oakland Police Department said that 'Newton' was Hughie Newton, 26, president of the Black Panther Society, who is being held in the County Jail awaiting trial for first degree murder in the shooting death last November of Patrolman John Fry.

"After the assassination Duarte said he went to the Los Angeles Police Department's Rampart Division and picked Sirhan's photograph from among others in the police file.

"It was not the same photograph that was in the paper, he said.

"Duarte said other Cubans who attended the May 21 meeting recognized Sirhan from television pictures.

"The information that Sirhan had been seen at what was described as a pro-Castro meeting came to this writer Saturday. At that time, the writer questioned Duarte in Los Angeles. He had talked to the Cuban once previously.

"That was in December, 1967, when Duarte appeared in Anaheim voluntarily to answer questions about the attendance of members of his organization at a performance of the Moscow State Circus in the Convention Center, where a sink bomb was thrown."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-3 Citizen-News
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/13/68
Edition: Metropolitan
Author:
Editor: Abe Greenberg
Title: KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-156

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-156-11-406

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 15 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

Rogers *IRH*

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Cuban Claims Sirhan Wanted a 'U.S. Castro'

An exiled former officer in Fidel Castro's army told a news conference Wednesday in Miami that Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, accused assassin of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, attended a meeting three weeks ago in Hollywood at which he shouted, "What we need in the United States is another Fidel Castro."

Jose Duarte, the exile, said he had scuffled briefly with the man he identified as Sirhan when this person accused the Cuban of "being an agent of the CIA."

The meeting, Duarte said, featured an exhibition of photographic slides taken in Cuba.

However, the man Duarte said was the host for the Hollywood meeting, Robert Laemmle, 32, denied there had been any scuffle and also denied that anyone he could recognize from news photos as Sirhan was present.

Club Meeting

Laemmle said the meeting was of a neighborhood Peace and Freedom Party club.

When Duarte was in Los Angeles last Saturday, he was shown a news photograph of Sirhan. Duarte said then he did not recognize the man in the photograph.

Duarte claimed to have ~~lined out a report with the~~

Los Angeles police about the alleged scuffle after Sen. Kennedy was shot.

However, Dep. Chief Robert A. Houghton refused to comment on the matter, presumably because of Superior Judge Arthur L. Alarcon's order prohibiting officials from discussing the case.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-22 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/13/68

Edition: Home

Author:

Editor: Nick B. Williams

Title:

KENSAIT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-156

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-156-H-407

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 15 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

Raysa 128

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

New Kennedy Slaying Details

RFK's Last Minute
Plans Aided Killer

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

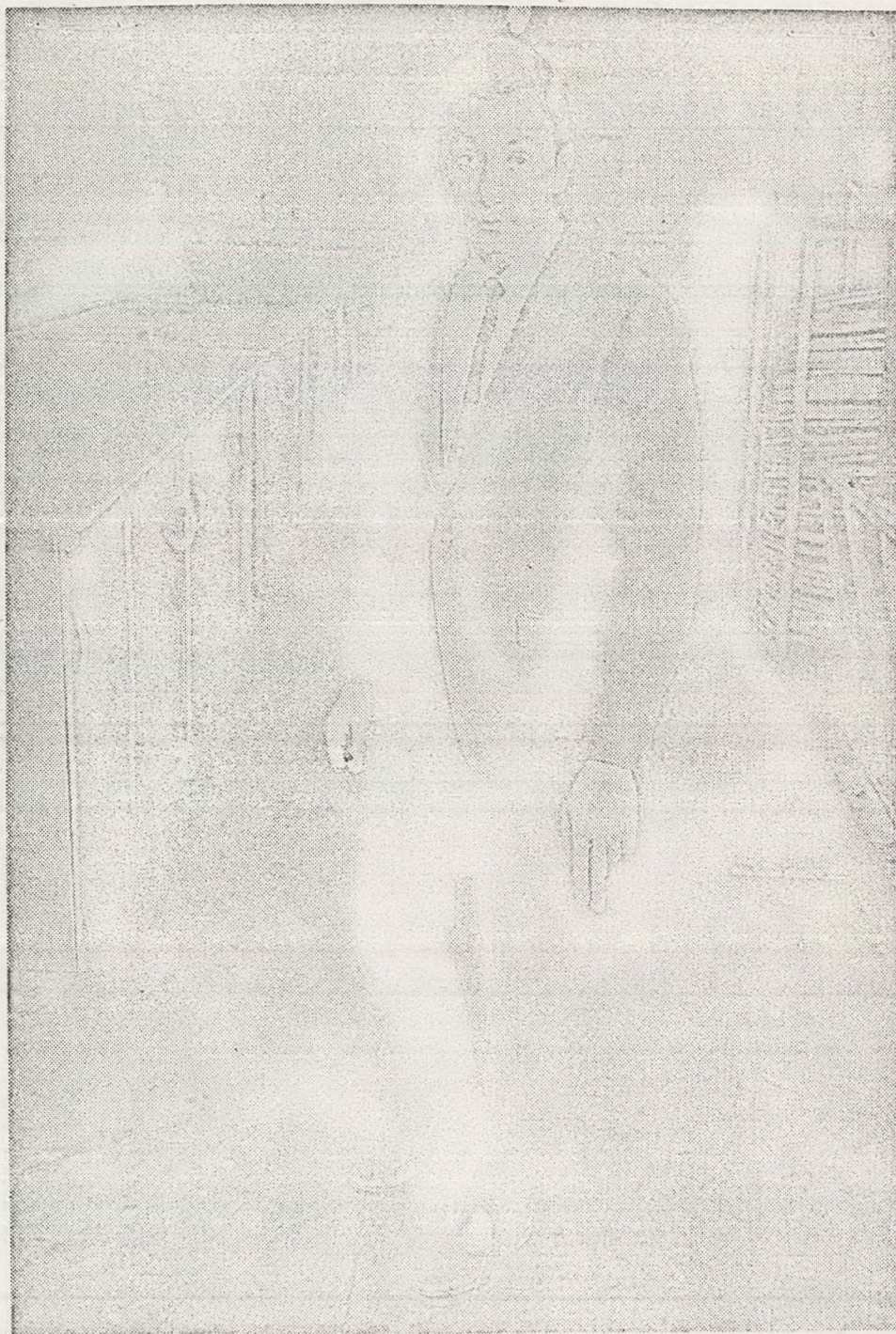
A-1 Herald Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/14/68
Edition: Latest News & Sports
Author:
Editor: Donald Goodenow
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or 56-156
Classification:
Submitting Office: LA
☐ Being Investigated

56-156-H-408

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 17 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	



—Associated Press Wirephoto

WAITER VINCENT DI PIERRO AT SPOT KENNEDY WAS SHOT
Accused man allegedly leaped from tray-stacker like one at right rear

A last-minute change of plans had just passed him and shaken led Sen. Robert F. Kennedy to his death.

This fact is among the dramatic eyewitness details of the assassination, told in secret to the County Grand Jury which indicted Sirhan Bishara Sirhan for the shooting.

The question-and-answer testimony of witnesses was revealed with the filing of the official transcript with the County Clerk, as provided by law.

Karl Uecker, assistant maitre d'hotel for The Ambassador Hotel, testified that by previous plan, Kennedy "was supposed to go downstairs, the next floor, the next ballroom where we had the other people which couldn't come into the Embassy Ballroom.

"We had about 15 or 18 hundred people in there, and he was supposed to make a speech over there.

"And their minds were changed at the last—the last minute.

"When I came out, I just remember that somebody told me, 'turn to your right. Bring towards the Colonial room.'"

Uecker said he thought it was Uno Timanson, manager of the hotel's food and beverage department, who told him that.

Edward Minasian, the ban-

quet captain, said it had been decided to go to the Colonial Room where the news media were present. The Colonial Room was the press headquarters.

Stroll said the shots rang out right after the hand shake.

"I pushed Mrs. Kennedy—just a reaction—and everyone in the front turned around," he testified.

"I turned around and saw Mrs. Kennedy on the floor with Roosevelt Grier (football star and Kennedy campaign aide) covering her. It was like a swarm of people pushing me out of the room."

Stroll then realized he himself had been shot, and friends took him from the room.

Police Officer Travis R. White said there could have been as many as 100 people in the kitchen area.

"Did it appear to you that the people were trying to get to him (Sirhan), perhaps to take some action against him?" he was asked.

"Yes," he replied. "All the time they were striking at him and trying to tear his clothing and everything."

Uecker said he grabbed Sirhan's gun arm with his left hand, forced it down to a steam table, and choked him around the neck with his right arm, while yelling, "Get his gun, get his gun!"

"I kept him all the time," Uecker said, in describing how he detained Sirhan.

Shown a photograph of Sirhan, Uecker said, "that definitely is the man I grabbed."

He testified Sirhan "rushed right past me," and insisted the suspect fired by reaching "in front of me—in front of me."

Uecker said he was between the senator and Sirhan the entire time, and said Sirhan had to reach across his (Uecker's) chest to fire at the senator.

Minasian said, "Out of the

Stroll was shot in the leg. He said he had been placed on guard duty near the door to the kitchen. He said Sen. Kennedy

Minasian said.

Kennedy was told that newsmen in the Colonial Room were anxious for an interview so that they could get film to the East.

So the party turned right into the pantry area where Kennedy stopped to shake hands with employees.

Uecker said he escorted Kennedy by the hand from the stage to the pantry.

"And while I was holding his hand, I was turning to my right toward the Colonial Room where the press room was. At the time something rushed by my right side. I—at that time—didn't recognize what it was. It was some paper flying. I don't remember what it was, paper or white pieces of things.

"Then I heard the first shot and the second shot right after that and Mr. Kennedy fell out of my hand. I lost his hand.

Witnesses gave graphic descriptions of how Sirhan was seen with a gun in his hand, how one bystander grabbed him and choked him, while others "were striking at him and trying to tear his clothing."

The shooting early June 5 came as Sen. Kennedy left a California election victory celebration and sounded "like firecrackers, just pop, pop, pop, all over the place, and smoke," said witness Irwin Neal Stroll, 17.

Stroll was shot in the leg. He said he had been placed on guard duty near the door to the kitchen. He said Sen. Kennedy



—United Press Photo
DR. THOMAS NOGUCHI
 "Coroner tells findings



KARL UECKER
 Maitre d' heard shots

side-vision, my peripheral vision, I noticed someone dart out from this area. I saw a hand extend with a revolver and I saw the explosion of the cartridges out of the revolver."

He said the gun was held only three feet from Sen. Kennedy.

Shown photographs of Sirhan, Minasian said:

"He is the gentleman that fired the shots."

He added no one went near Sen. Kennedy after he fell and estimated approximately a minute elapsed before the senator was aided.

Another witness, Vincent di Piero, student and part-time hotel waiter, testified a girl in a polka dot dress had been seen standing earlier beside Sirhan. (Police have checked on several young women wearing similar clothing that night after a report that one such had fled the hotel saying "We shot him!")

"I would never forget what she looked like because she had a very good-looking figure, and the dress was kind of lousy," he testified.

Under questioning before the Grand Jury, Di Piero described the dress and the girl who wore it.

"It looked as though it were a white dress and it had either black or dark purple polka dots on it," he said. "It kind of had . . . it looked like a bib in front. It was like over the material itself."

A juror asked if it were a "dickey," and Di Piero agreed it might have been.

"They were standing together," he continued. "It looked as though he flirted or talked to her because she smiled."

They were "standing together on a tray stacker," Di Piero said, and Sirhan was holding with his left hand to one of four pipes that are part of the holder.

"I could not see his right hand; he looked as though he was clutching his stomach, as though somebody had . . . elbowed him. He was semi-crouched . . . I saw him get down off the tray stand. The next thing I saw was him holding a gun."

"Together they were smiling—in fact the minute the first two shots were fired he (suspect Sirhan) still had a very sick looking smile."

Further describing the girl Di Piero said, "she had dark hair that was cut just above the shoulders."

"She had a short nose. She wasn't too facially pretty—and like I say she had a very, very good figure."

Di Piero then described the wild scene after the shooting.

"The suspect turned almost immediately, and after all the shots were fired, he was trying to escape. But Mr. Rafer Johnson, and by this time, Mr. Roosevelt Grier and Mr. Uecker were all holding him against the heater."

"And people were trying—were hitting—him and cursing at him, and it was utter confusion. I mean, everyone was trying to kill him."

Describing Sen. Kennedy the moment after he was shot, Di Piero said:

"As he got down, he was smiling. In fact, the minute the first two shots were fired, he still had a very sick-looking smile on his face. That's one thing I can never forget."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

New Kennedy Slaying Details

RFK's Last Minute Plans Aided Killer

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-1 Herald Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/14/68
Edition: Latest News & Sports
Author:
Editor: Donald Goodenow
Title:

KENSALT

Character:

or 56-156

Classification:

Submitting Office: LA

☐ Being Investigated

56-156-H-408

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 17 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	



—Associated Press Wirephoto
WAITER VINCENT DI PIERRO AT SPOT KENNEDY WAS SHOT
Accused man allegedly leaped from tray-stacker like one at right rear

A last-minute change of plans led Sen. Robert F. Kennedy to his death.

This fact is among the dramatic eyewitness details of the assassination, told in secret to the County Grand Jury which indicted Sirhan Bishara Sirhan for the shooting.

The question-and-answer testimony of witnesses was revealed with the filing of the official transcript with the County Clerk, as provided by law.

Karl Uecker, assistant maitre d'hotel for The Ambassador Hotel, testified that by previous plan, Kennedy "was supposed to go downstairs, the next floor, the next ballroom where we had the other people which couldn't come into the Embassy Ballroom.

"We had about 15 or 18 hundred people in there, and he was supposed to make a speech over there.

"And their minds were changed at the last—the last minute.

"When I came out, I just remember that somebody told me, 'turn to your right. Bring towards the Colonial room.'"

Uecker said he thought it was Uno Timanson, manager of the hotel's food and beverage department, who told him that.

Edward Minasian, the ban-

quet captain, said it had been decided to go to the Colonial Room where the news media were present. The Colonial Room was the press headquarters.

Stroll said the shots rang out right after the hand shake.

"I pushed Mrs. Kennedy—just a reaction—and everyone in the front turned around," he testified.

"I turned around and saw Mrs. Kennedy on the floor with Roosevelt Grier (football star and Kennedy campaign aide) covering her. It was like a swarm of people pushing me out of the room."

Stroll then realized he himself had been shot, and friends took him from the room.

Police Officer Travis R. White said there could have been as many as 100 people in the kitchen area.

"Did it appear to you that the people were trying to get to him (Sirhan), perhaps to take some action against him?" he was asked.

"Yes," he replied. "All the time they were striking at him and trying to tear his clothing and everything."

Uecker said he grabbed Sirhan's gun arm with his left hand, forced it down to a steam table, and choked him around the neck with his right arm, while yelling, "Get his gun, get his gun!"

"I kept him all the time," Uecker said, in describing how he detained Sirhan.

Shown a photograph of Sirhan, Uecker said, "that definitely is the man I grabbed."

He testified Sirhan "rushed right past me," and insisted the suspect fired by reaching "in front of me—in front of me."

Uecker said he was between the senator and Sirhan the entire time, and said Sirhan had to reach across his (Uecker's) chest to fire at the senator.

Minasian said, "Out of the

quiet captain, said it had been decided to go to the Colonial Room where the news media were present. The Colonial Room was the press headquarters.

"So the last minute—it couldn't have lasted more than 10 seconds or so—the whole party decided to turn right," Minasian said.

Kennedy was told that newsmen in the Colonial Room were anxious for an interview so that they could get film to the East.

So the party turned right into the pantry area where Kennedy stopped to shake hands with employees.

Uecker said he escorted Kennedy by the hand from the stage to the pantry.

"And while I was holding his hand, I was turning to my right toward the Colonial Room where the press room was. At the time something rushed by my right side. I—at that time—didn't recognize what it was. It was some paper flying. I don't remember what it was, paper or white pieces of things.

"Then I heard the first shot and the second shot right after that and Mr. Kennedy fell out of my hand. I lost his hand.

Witnesses gave graphic descriptions of how Sirhan was seen with a gun in his hand, how one bystander grabbed him and choked him, while others "were striking at him and trying to tear his clothing."

The shooting early June 5 came as Sen. Kennedy left a California election victory celebration and sounded "like firecrackers, just pop, pop, pop, all over the place, and smoke," said witness Irwin Neal Stroll, 17.

Stroll was shot in the leg. He said he had been placed on guard duty near the door to the kitchen. He said Sen. Kennedy



—United Press Photo

DR. THOMAS NOGUCHI
Coroner tells findings



KARL UECKER
Maitre d' heard shots

side vision, my peripheral vision, I noticed someone dart out from this area. I saw a hand extend with a revolver and I saw the explosion of the cartridges out of the revolver."

He said the gun was held only three feet from Sen. Kennedy.

Shown photographs of Sirhan, Minasian said:

"He is the gentleman that fired the shots."

He added no one went near Sen. Kennedy after he fell and estimated approximately a minute elapsed before the senator was aided.

Another witness, Vincent di Piero, student and part-time hotel waiter, testified a girl in a polka dot dress had been seen standing earlier beside Sirhan. (Police have checked on several young women wearing similar clothing that night after a report that one such had fled the hotel saying "We shot him!")

"I would never forget what she looked like because she had a very good-looking figure, and the dress was kind of lousy," he testified.

Under questioning before the Grand Jury, Di Piero described the dress and the girl who wore it.

"It looked as though it were a white dress and it had either black or dark purple polka dots on it," he said. "It kind of had . . . it looked like a bib in front. It was like over the material itself."

A juror asked if it were a "dickey," and Di Piero agreed it might have been.

"They were standing together," he continued. "It looked as though he flirted or talked to her because she smiled."

They were "standing together on a tray stacker," Di Piero said, and Sirhan was holding with his left hand to one of four pipes that are part of the holder.

"I could not see his right hand; he looked as though he was clutching his stomach, as though somebody had . . . elbowed him. He was semi-crouched . . . I saw him get down off the tray stand. The next thing I saw was him holding a gun."

"Together they were smiling—in fact the minute the first two shots were fired he (suspect Sirhan) still had a very sick looking smile."

Further describing the girl Di Piero said, "she had dark hair that was cut just above the shoulders."

"She had a short nose. She wasn't too facially pretty—and like I say she had a very, very good figure."

Di Piero then described the wild scene after the shooting.

"The suspect turned almost immediately, and after all the shots were fired, he was trying to escape. But Mr. Rafer Johnson, and by this time, Mr. Roosevelt Grier and Mr. Uecker were all holding him against the heater."

"And people were trying—were hitting—him and cursing at him, and it was utter confusion. I mean, everyone was trying to kill him."

Describing Sen. Kennedy the moment after he was shot, Di Piero said:

"As he got down, he was smiling. In fact, the minute the first two shots were fired, he still had a very sick-looking smile on his face. That's one thing I can never forget."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Yorty Upheld

Judicial decisions regarding the rights of prisoners often have brought interpretations by some law enforcement officers to the brink of absurdity.

Thus, Mayor Sam Yorty has been chastised for giving public information regarding Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, charged with assassinating Sen. Robert F. Kennedy. The mayor's revelations, particularly his references to contents of Sirhan's alleged notebook, could prejudice the case, his critics charge.

"Rubbish," says the Portland Oregonian, supporting Mayor Yorty's disclosures. "It is ridiculous to hold that all evidentiary material must be withheld from the public lest a prospective juror be prejudiced. A jury entirely unfamiliar with the events

of that horrible night would have to be made up of hermits or the blind and deaf."

First reports were that the assailant was a Mexican-American, a Cuban and a Filipino. Sirhan refused to give his name.

Mayor Yorty claims he gave the public the accused's name and information about him to prevent violence based on rumors such as followed the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King.

The Mayor's intentions in calming the public could not hurt the prosecution's case.

As Mayor Yorty said, "If a prosecutor cannot get a conviction on the evidence at hand in this case, the county should think about getting another prosecutor."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-16 Herald Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/14/68
Edition: Latest News & Sports
Author:
Editor: Donald Goodenow
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or 56-156
Classification:
Submitting Office: LA
☐ Being Investigated

56-156-H-409

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 17 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

cc to Bure
6/17/68

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Bullet Proof Shield Eyed For Sirhan

Sirhan B. Sirhan may sit in a bulletproof dock at his trial for the murder of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy to prevent avenging of the senator's death.

The Los Angeles Times reported today that plans also are being considered to install bulletproof shielding in a corridor running from a jail cell to a courtroom in the Hall of Justice.

The security measures were deemed necessary to prevent an emotionally unstable person from trying to take revenge on Sirhan as did Jack Ruby after President John F. Kennedy was assassinated.

Sirhan was arraigned a week ago in a jail chapel under strict security. Newsmen were frisked of all objects except pencil and notebook. Even Superior Judge Arthur L. Alarcon was searched.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-1 Citizen-News
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/14/68
Edition: Metropolitan
Author:
Editor: Abe Greenberg
Title:
KENSALT

Character:
or 56-156
Classification:
Submitting Office: LA
☐ Being Investigated

56-156-H-410

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 17 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

*c & to Bu
6/17/68*

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

The Proper Memorial For Assassin Victims

The day Sen. Robert F. Kennedy was felled by an assassin's bullets, a newspaper headline proclaimed: "Despair Grips Youth in Wake of Shooting."

"Everything we tried to do now seems so futile," said Gary Townsend, 21, Southern California chairman of Youth for Kennedy. "All of this work directed in useful channels, intended to change the country, is gone — snap! — with one man with a gun. I just don't have my heart in this year's election any more."

In these days of turmoil, the youth of our country must have a "cause" or be left on the sidelines. It would be better if they chose a "cause" that is right; not one to the left.

This editorial is directed to the millions of youths and other campaign workers bereft of a "cause" with the senator's assassination as well as to other non-partisan groups seeking a "cause."

Violence in America is our No. 1 problem. Its solution requires such massive effort that it staggers the imagination. But there is agreement that our goal is the more "innocent" America of the past and a determination of our people to live within the law.

Since at this time our people are aroused emotionally as never before, this is the moment when decisive action should be taken to bring us closer to the goals expressed by three victims — Robert Kennedy, John F. Kennedy and Dr. Martin Luther King.

At the moment there still is in existence the shuddering framework of a nationwide organization originally built to work for the election of Senator Kennedy as president of the United States.

These millions — with non-partisan co-operation — could perform a service of incalculable value to our country if they would become the nucleus of a massive organization devoted to striving for the goals espoused by these martyrs.

This moment is the time to act, while the national organization of Kennedy supporters might be galvanized into joining a massive effort to achieve the improvements for which their leader fought.

While we still mourn is the time to set in motion this gigantic, nationwide, non-political movement which could become the greatest memorial to Kennedy that could be devised — far more valuable than monuments of marble.

The organization should be permanent and devoted to dealing with the little brushfires which we have neglected in the past and which wind up as major forest fires.

We must all join in a fight to correct the little things which are within our sight, the little things which we have grown used to avoiding because we do not wish to "become involved."

We must examine every facet of our society and fight every single thing we find which is divisive, which shows disrespect for law, which seeks relaxing of our established moral codes. We must oppose even the most minor of divisive attitudes.

We must overcome prejudices based on conditions which existed 150 years ago; we must concentrate on improving matters in the future — a concentration which applies to people of every degree of color, because prejudice is found in every group.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-6 Citizen-News
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/14/68
Edition: Metropolitan
Author:
Editor: Abe Greenberg
Title:

KENSALT

Character:
or 56-156
Classification:
Submitting Office: LA

☐ Being Investigated

56-156-4-411

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
1 JUN 17 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

c e to zone 6/17/68

Some sort of Kennedy Foundation, in which there would be ample room for everyone — including the followers of Dr. King — a foundation devoted to achieving the goals we all want, is the memorial we hope will be established for the assassinated senator.

If we pay prompt attention to our "little fires," we will not have so many big ones; and if we make important gains in our human relations and in establishing acceptable moral codes, we will easily improve the quality of our society.

For this, the Kennedys and Dr. King will not have died in vain.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)



UPI Photo

PROSECUTION — Sen. Robert F. Kennedy's accused slayer, Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, will face three-man team at trial. Standing, from left, they are Lynn D. Compton, chief deputy district attorney, John E. Howard, investigation division chief, and Deputy Dist. Atty. David N. Fitts. Seated, from left, are Deputy Police Chief Robert A. Houghton, Dist. Atty. Evelle Younger and Matt Byrne, U.S. district attorney.

Police Team Named For Kennedy Probe

By FERNANDO FAURA

An elite investigation unit of 23 hand-picked men has been formed by the Los Angeles Police Department to continue the investigation of the assassination of the late Senator Robert F. Kennedy.

The announcement was made during a press conference called by the Los Angeles Police Department to report on the progress and coordination of the investigation. It was attended by District Attorney Evelle J. Younger, Deputy Police Chief Robert Houghton, and U.S. Attorney Mathew Byrne.

Houghton said the special unit was formed because of the "size and scope" of the investigation.

Capt. Hugh Brown, a veteran of 24 years on the force, with more than 200 murder investigations to his credit will be in charge of the special unit.

Houghton stressed that other personnel also will be used in the investigation and that the special team will "meet from time to time to review and coordinate" information from other agencies to prevent overlapping and duplication.

Younger announced his special legal unit which will be in charge of the prosecution and other legal aspects of the case.

Lynn D. Compton, John E. Howard, and David N. Fitts will make up the legal team, Younger said.

Younger promised to present in court every detail of this investigation to prevent any future speculation about the assassination.

"We are realistic," Younger said, "We are aware that the whole country and the world is watching, and millions will be watching the trial."

Younger said other such special teams had been formed before and that the precautions and considerations given accused killer Sirhan Bishara Sirhan are "not unusual; they are just attracting more attention."

No restrictions are to be put on the news media for coverage of the trial, according to Younger, as long as the physical facilities allow.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-2 Citizen- News
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/14/68
Edition: Metropolitan
Author: Fernando Faura
Editor: Abe Greenberg
Title:

KENSALT

Character:
or 56-156
Classification:
Submitting Office: LA
☐ Being Investigated

56-156-H-412

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 17 1968	
FBI — LOS ANGELES	

See 2/25/68

The FBI is working in cooperations with police because of the probability of a federal law violation, Bryne said.

The U.S. Department of Justice is satisfied with the excellent job the Los Angeles police are doing, Bryne said, and an FBI agent has been assigned to work as liaison in the investigation.

"I am sure Sirhan will get adequate defense," Younger said in commenting on the fact that Sirhan's defense will be conducted by the Public Defender's office.

Sirhan could obtain his own attorney, if dissatisfied with the public defender, at any time he or his family could come up with them oney for a private attorney.

Younger revealed many

threats are continuing to be received against the life of the accused assassin.

Asked if Ma. or Sam Yorty's remarks about Sirhan's diary containing entries of a time table to kill Kennedy, might prejudice the trial, Younger remarked curtly, "He'll get a fair trial."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

SIRHAN

GIRL

HUNT

'Miss Polka
Dot' Sought

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-1 Citizen-News
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/14/68
Edition: Metropolitan
Author:
Editor: Abe Greenberg
Title: KENSALT

Character: 56-156
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: LA
☐ Being Investigated

56-156 4-413

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
1 JUN 17 1968	
FBI-LOS ANGELES	

*cc to Goe
6/17/68*

Assassination Witnesses Tell Their Stories

A new and intensive search was under way today for the mystery woman in the Sen. Robert F. Kennedy assassination. She is the "dark-haired girl with a very good figure," who witnesses said wore a white dress with black or purple polka dots and stood smiling next to the accused assassin, Sirhan R. Sirhan, moments before he aimed a gun just inches from Kennedy's head and pulled the trigger early June 5 at the Ambassador Hotel.

Considerable testimony about this young woman was given the grand jury during its investigation that led to the murder indictment against Sirhan, who is under tight security in the Central Jail.

Other testimony highlights included: A last minute change in the route taken by Sen. Robert F. Kennedy after his victory speech led him to the pantry where he was felled by an assassin, grand jury testimony revealed.

Sirhan B. Sirhan practiced firing a .22 caliber pistol at a target range, littering the ground with hundreds of shell casings, 12 hours before the slaying, a witness said.

A dark-haired girl "with a very good figure" wearing a polka dot dress stood smiling next to Sirhan moments before he aimed a gun inches away from Kennedy's head and pulled the trigger, according to another witness.

A waiter standing a few feet away from the senator when he was shot said Sirhan had "a sick-looking smile on his face" as he fired the first two shots.

23 Testify
The 273-page transcript of the secret grand jury proceedings that one week ago resulted in a first-degree murder indictment against the 24-year-old Jordanian immigrant was released to the public Thursday. It contained the testimony of 23 witnesses and other persons investigating the slaying of the 42-year-old senator.

The transcript disclosed:
—Kennedy was shot three times, not twice as believed earlier. The fatal bullet penetrated his brain. Another entered his right armpit, apparently as his hands flew up instinctively to protect his face. The third struck a half inch below the second.

—Powder burns indicated the weapon was fired not more than two or three inches from Kennedy's right ear.

Hit at Assassin
—The crowd around the mortally wounded senator hit and cursed at the assassin. "Everyone was trying to kill him."

Karl Uecker, assistant maître d' at the Ambassador Hotel, escorted Kennedy from the stage of the Embassy Room early that Wednesday morning after the senator had delivered a speech before cheering supporters claiming victory in the California

Democratic presidential primary.

He said plans were changed at the last minute and Kennedy was to go to a news conference in the Colonial Room by way of the pantry.

"He was supposed to—the first plan—was that he was supposed to go downstairs, the next floor, and he was supposed to make a speech over there and their minds were changed at the last minute.

"When I came out I just remember that somebody told me, 'turn to your right—bring him toward the colonial room'."

Uecker said he believed the order was given by Uno Timanson, manager of the hotel's food and beverage department.

Edward Minasian, the banquet captain, said it was decided to go to the colonial room, where press headquarters were set up.

"So the last minute—it couldn't have lasted more than 10 seconds or so—the whole party decided to turn right," he testified.

Police said an all points bulletin is still out for the mysterious girl in the polka dot dress reported seen in the pantry by several witnesses to the shooting.

Vincent Thomas Di Piero, a waiter, told the grand jury he was four to six feet away from Kennedy when he was shot. He noticed Sirhan and the girl standing on a platform used to stack oval trays.

"He looked as though he either talked to her or flirted with her," he smiled, Di Piero said. "Together they were both smiling."

As Sirhan stepped down the four inches from the stand to the floor, "he was smiling. In fact, the minute the first two shots were fired, he still had a very sick-looking smile on his face," the waiter said.

Pressed for details on the girl, Di Piero said:

"I would never forget what she looked like because she had a very good-looking figure—and the dress was kind of lousy . . . It looked like it was a white dress and it had either black or dark purple polka dots on it."

Di Piero did not see the girl after the shooting.

Detectives have questioned three women who stepped forward and identified themselves as being in the Embassy Room of the ambassador wearing polka dot dresses the night of the victory celebration. All were released.

Henry A. Carreon, a playground director for the Los Angeles city schools, said he saw Sirhan the day before the slaying at a target practice range in San Gabriel.

He said Sirhan was shooting "very rapidly" with a .22 caliber pistol. He estimated 300 to 400 bullet casings were on the ground around Sirhan.

Carreon had come to the range with a friend, David Montellano, an expert on guns, and said Sirhan asked him:

"How do you hold your gun to get better accuracy because this gun doesn't have a sight on it? Do you hold it so the front part is definitely straight ahead with it or do you hold it up."

Carreon said Sirhan had a box of ammunition set aside which contained "mini-magnum" bullets, a type that splits out in different directions when it strikes an object.

Other highlights of the grand jury testimony included:

—**Ira Goldstein**, 19, a young newsman wounded by the eight shots fired from the pistol, said he asked Ethel Kennedy how Kennedy was. "How dare you talk to my husband that way," she said, and slapped him across the face. Goldstein said he told her he was sorry, that he had been shot too. Mrs. Kennedy told him, "Oh, I'm sorry, honey," and kissed him.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Police Pick 23-Man Team

Assassination Panel Named

A special 23-man unit of Police Robert A. Houghton "hand-picked" police investigators and prosecutors is set up to handle the case of Sirhan B. Sirhan, indicted for the assassination of Sen. Robert Kennedy.

Capt. Hugh Brown, 24-year veteran of the Los Angeles Police Dept. and for the last six years commander of the force's homicide division, yesterday was placed in charge of the new team.

"These are hand-picked, highly qualified men," Deputy Chief

Los Angeles County Dist. Atty. Evelle J. Younger said the trial "probably will be held in the Hall of Justice," and added, "within the next three or four months."

Lynn D. Compton, Chief Deputy district attorney, will head the prosecution, aided by John E. Howard, investigation division chief, and David N. Fitts, deputy district attorney.

U.S. Dist. Atty. Matt Byrne

will handle the federal government phase of the probe.

Younger, in answer to conjecture that "a famous defense attorney" might take the case, said "The Public Defender is able, and, so far as I have heard, will defend Sirhan."

The district attorney said the problem of protecting presidential candidates is "everyone's problem" and urged that "both political parties work out protection procedures for candidates." He noted that candidates shy away from protection "in order to protect their image."

"We will never," he continued, "be able to prevent an assassin, with a lucky shot from a rifle at 1000 feet, from killing a President or a candidate, but we should be able to prevent it when it's only a matter of a few feet."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-3 Herald Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/14/68

Edition: Latest News & Sports

Author:

Editor: Donald Goodenow

Title:

KENSALT

Character:

or 56-156

Classification:

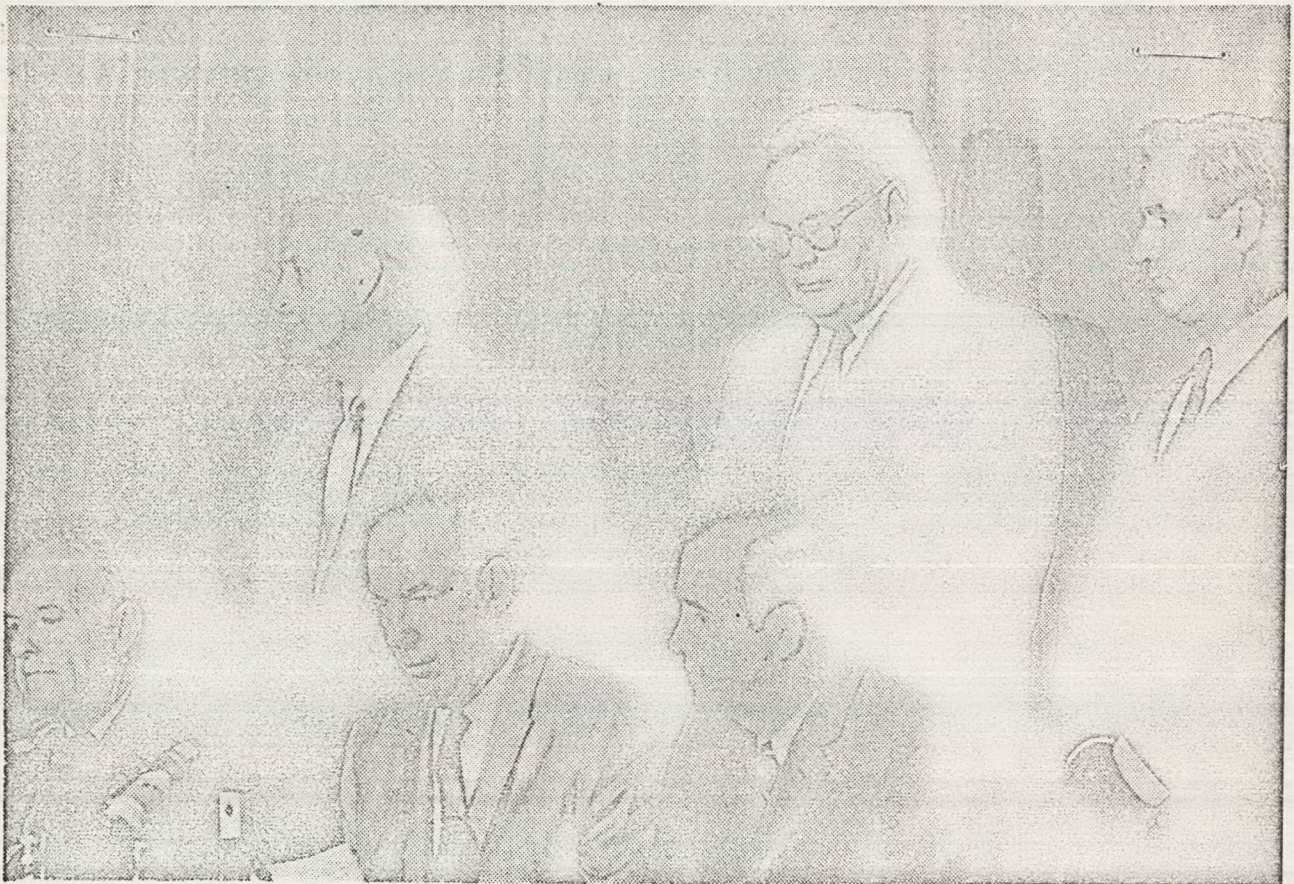
Submitting Office: LA

☐ Being Investigated

56-156-H-414

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 17 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

cc to Bureau 6/17/68



EVELLE YOUNGER, seated center, Los Angeles County district attorney, announces a 23-man team will investigate the Kennedy slaying. Standing, from left: Lynn D. Compton, John E. Howard and David N. Fitts, all of whom will

—Herald-Examiner Photo
cial probe team. Beside Younger are, from left: Robert Houghton, deputy police chief, and Matt Byrne, U.S. attorney.
work on the prosecution but are not on the spe-

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Sirhan May Get Visit From Father

JERUSALEM (AP) — The father of the accused assassin of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy said yesterday he is considering flying to the United States to see his son.

Bishara Sirhan said he has applied to the Israeli military governor for a permit to visit Amman, the capital on Jordan.

He told newsmen he wanted to draw some money from a private bank account in Amman to be prepared in case he decides to go to the United States.

The father expressed satisfaction at the appointment of Wilbur Littlefield, the Los Angeles deputy chief public defender, as counsel of his son, Sirhan Bishara Sirhan.

"I have already learned he is one of the best jurists there," he said.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-3 Herald Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/14/68
Edition: Latest News & Sports
Author:
Editor: Donald Goodenow
Title:

KENSALT

Character:

or 56-156

Classification:

Submitting Office: LA

☐ Being Investigated

56-156-H-415

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 17 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Special Panel Named To Probe Kennedy Slaying

A special 23-man unit of "hand-picked" police investigators and prosecutors is set up to handle the case of Sirhan B. Sirhan, indicted for the assassination of Sen. Robert Kennedy.

Capt. Hugh Brown, 24-year veteran of the Los Angeles Police Dept. and for the last six years commander of the force's homicide division, yesterday was placed in charge of the new team.

"These are hand-picked, highly qualified men," Deputy Chief of Police Robert A. Houghton said.

Los Angeles County Dist. Atty. Evelle J. Younger said the trial "probably will be held in the Hall of Justice," and added, "within the next three or four months."

Lynn D. Compton, Chief Deputy district attorney, will head the prosecution, aided by John E. Howard, investigation division chief, and David N. Fitts, deputy district attorney.

U.S. Dist. Atty. Matt Byrne will handle the federal government phase of the probe.

Younger, in answer to conjecture that "a famous defense attorney" might take the case, said "The Public Defender is able, and, so far as I have heard, will defend Sirhan."

The district attorney said the problem of protecting presidential candidates is "everyone's problem" and urged that "both political parties work out protection procedures for candidates." He noted that candidates shy away from protection "in order to protect their image."

"We will never," he continued, "be able to prevent an assassin, with a lucky shot from a rifle at 1000 feet, from killing

a President or a candidate, but we should be able to prevent it when it's only a matter of a few feet."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-3 Herald Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/14/68
Edition: Night Final
Author:
Editor: Donald Goodenow
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or 56-156
Classification:
Submitting Office: LA
☐ Being Investigated

56-156-4-416

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 17 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

RFK-Linked Hospital Probe Asked

City Councilman Thomas Bradley has called for an investigation of Central Receiving Hospital.

The demand was triggered by the treatment given Sen. Robert F. Kennedy after the senator was shot last week.

Bradley said Kennedy's assassination, "once again exposed in a dramatic fashion the imperfections in the operating procedures" of the hospital.

Bradley said further that Kennedy was transferred from Central Receiving Hospital to Good Samaritan Hospital because the former "did not have a full complement of equipment and services such as X-ray, blood transfusion equipment, experienced surgeons and the like."

He continued that transferring Senator Kennedy to Good Samaritan "resulted in a delay of one hour or more" in the treatment of the New York senator.

Bradley, in a resolution seconded by Councilman Marvin Braude, asked that council's Governmental Efficiency and Public Health and Welfare committees investigate Receiving Hospital, "to determine what changes can be made to ensure more effective protection for patients requiring emergency hospital care."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-3 Herald Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/14/68
Edition: Latest News & Sports
Author:
Editor: Donald Goodenow
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or 56-156

Classification:

Submitting Office: LA

☐ Being Investigated

56-156-H-417

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 17 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

c.c. to Bm
6/17/68

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Change In Plans Helped Assassin

A last-minute change of plans led Sen. Robert F. Kennedy to his death.

This fact is among the dramatic eyewitness details of the assassination, told in secret to the County Grand Jury which indicted Sirhan Bishara Sirhan for the shooting.

The question-and-answer testimony of witnesses was revealed with the filing of the official transcript with the County Clerk, as provided by law.

Karl Uecker, assistant maitre d'hotel for The Ambassador Hotel, testified that by previous plan, Kennedy "was supposed to go downstairs, the next floor, the next ballroom where we had the other people which couldn't come into the Embassy Ballroom."

"We had about 15 or 18 hundred people in there, and he was supposed to make a speech over there."

"And their minds were changed at the last—the last minute."

"When I came out, I just remember that somebody told me, 'turn to your right. Bring towards the Colonial room.'"

Uecker said he thought it was Uno Timanson, manager of the hotel's food and beverage department, who told him that.

Edward Minasian, the banquet captain, said it had been decided to go to the Colonial Room where the news media were present. The Colonial Room was the press headquarters.

"So the last minute—it and Kennedy campaign aide) couldn't have lasted more than 10 seconds or so—the whole party decided to turn right," of the room."

Minasian said. Kennedy was told that news-men in the Colonial Room were anxious for an interview so that they could get film to the East.

So the party turned right into the pantry area where Kennedy stopped to shake hands with employees.

Uecker said he escorted Kennedy by the hand from the stage to the pantry.

"And while I was holding his hand, I was turning to my right toward the Colonial Room where the press room was. At the time something rushed by my right side. I—at that time—didn't recognize what it was. It was some paper flying. I don't remember what it was, paper or white pieces of things."

"Then I heard the first shot and the second shot right after that and Mr. Kennedy fell out of my hand. I lost his hand."

Witnesses gave graphic descriptions of how Sirhan was seen with a gun in his hand, how one bystander grabbed him and choked him, while others "were striking at him and trying to tear his clothing."

The shooting early June 5 came as Sen. Kennedy left a California election victory celebration and sounded "like fire-crackers, just pop, pop, pop, all over the place, and smoke," said witness Irwin Neal Stroll, 17.

Stroll was shot in the leg. He said he had been placed on guard duty near the door to the kitchen. He said Sen. Kennedy had just passed him and shaken his hand.

Stroll said the shots rang out right after the hand shake.

"I pushed Mrs. Kennedy—just a reaction—and everyone in the front turned around," he testified.

"I turned around and saw Mrs. Kennedy on the floor with Roosevelt Grier (football star) was aided.

Stroll then realized he himself had been shot, and friends took him from the room.

Police Officer Travis R. White said there could have been as many as 100 people in the kitchen area.

"Did it appear to you that the people were trying to get to him (Sirhan), perhaps to take some action against him?" he was asked.

"Yes," he replied. "All the time they were striking at him and trying to tear his clothing and everything."

Uecker said he grabbed Sirhan's gun arm with his left hand, forced it down to a steam table, and choked him around the neck with his right arm, while yelling, "Get his gun, get his gun!"

"I kept him all the time," Uecker said, in describing how he detained Sirhan.

Shown a photograph of Sirhan, Uecker said, "that definitely is the man I grabbed."

He testified Sirhan "rushed right past me," and insisted the suspect fired by reaching "in front of me—in front of me."

Uecker said he was between the senator and Sirhan the entire time, and said Sirhan had to reach across his (Uecker's) chest to fire at the senator.

Minasian said, "Out of the side vision, my peripheral vision, I noticed someone dart out from this area. I saw a hand extend with a revolver and I

saw the explosion of the cartridges out of the revolver."

He said the gun was held only three feet from Sen. Kennedy.

Shown photographs of Sirhan, Minasian said:

"He is the gentleman that fired the shots."

He added no one went near Sen. Kennedy after he fell and estimated approximately a minute elapsed before the senator was aided.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-1 Herald Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/14/68
Edition: Night Final
Author:
Editor: Donald Goodenow
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or 56-156
Classification:
Submitting Office: LA
☐ Being Investigated

56-156H-418
SEARCHED
SERIALIZED

JUN 17 1968
FBI-LOS AN

Another witness, Vincent Di Pierro, student and part-time hotel waiter, testified a girl in a polka dot dress had been seen standing earlier beside Sirhan. (Police have checked on several young women wearing similar clothing that night after a report that one such had fled the hotel saying "We shot him!")

"I would never forget what she looked like because she had a very good-looking figure, and the dress was kind of lousy," he testified.

Under questioning before the Grand Jury, Di Pierro described the dress and the girl who wore it.

"It looked as though it were a white dress and it had either black or dark purple polka dots on it," he said. "It kind of had . . . it looked like a bib in front. It was like over the material itself."

A juror asked if it were a "dickey," and Di Pierro agreed it might have been.

"They were standing together," he continued. "It looked as though he flirted or talked to her because she smiled."

They were "standing together on a tray stacker," Di Pierro said, and Sirhan was holding with his left hand to one of four pipes that are part of the holder.

"I could not see his right hand; he looked as though he was clutching his stomach, as though somebody had . . . elbowed him. He was semi-crouched . . . I saw him get down off the tray stand. The next thing I saw was him holding a gun."

"Together they were smiling—in fact the minute the first two shots were fired, he (suspect Sirhan) still had a very sick-looking smile."

Further describing the girl Di Pierro said, "she had dark hair that was cut just above the shoulders."

"She had a short nose. She wasn't too facially pretty—and like I say she had a very, very good figure."

Di Pierro then described the wild scene after the shooting.

"The suspect turned almost immediately, and after all the shots were fired, he was trying to escape. But Mr. Rafer Johnson, and by this time, Mr. Roosevelt Grier and Mr. Uecker were all holding him against the heater."

"And people were trying—were hitting him and cursing at him, and it was utter confusion. I mean, everyone was trying to kill him."

Describing Sen. Kennedy the moment after he was shot, Di Pierro said:

"As he got down, he was smiling. In fact, the minute the first two shots were fired, he still had a very sick-looking smile on his face. That's one thing I can never forget."

A playground director said he and a friend saw a man he later identified from photos as Sirhan practicing with a revolver at a target range about 12 hours before the shooting.

The witness, Henry Adrian Carreon, said the man was "shooting very rapidly" and that around him lay "three to four hundred" empty casings he had already used.

Carreon said his companion, David Montellano, noticed that the man had one box of bullets set aside from the others he was using and asked him, "Isn't that a special type of bullet?"

Carreon said the bullet is called "the mini-magnum; and this type of bullet, when it penetrates an object, usually tears and splits out into different directions where the regular bullet of a .22 caliber goes in a hole and . . . it will come out the same size."

He said Sirhan was noncommittal about the bullets.

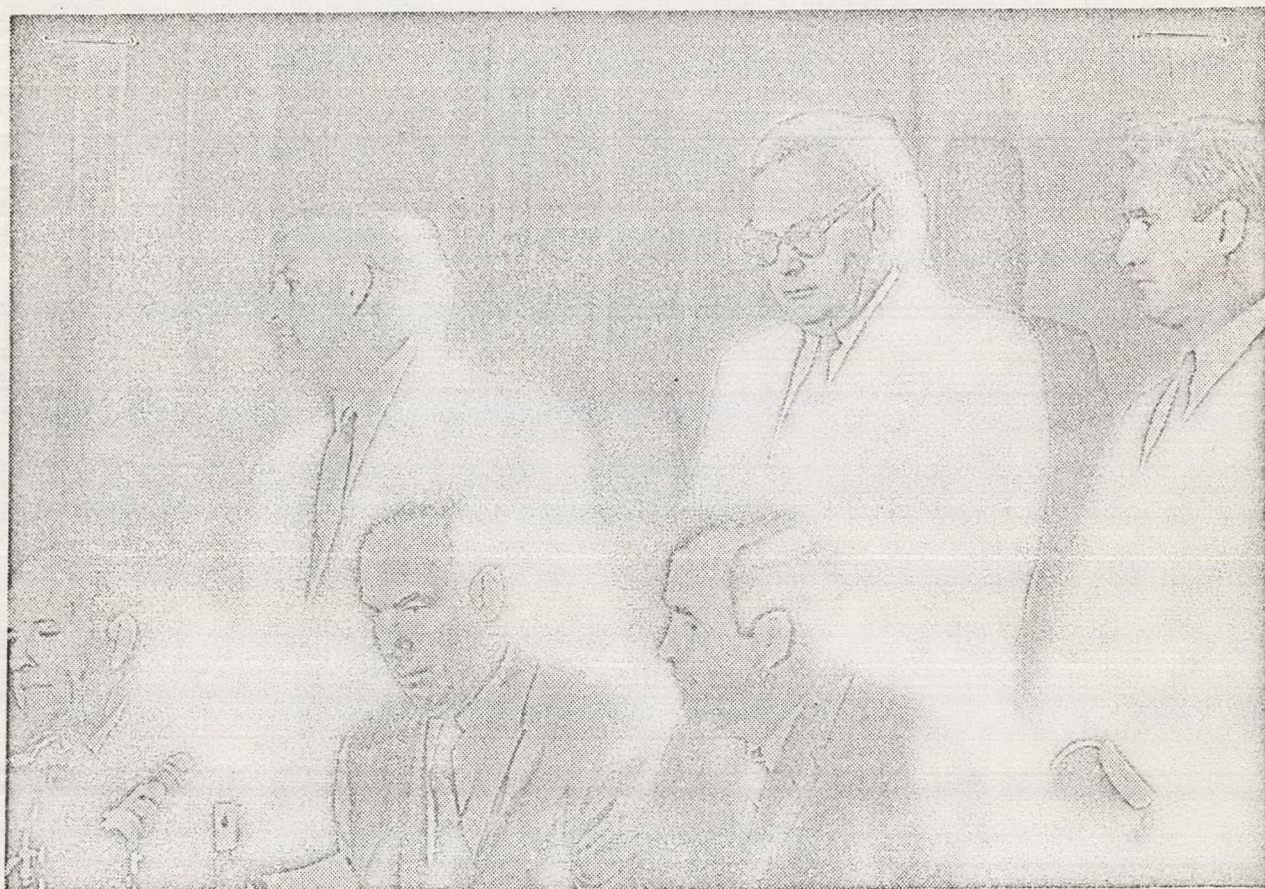
Dr. Thomas Noguchi, Los Angeles County coroner, told the jury there were three gunshot wounds in Sen. Kennedy's body.

He said there was a head wound, a wound in the area of the right armpit, and a third wound one-half inch below the armpit wound.

He designated the head wound as wound number one, the armpit wound as number two, and the lower wound as number three.

He first described the head wound, then said "and gunshot wound number two was found in the back of the right armpit."

"And gunshot wound number three was also found very close, approximately—it's about a half inch below wound number two," he added.



—Herald-Examiner Photo

EVELLE YOUNGER, seated center, Los Angeles County district attorney, announces a 23-man team will investigate the Kennedy slaying. Standing, from left: Lynn D. Compton, John E. Howard and David N. Fitts, all of whom will

work on the prosecution but are not on the special probe team. Beside Younger are, from left: Robert Houghton, deputy police chief, and Matt Byrne, U.S. attorney.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mayor

Answers

Diary

Critics

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-1 Herald Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/15/68
Edition: Eight Star
Author:
Editor: Donald Goodenow
Title:
KENSALT

Character:
or 56-156
Classification:
Submitting Office: LA
☐ Being Investigated

56-156 H-419

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 17 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

Yorty Defends Diary Release

SAN ANTONIO, Tex. (AP) — Los Angeles Mayor Sam Yorty says his statements about Sirhan Sirhan have not endangered a fair trial and says criminal law has to get away "at some point from the playing of games and search for truth."

Yorty was criticized last week when he revealed the contents of what was said to have been a diary kept by Sirhan in which Sirhan referred to the need to kill Sen. Robert F. Kennedy. Sirhan has been charged with murdering the senator.

The mayor was speaking at a news conference at the San Antonio ~~Hemisfair~~.

"I'm certain Sirhan Sirhan will come to trial," said Yorty, a Democrat. "We have a very, very strong case against him."

"Criminal trials," he said "have become a sort of game based on technicalities instead of a search for truth. No one has said that what I said about Sirhan was not true. Certainly we have to get away at some point from this playing of games and search for truth."

Yorty bristled when a newsman asked if he considered Los Angeles one of the most violent cities in the nation.

"I'd say it's probably less violent," he said. He said Los Angeles had no major disturbances following the slaying of Dr. Martin Luther King, while many major metropolitan areas were torn with rioting.

He said any definition of "fair trial" must keep in mind "the rights of the people of the United States . . . and the rights of a widow with 10 children."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Hospital Releases Schrade

Paul Schrade, one of five persons wounded in gunfire fatal to Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, has been released from the Kaiser Foundation Hospital.

Schrade, western regional director of the United Auto Workers and a Kennedy supporter, suffered a bullet wound in the head. Kennedy was shot down as he walked through the kitchen area of the Ambassador Hotel early June 5 after celebrating victory in the California Democratic primary.

Dr. Kaspar Fuchs, who performed a two-hour operation on Schrade to remove the bullet fragments from his head, said Schrade's condition is now considered good, but he will need extended rest before returning to work.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-5 Herald Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/15/68
Edition: Eight Star
Author:
Editor: Donald Goodenow
Title:
KENSALT

Character:

or 56-156

Classification:

Submitting Office: LA

☐ Being Investigated

56-156 H-420

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 17 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

*det/Bur
6/17/68*

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

YEARS OF LOOSE TALK

By GEORGE N. CROCKER

It is not yet possible to explore that dark cavern which is the mind of the assassin of Robert Kennedy. But some things we can say about the man, who was at least bright enough to graduate from high school and Pasadena City College.

If he ever hungered to know whether he should set his private conscience—such as it was—against the law of the land, there were clergy—men of all faiths who were reaping publicity every day by proclaiming the supremacy of a man's own subjective view of what it is right for him to do.

If he ever pondered the moral propriety of civil disobedience as an outlet for his

political frustrations, or as balm for his spiritual emptiness, or as a cathartic for his intellectual confusion, there were professors on every campus and in the news media every day to needle him along the path of activism.

The contagion of unlawfulness is like that of the plague.

Three days before the shooting of Robert Kennedy, wide publicity was given to the testimony of Rev. William Sloan Coffin Jr., chaplain of Yale University, in federal court. Coffin was a defendant charged with conspiring to counsel young men to evade the draft laws. He testified: "A man is responsible to himself and his God before he is responsible to the law."

But men worship many gods, some of them secular, and the consciences of men are as diverse and dissonant as the voices in the Tower of Babel.

The vanity of a Rev. Coffin in presuming to decide what legal mandates are worthy of his obedience should not sur-

prise us when it turns up in a Sirhan Sirhan. Both of these men went out deliberately to get arrested, each in his own way, each entranced by the symbolism of his act, each for a cause peculiar to his own disposition.

There was a difference, you say? Yes, of course; but to the mind of a Sirhan it could be a tenuous one. He, no less than Reverend Coffin, was obsessed by the conceit that he knew what was best for humanity.

We have had several years of loose talk, of reckless rhetoric. In 1963 President Kennedy, calling for what was to become the Civil Rights Act of 1964, said on national television: "Unless the Congress acts, their only recourse will be in the street." Sirhan Sirhan was 19 years old when this strange way of arguing for policy came from the lips of a president and started to be fashionable.

He was 20 when Adlai Stevenson told an audience at Colby College in 1964 that "even a jail sentence is no longer a dishonor but a proud achievement."

And he was 21 when in 1965 President Johnson blurred the issues beyond recognition by letting loose this effusion to an audience of students: "As it was 189 years ago, so today the cause of America is a revolutionary cause. And I am proud to salute you as fellow revolutionaries."

The U.S. Supreme Court has played revolutionary too, arrogantly over-turning the precedents of 200 years. The supreme irony is that the day before Senator Kennedy was murdered, the court's majority, in a tour de force of judicial lawlessness, practically abolished the death penalty in this country by its own fiat.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-10 Herald Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/15/68
Edition: Eight Star
Author: George N. Crocker
Editor: Donald Goodenow
Title:

KENSALT

Character:
or 56-156
Classification:
Submitting Office: LA

☐ Being Investigated

56-156 H-421

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 17 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

*cc to Bw
6/17/68*

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

JIM FIEBIG

A Fine Line

The day Robert Kennedy was shot, dozens of GIs in separate actions meticulously balanced the midsection of a Viet Cong on the front sight of their rifles.

And purchased—with a simple stroking of the trigger—a back pat from their sergeants or even recommendation for a medal.

Though every American official was aware of these shootings, not one was heard to say: "This represents a total breakdown of law and order." Or, "This is proof that stricter gun-control laws are required." Or, the pinnacle of the asinine, "The guilt must be shared by all of us."

Yet, after Sen. Kennedy's death, hundreds of variations of those statements were managed by the genuinely grieved or mouthed by those required to appear so to preserve their political futures.

We can understand a combat shooting. After all, we have learned—in the classrooms of four wars since 1900—that the most effective way to deal with a differing ideology is to kill its human advocate.

Unfortunately, this philosophy has so permeated our way of life that some no longer recognize that vital line that divorces war from peace.

Perhaps the sages that legislate human morality should define a system of selective hating and corresponding remedies—for the weaker minds among us cannot understand that killing is not the reply to every question.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-11 Herald Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/15/68
Edition: Eight Star
Author: Jim Fiebig
Editor: Donald Goodenow
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or 56-156
Classification:
Submitting Office: LA

☐ Being Investigated

56-156 H-422

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 17 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

*ice to Bu
6/17/68*

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Sirhan's Mystical Bent Shown by Dues Payment, Book Order

BY JOHN DART
Times Religion Writer

Sirhan Bishara Sirhan is a recent member of the Rosicrucian Order, a fraternal organization which expounds a philosophy based on study of metaphysics and development of psychic powers, it was learned Friday.

The native Jordanian, indicted for the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, several months ago applied for membership by letter to the San Jose headquarters of the Ancient Mystical Order of Rosae Crucis (AMORC), the organization's official name.

Arthur Pipenbrink, supreme secretary, told The Times that since Sirhan's original letter he "became inactive because he didn't pay his dues."

While in jail, Sirhan directed that \$20 of his confiscated money be sent to the Rosicrucians, presumably to

cover the \$4-a-month dues for the last five months.

Pipenbrink said Sirhan did not join the Los Angeles AMORC lodge and "we had no correspondence with him other than the original application."

The Rosicrucian Order, largest of several Rosicrucian societies, claims it dates back to 1350 BC during the reign of Egyptian Pharaoh Akhnaton. The organization maintains at San Jose a university and a museum with a large collection of Egyptian, Assyrian and Babylonian artifacts.

Beth Holder, Rosicrucian public relations director, said the worldwide organization expounds "a system of metaphysical and physical philosophy that is intended to awake the dormant faculties of an individual whereby he may utilize his talents and become more aware of the world around him and lead a more useful life."

Blavatsky Reports Disputed

From his jail cell, Sirhan also requested two books on theosophy — which expert Boris de Zirkoff of Los Angeles said is often defined as "wisdom-religion." The books were "Talks on 'At the Feet of the Master'" by C. W. Leadbeater and "The Secret Doctrine" by Mme. H. P. Blavatsky, founder of the theosophical movement in America.

De Zirkoff emphatically disputed two reports on network television programs that Mme. Blavatsky was the author of a manual for revolutionaries. De Zirkoff is editor of "The Collected Writings of H. P. Blavatsky," now in its 10th volume.

"She was a proponent of universal brotherhood, but she always wrote along non-political lines," said De Zirkoff.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

III-1 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/15/68
Edition: Preview
Author: John Dart
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title:

KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-156
Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-156-423

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 17 1968	
FBI — LOS ANGELES	

*c c to Bw
6/17/68*

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

YEARS OF LOOSE TALK

By GEORGE N. CROCKER

It is not yet possible to explore that dark cavern which is the mind of the assassin of Robert Kennedy. But some things we can say about the man, who was at least bright enough to graduate from high school and Pasadena City College.

If he ever hungered to know whether he should set his private conscience—such as it was—against the law of the land, there were clergy—men of all faiths who were reaping publicity every day by proclaiming the supremacy of a man's own subjective view of what it is right for him to do.

If he ever pondered the moral propriety of civil disobedience as an outlet for his

political frustrations, or as balm for his spiritual emptiness, or as a cathartic for his intellectual confusion, there were professors on every campus and in the news media every day to needle him along the path of activism.

The contagion of unlawfulness is like that of the plague.

Three days before the shooting of Robert Kennedy, wide publicity was given to the testimony of Rev. William Sloan Coffin Jr., chaplain of Yale University, in federal court. Coffin was a defendant charged with conspiring to counsel young men to evade the draft laws. He testified: "A man is responsible to himself and his God before he is responsible to the law."

But men worship many gods: some of them secular; and the consciences of men are as diverse and dissonant as the voices in the Tower of Babel.

The vanity of a Rev. Coffin in presuming to decide what legal mandates are worthy of his obedience should not sur-

prise us when it turns up in a Sirhan Sirhan. Both of these men went out deliberately to get arrested, each in his own way, each entranced by the symbolism of his act, each for a cause peculiar to his own disposition.

There was a difference, you say? Yes, of course; but to the mind of a Sirhan it could be a tenuous one. He, no less than Reverend Coffin, was obsessed by the conceit that he knew what was best for humanity.

We have had several years of loose talk, of reckless rhetoric. In 1963 President Kennedy, calling for what was to become the Civil Rights Act of 1964, said on national television: "Unless the Congress acts, their only recourse will be in the street." Sirhan Sirhan was 19 years old when this strange way of arguing for policy came from the lips of a president and started to be fashionable.

He was 20 when Adlai Stevenson told an audience at Colby College in 1964 that "even a jail sentence is no longer a dishonor but a proud achievement."

And he was 21 when in 1965 President Johnson blurred the issues beyond recognition by letting loose this effusion to an audience of students: "As it was 189 years ago, so today the cause of America is a revolutionary cause. And I am proud to salute you as fellow revolutionaries."

The U.S. Supreme Court has played revolutionary too, arrogantly over-turning the precedents of 200 years. The supreme irony is that the day before Senator Kennedy was murdered, the court's majority, in a tour de force of

judicial lawlessness, practically abolished the death penalty in this country by its own fiat.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-10 Herald Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/15/68
Edition: Night Final
Author: George N. Crocker
Editor: Donald Goodenow
Title: KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-156
Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-156-H-424

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 17 1968	
FBI—LOS ANGELES	

c.c. to Bureau 6/17/68

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

**Sirhan's Theosophy Books
Are On Doctrine, Not Religion**

In reference to your June 7, 1968 issue (Sirhan Under Heaviest Guard in L.A. History), I wish to correct a statement in that article which said that "Sirhan ordered books on theosophy, which is a religion."

The Theosophical Society is neither a religion nor a church as it was said to be in the article on Sirhan.

Theosophy seeks to diffuse the knowledge of the laws of the universe. It has lodges, not churches.

The objective of theosophy is to form a universal brotherhood of man, without distinction as to race, color or creed. It also seeks to encourage the study of comparative religion, philosophy and science, and finally to investigate the unexplained laws of nature and the powers latent in man.

FLORINDA ELLIS
Espana Lodge —
Theosophical Society
Los Angeles

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-10 Herald Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/15/68
Edition: Night Final
Author: Florinda Ellis
Editor: Donald Goodenow
Title: KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-156

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-156-H-425

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
1 JUN 17 1968	
FBI — LOS ANGELES	

cc to Bu
6/17/68

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

U.S. MAY 'PAY' FOR FUNERAL OF KENNEDY

WASHINGTON (AP)—The cost of the casket and undertaking services connected with the funeral of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy may be paid by the government.

A Senate aide said it was customary for the government to pay the basic funeral expenses of senators who die in office.

Payment of such expenses, he said, would be authorized under a resolution providing for a committee to "arrange for and attend" the funeral. The resolution was passed June 6.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-3 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/15/68

Edition: Final

Author:

Editor: Nick B. Williams

Title:

KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-156

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-156-14-426

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 17 1968	
FBI — LOS ANGELES	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Murphy Says Students Contribute to Violence

But Many of Them Mourned Kennedy, Educator Declares

BY RICHARD WEST

Times Staff Writer

Many students who cried out in anguish at the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy have themselves contributed to the violence of the time, Chancellor Franklin D. Murphy said in his farewell address at UCLA Friday.

Dr. Murphy, who will leave UCLA by Sept. 1 to become chairman of the board and chief executive officer of The Times Mirror Co., told graduates at the university's 49th commencement exercises in Pauley Pavilion:

"Just about one week ago a great young American was cut down in the prime of life as his brother had been before him. It was an act of senseless, unreasoned passion.

"And why, cried members of your generation, must these violent acts characterize our time?

"Many of those who asked that question in universities all over this country were individuals who themselves had decided to take the campus law into their own hands, to confront, to occupy and destroy property.

'Lesson of History' Cited

"They seem not to comprehend a lesson of history that violence breeds violence—that it is in fact an infectious disease, and that the only treatment for this disease is reasoned dialogue, due process and the rule of law."

The capacity crowd of 13,000 at the commencement seemed to be in the same frame of mind as the chancellor, as an antidraft demonstration planned for the opening of the exercises was a failure.

Prior to the ceremonies, members of an antidraft group called The Resistance passed out cards urging graduates and others to remain seated during the invocation and the singing of the National Anthem.

But less than a dozen persons failed to stand when the Rev. R. Parker Jones of St. Alban's Episcopal Church came forward to give the invocation and when the anthem was sung.

Those who remained seated wore peace emblems on their academic gowns. Other graduates who wore the emblems, however, stood up.

University governing boards, Dr. Murphy said, must not let "the handful of anarchic exhibitionists" block legitimate demands by students to become "fully involved in the university, not as a child but as a junior partner."

Very Sensitive Relationships

"In dealing as they are with the very sensitive relationships which characterize the university community," he added, "regents and trustees must display tolerance and understanding, and, above all, never react too impetuously or punitively in moments of tension."

The student, too, "must demonstrate that he has the capacity and self-discipline" to exercise his rights and privileges.

"Let me say plainly," the chancellor said, "that no minority within the university (or, for that matter, in my view, within the society generally) has any constitutional or moral justification for interfering with the rights of another minority. —"The rights of all must be respected and guarded."

He said that the administrative and organizational structure of anti-
2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

III-1 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif

Date: 6/15/68

Edition: Final

Author: Richard West

Editor: Nick B. Williams

Title:

KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-156

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-156-4-427

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 17 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

6/17/68

versities must change to deal with this "revolutionary age."

"The university administration must understand," he said, "that dictation and requirement, without explanation and consultation, are no longer possible."

"Here I urge not co-government, but participatory government involving responsible student representatives . . .

Majority Vote Rejected

"In spite of the romantic notion of a minority of students around the world today, the university cannot be run on a majority vote basis."

"It is concerned not only with the present but also with the future. The student has a primary preoccupation with the present and not much with the future of the university."

"A thoughtful administration needs to be concerned equally with both. It must, therefore, make many final decisions—but with a substantially greater input of student advice, counsel and opinion."

Dr. Murphy said faculty members often appear to support student grievances "by word of mouth" but are "enormously resistant to change when it comes to the quality and character of the educational experience."

The chancellor said he has noted many times that what happens in the university world has "always accurately mirrored the fears, the insecurities, the preoccupations and the aspirations of the society generally."

World Crisis Seen

World society, Dr. Murphy said, is in crisis—a crisis generated in large part by the younger generation.

"It is to be seen in all of our great and traditional institutions, including the church and university," he said.

Arising from this crisis is a "specter of profound polarization and repression," Dr. Murphy said. "Only intelligent, thoughtful and positive accommodation to these forces will provide the means by which academic or political freedom can be retained."

He added that he hopes UCLA would make the necessary changes to guarantee its integrity and perhaps serve as a model for other universities.

"The hour is late," he said. "The time for both action and restraint is now."

A total of 6,647 degrees were conferred, including 3,933 bachelor degrees and 2,534 advanced degrees. Of the bachelor degree recipients, 446 were awarded the gold fourragere of academic distinction.

The exercises were attended by about half of the graduates, their relatives and friends.

Dr. Murphy presented honorary degrees to Gordon Norton Ray, president of the Guggenheim Foundation, and Jules Stein, founder and board chairman of the Music Corporation of America and head of Research to Prevent Blindness, Inc.

Student speakers were April Paula Anson, representing the senior class, and Andrea Louise Rich, for graduate students.

A peace rally was held by The Resistance's Committee for a Meaningful Commencement after the exercises. About 75 persons heard a talk by Paul Jacobs, Peace and Freedom Party candidate for the U.S. Senate.



FAREWELL — Chancellor Franklin D. Murphy speaks at his last commencement exercise at UCLA.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Gunshop Man Tells of Visit by Sirhan

BY DIAL TORGERSON

Times Staff Writer

A gunshop owner said Saturday that two men were with Sirhan Bishara Sirhan when he bought ammunition to fit the .22 caliber revolver police said was used to kill Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

And, the shopowner said, when Sirhan bought bullets for the .22, he asked for armor-piercing police ammunition to fit another type of pistol—a .38.

Only one man and one weapon were seized June 5 at the Ambassador after Sen. Kennedy was slain: Sirhan and a snub-nosed .22.

Sirhan was arrested, indicted and formally charged with Kennedy's murder. Then, as it did in another case 4½ years earlier, a question arose:

Did the killer act alone?

Details disclosed Saturday posed this question again—plus others.

Ben Herrick, owner of the Lock, Stock 'n' Barrel Shop at 8972 E. Huntington Drive, San Gabriel, told a newsman that Sirhan, a Jordanian immigrant, was his customer June 1—four days before the assassination.

"There were three guys, all dark and small," said Herrick.

His wife, Dona, said that the same three men came to the shop a

month-and-a-half before. At that time, she said, they asked for armor-piercing .357 magnum ammunition of the sort used by California Highway Patrolmen and their .38 caliber revolvers.

No sale was made the first visit. The second time they asked Herrick for the same type of ammunition.

Herrick — 42, ruddy-faced and balding—told a reporter:

"I told them we didn't have it because I don't like to sell that kind of stuff to guys like that. They had no business having that stuff." He said he carries the .357 shells, but sells them only to police officers.

Herrick instead made another sale: Four boxes of .22 caliber bullets for \$3.99.

Police Said Receipt Found

The receipt for the sale was found in a car registered to Sirhan, parked a short distance from the scene of the assassination, police told the grand jury which indicted Sirhan.

Two of the boxes of ammunition, it was noted, were for what are called mini-mag (miniature magnum) shells.

"This is the most powerful bullet which will fit a regular .22," Herrick said. "It has a hollow nose, but is more powerful than regular .22 caliber, long-rifle, hollow point ammunition." He opened the flap of a box of 50 mini-mags. "Look," he said. It read:

"Dangerous within 1 1/4 miles."

"Here's a regular .22 long rifle box," he said, flipping open the flap. It said:

"Dangerous within one mile."

"I doubt if the mini-mag is a quarter more powerful," he said, "but it's the most powerful shell chambered for the usual .22."

Reported at Gun Club

Another witness at the grand jury hearing told of seeing Sirhan at the San Gabriel Valley Gun Club range in Duarte at noon June 4, practicing fast-firing with a .22 caliber Iver Johnson revolver and mini-mag ammunition.

Kennedy was shot early June 5 as he was leaving an Ambassador celebration of his victory in the California primary election. A police firearms expert told the grand jury

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-1 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/16/68
Edition: Final
Author: Dial Torgerson
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or 56-156
Classification:
Submitting Office: LA
☐ Being Investigated

56-156-H-428

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 17 1968	
FBI—LOS ANGELES	

*cc to Ben
6/17/68*

that a .22 caliber Iver Johnson seized at the scene of the shooting fired the fatal shots.

Police and witnesses with evidence which might be presented at Sirhan's trial are under court orders not to talk about the case. But a high-hanking officer said that detectives are aware of the Herricks report that other men were with Sirhan in visits to the gunshop which they described.

Detectives wouldn't comment on what new light the mention of the two other men might shed on the Sirhan case. But the gunshop owner's reports obviously raised these questions:

1—Assuming the validity of the police charge against Sirhan—yet to be proved in court — could that mean the two men the Herricks said they saw with Sirhan in their shop might have been involved in an assassination plot?

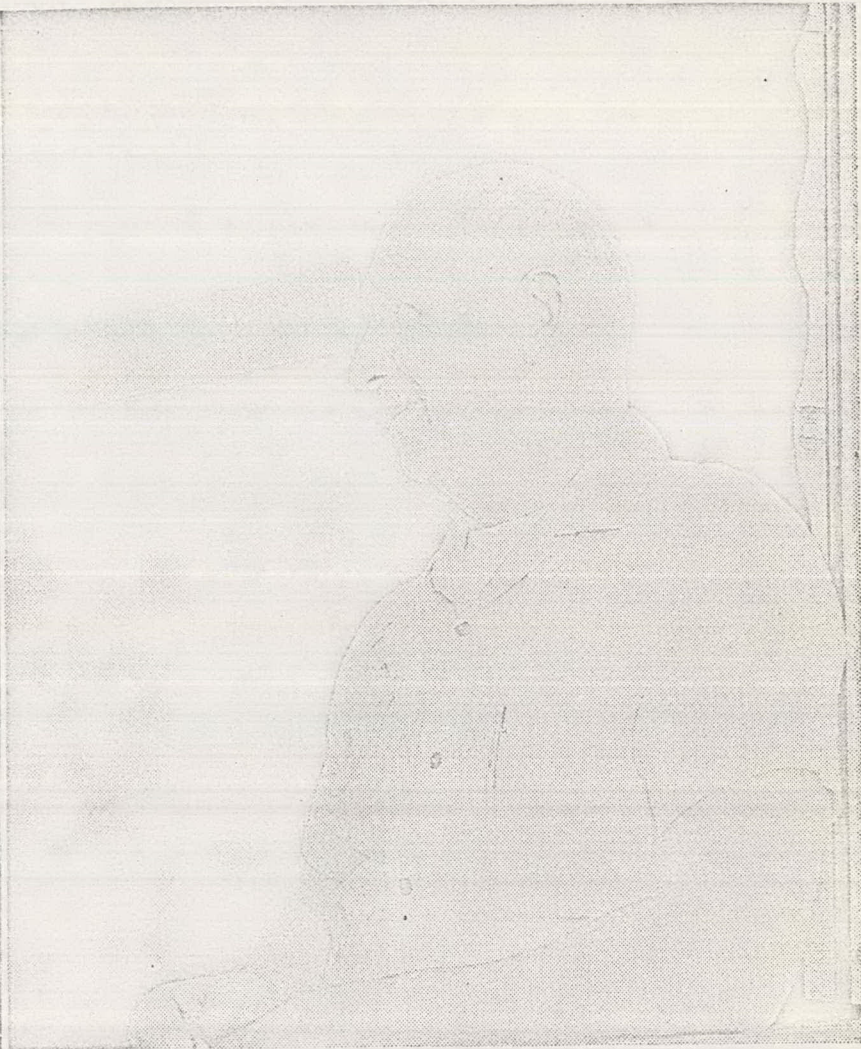
2—If not, were they aware how the ammunition was to be used?

3—Assuming a plot, could the .357 ammunition the Herricks said the men sought have been for a second gunman.— perhaps at a different point of ambushade?

The only testimony offered the grand jury which hinted at the involvement of another party was that dealing with a "girl in a polka-dot dress."

An employe in the hotel kitchen told of seeing Sirhan talking with a dark-haired girl with a good figure, wearing a polka-dot dress, just before the fatal burst of gunfire was heard.

Although it wasn't in the grand jury testimony, another witness told police that she saw a dark-haired girl in a polka-dot dress run from the entrance of the Ambassador after the shooting, shouting: "We shot Kennedy."



GUNSHOP OWNER—Bob Herrick, owner of the Lock, Stock 'n' Barrel Gun Shop in San Gabriel, said two men accompanied Sirhan Bishara Sirhan when the accused assassin of Sen. Kennedy bought ammunition.

Times photo

Dep. Chief Robert Houghton said — when asked about the gunshop owner's reports—that "we are cognizant of that general area of information."

He added:

"As I have said before, all leads we have we will run down as completely as possible. Any information we find with any bearing on the case at all will be investigated, and every effort will be made to verify it."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Lawyers in Beirut Offer to Aid Sirhan

BY JOE ALEX MORRIS JR.
Times Staff Writer

BEIRUT — Two Lebanese attorneys have cabled Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, Sen. Robert F. Kennedy's accused assassin, offering to help in his defense after they received a noncommittal response from the U.S. Embassy here.

The lawyers, Moussa Prince and Abdel Hamid Ahdab, sent a telegram Friday to Sirhan's appointed legal counsel, Wilbur Littlefield. They took this course on the advice of the American Embassy here after failing in what appeared to be an attempt to use embassy channels.

In Los Angeles, Littlefield said he has not as yet received any cable or other communication from the Lebanese attorneys, and would have no comment to make on their offer.

Prince, who identified himself as head of the Young Arab Advocates Assn., said he and Ahdab had asked the embassy to ascertain:

1—Whether Sirhan wanted their help.

2—If California authorities would cooperate with them.

3—Whether they would be afforded protection.

He said they had two purposes in making the offer. The first was to assure that Sirhan had adequate legal protection and that Sirhan's real motivation for the alleged crime was fully exposed.

The second, he said, was to prevent "political exploitation of this case against the Arabs. We don't want to see it used by the enemies of the Arabs."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

B-2 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/16/68

Edition: Final

Author: Joe Alex Morris, Jr.

Editor: Nick B. Williams

Title:

KENSALT

Character:

or

56-156

Classification:

Submitting Office: LA

☐ Being Investigated

56-156-4-429

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
1 JUN 17 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

A Distressing Cover

I am distressed by the tragically prophetic cover on TV Times (June 2). The photograph shows the "Hero of the FBI" taking careful aim with a pistol. It is exactly this exposure of guns that contributes to their use. Los Angeles lived through a real life enactment of your cover picture with the shooting of Sen. Robert Kennedy.

ROBERT S. HERTZ, DDS
Los Angeles

Like Dr. Hertz and many other readers, the editors deeply regret the timing of the cover illustration. It can be said that Efrem Zimbalist Jr. as the FBI agent is on the side of the law and draws his revolver reluctantly. It can also be said that drama totally without violence would be untrue to life in this nation or in any other. But it is also sadly true that violence, often excessive, has been the selling point of many television series and films. The editors hope that tragedy will inspire more stringent gun control legislation and that all media will sharply reduce emphasis on violence.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Calendar - 7
Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/16/68
Edition: Final
Author:
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or 56-156
Classification:
Submitting Office: LA
☐ Being Investigated

56-156H-430

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 17 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

ASSASSINATIONS

Who Paid for the Bullet?

The important thing to know—Kennedy, was himself killed in the about most assassinations, a Turkish secret police official asserts in "A Coffin for Dimitrios," Eric Ambler's classic suspense novel, "is not who fired the shot, but who paid for the bullet."

He was referring to men of economic or political power who "desire the end but are afraid of the means," and who therefore remain unidentified in the shadows and hire to do the killings "the fanatics, the idealists who are prepared to die for their convictions."

Last week two men accused of sensational assassinations in the United States were in custody, indicted for murder. In one case, that of Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, charged with slaying Sen. Robert F. Kennedy in Los Angeles, there has so far been disclosed insufficient evidence to indicate the killing was planned by more than one man.

But in the slaying of Dr. Martin Luther King in Memphis, evidence strongly indicates that the fugitive suspect, James Earl Ray, had help in arranging his escape, strengthening the theory that some kind of conspiracy existed.

Procedure for Extradition

Ray, indicted as Dr. King's murder, was arrested in London June 8. Last week the United States applied for his extradition. A London court is expected to hold a hearing on the matter late this week or early next week. (The delay is to give Ray's lawyers time to study the U.S. document.) Then if the court—as expected—agrees to the extradition, Ray can by legal appeals delay its execution about one month. If his final appeal is rejected, the British home secretary is expected to order the extradition at once.

In Washington last week, some officials—recalling what happened to the man suspected of assassinating President John F. Kennedy—suggested that a secret flight, possibly in a military plane, might bring Ray back alive. (Lee Harvey Oswald, suspected slayer of President

Kennedy, was himself killed in the custody of Dallas police only two days after the assassination.)

The evidence that Dr. King's assassination may have been plotted by and financed by others thus made it appear that Ray may need heavy protection if he is not to be silenced by a bullet.

Careful Selection of Aliases

A sniper slew Dr. King in Memphis April 4. It was confirmed that as long ago as the summer of 1967, Ray used the name of Eric S. Galt on a visit to Montreal. And in the United States he often called himself Galt.

Actually, there is a real Eric S. Galt, supervisor in an industrial company in Toronto. And living in the same section of the city as Galt are two other men whose names Ray has used: Paul Bridgman, a school official, and Ramon George Sneyd, a Toronto police constable. Each resembles Ray remarkably. Galt even has scars on his forehead and on the palm of his right hand—as does Ray.

Ray's physical similarity to Galt, to Bridgman and Sneyd, raised speculation on the possibility of a careful effort to confuse any pursuit or investigation by creating an apparent double or triple identity. This revived recollection of reports that two "Oswalds" were seen in Dallas prior to the shooting of President Kennedy. Inevitably, also, there arose the chilling speculation that more than ideological factors linked those two slayings; that those who paid for the bullets in both crimes used a professional gang of assassins who hired those who fired the shots.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police reported that none of the three men whose names Ray used knew him. But speculation arose over a possible inadvertent connection. Galt and his wife have often traveled in the United States. Both have relatives in the country, and they often vacation in Florida.

Ray applied for a birth certificate in Toronto under Bridgman's name. Using Sneyd's name, he obtained a passport and bought an air ticket for

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

G-4 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/16/68
Edition: Final
Author:
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or 56-156
Classification:
Submitting Office: LA
☐ Being Investigated

56-156-4-431

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 17 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

cc to Ben
6/17/68

London. From London he flew to Lisbon, stayed there 10 days, then flew back to London, where he was arrested because Canadian authorities had traced the false passport to him.

Besides the careful selection of aliases, the money that Ray spent is noteworthy. In Birmingham, Ala., he bought a car and paid \$1,995 in cash for it. In California he paid a fee of \$456 for dance lessons and a \$250 fee to attend a bartending school. And there was the money needed to live while hiding, and the money to fly to Europe.

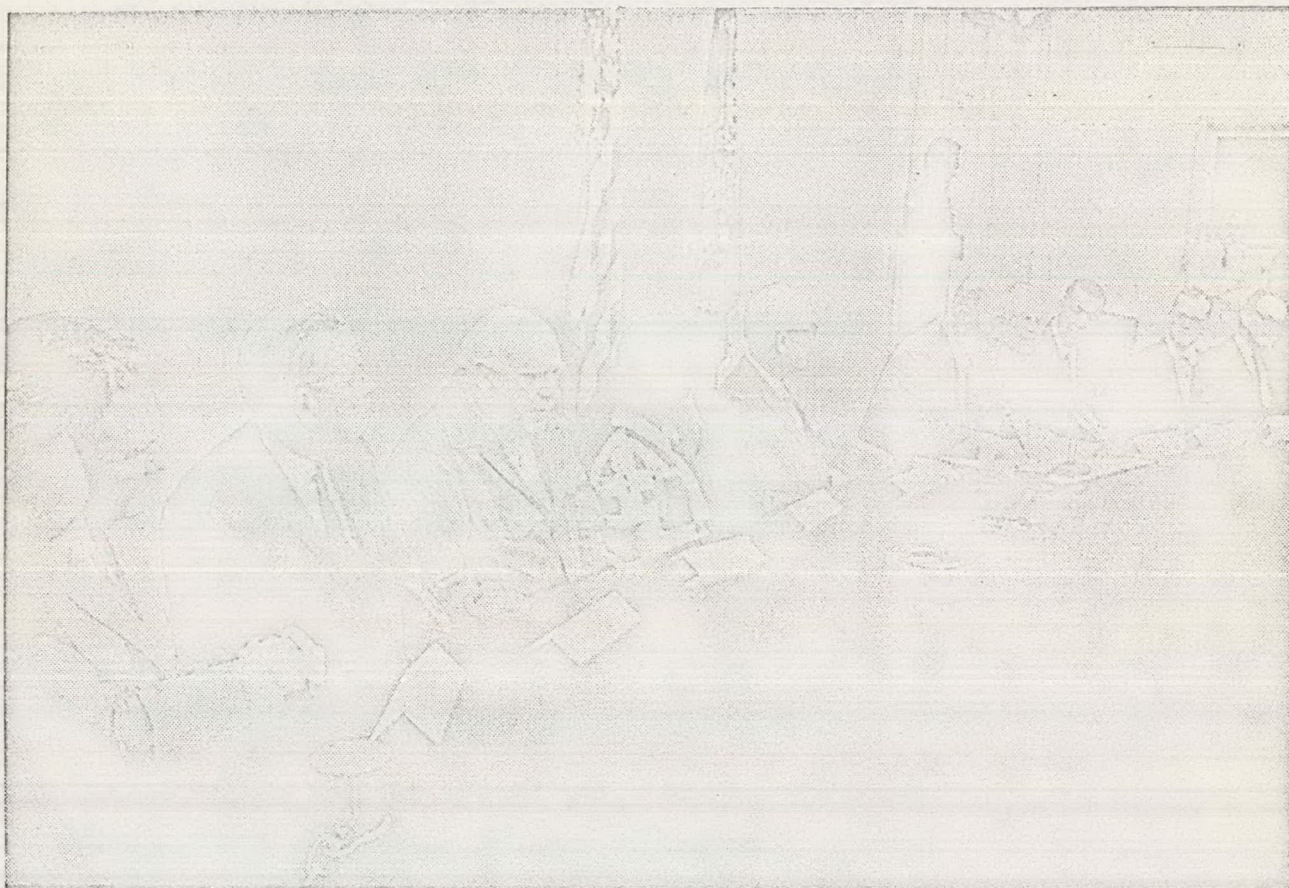
While investigation of Dr. King's murder continued and preparations for Ray's trial in Memphis were made by the State of Tennessee, in New Orleans a hearing was set Monday on arguments by lawyer's for Clay L. Shaw who are trying to prevent his trial on a charge of conspiring to assassinate President Kennedy. A panel of three federal judges will decide if Clay shall be given a permanent injunction to prevent Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison from prosecuting him.

In Los Angeles last week, testimony before a grand jury investigating the assassination of Sen. Kennedy disclosed more facts about "the girl in the polka dot dress"—who may have no connection with the case other than her presence at the assassination scene, but who has not come forward.

Vincent di Pierro, a student and part-time waiter at the Ambassador Hotel, said that before the shooting he saw a good-looking girl with a shapely figure beside the suspect, Sirhan. She was wearing a polka dot dress and she and Sirhan were standing up on a tray stacker in the hotel's kitchen area, Di Pierro said.

Shortly after the shooting a girl in a polka dot dress was reported leaving the scene and one worker in the Kennedy campaign quoted her as saying: "We shot him . . . we shot Kennedy."

Los Angeles police, the district attorney's office and the U.S. Justice Department announced formation last week of a special detective force of 23 men to investigate the assassination. A thorough investigation of every lead or clue to try to disclose every aspect of the killing was promised.



COMMISSION MEETS—The Commission on Violence meets with President Johnson in Washington.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

In-Depth Poll Shows Public Reaction to Kennedy Death

BY LOUIS HARRIS

The assassination of Sen. Robert Kennedy shook the American people to the core. In polling which extended from Wednesday through Sunday evening, the Harris Survey recorded a shocked reaction to the tragic events.

Three main strands dominated the public thinking:

1—Two out of every three people expressed the feeling that "something was deeply wrong in America" for the assassination to take place. Back in March, even at the height of frustration over the war in Vietnam, this sense of "something deeply wrong" did not rise over the 39% mark. Last week, 53% expressed the view that "law enforcement has broken down and lawlessness has taken over."

2—Real concern was expressed over the state of politics today. By 59 to 31%, the American people felt that "our political system is failing when the President can't announce where he is going, for security reasons." By a comparable 57 to 34%, the public held the view that "our political process has fallen apart when candidates can't campaign without fear of assassination."

3—The people engaged in considerably more self-examination than they did in similar circumstances almost five years ago when President John F. Kennedy was cut down by a sniper's bullets. Just after that assassination, the Harris Survey polled public opinion on a set of identical questions. The number of Americans who felt more "guilty about not doing more for tolerance," "more against discrimination" and "more for Negro rights" all rose more substantially last week than in 1963.

In the process of introspection, close to half the people poured out a flood of emotions and vows that they wanted to be "more considerate of other people's feelings" and "more understanding of people different from me." Roughly a third also expressed a determination to "go into community affairs" and to feel

"less personal hostility to candidates with whom they disagree."

As in 1963, a majority of the public said it felt "more patriotic" and more bitter against "extremist groups." Clearly, there was much feeling that America in a time of crisis should stand together.

However, it should be pointed out that the differences in reaction between 1963 and 1968 to two comparable assassinations are not so large that sweeping majorities appear to have been personally moved to re-examine their own behavior. There is more guilt than solid resolution. There is more alarm than clear direction.

Undoubtedly, the American people are seeking some meaning for their own lives out of what otherwise seems to most as a series of senseless acts. There is a feeling that two outstanding brothers dedicated to public service should not have died in vain.

This sense of rededication to the principles of John and Robert Kennedy has been felt most deeply by Catholics in the past week. Many Catholics who live in Northern industrial cities had identified themselves in the past as part of what has come to be known as "the white backlash," resisting black thrusts for further gains.

In contrast to Catholics was the reaction of that 13% of the public which still stands opposed to strict gun control legislation (81% now favor such laws). Those opposing gun control legislation saw virtually no personal meaning in Robert Kennedy's assassination. Fewer than one in five of them said they felt more guilty or felt more favorable toward extending Negro or other minority rights.

No doubt the mood of shock will pass. How much of the feeling of remorse and dedication to make the nation a more decent and safer place will extend into the future remains to be seen.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

G-7 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

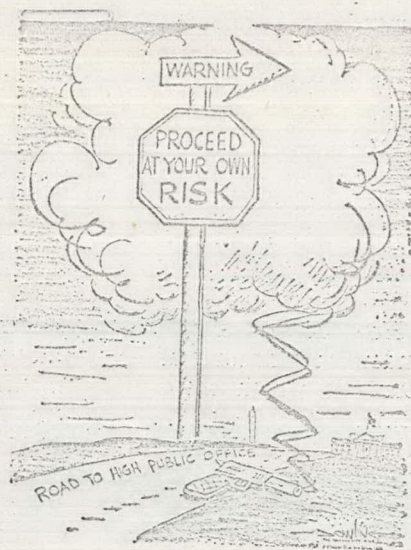
Date: 6/16/68
Edition: Final
Author:
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or 56-156
Classification:
Submitting Office: LA
☐ Being Investigated

56-156-H-432

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 17 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

cc to Ben 6/17/68



Era of Politics and Violence

Cartoon by Dowling

Following are two of the tables the above analysis is based on. The total sample surveyed was 1,083 individuals who constitute a national cross section of the public who were reinterviewed from June 5 through June 9.

"As a result of the assassination of Sen. Kennedy, do you personally feel (more religious, and so forth) than you did before?"

	1963-1963	
More against extremist groups	52%	55%
More considerate of other people's feelings	51	39
More patriotic	49	52
More understanding of people different from me	44	x
More against discrimination ..	37	30
More for Negro Rights	33	21
More like going into community affairs	33	x
More guilty about not doing more for tolerance	31	23
Less personal hostility to candidates with whom I disagree	31	x
More religious	25	31
x-Not asked in 1963.		

"Let me read you some statements. For each, tell me if you tend to agree or disagree with that statement."

	Dis- Agree	Not- Agree	Not- Agree sure
Our political system is failing when the President can't announce where he is going, for security reasons	59%	31%	10%
Our political process has fallen apart when candidates can't campaign without fear of assassination	57	34	9
Law enforcement has broken down in this country and lawlessness has taken over ..	53	33	9

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

KENNEDYS THANK THE NATION

HYANNIS PORT, Mass.

(AP)—Sen. Edward M. Kennedy said yesterday that Americans will decide this summer how best to fulfill the goals of his late brother, Sen. Robert Kennedy.

"And each of us will have to decide in a private way, in our own hearts, and in our own consciences what we shall do in the course of this summer, and in future summers," the Massachusetts Democrat said.

He spoke along with his mother at a television taping session in which he thanked the nation for the "strength and hope" received by the family from the nation's reaction to Robert's death.

His remarks and comments from Mrs. Rose Kennedy were taped Saturday for telecast later in the day over all three networks.

Former U.S. Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy, 79, sat in a wheelchair beside his wife, but did not speak during the taping. He was rendered speechless by a stroke 6½ years ago.

Edward and his mother spoke from wicker lawn chairs on the lawn of the Kennedy family compound overlooking the waters of Nantucket Sound.

Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy, widow of the late president, stood on the lawn nearby but did not take part in the taping.

Several relatives of the Kennedy family were also present.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy's statement:

"I hope that the countless thousands who have sent their expressions of sympathy and condolence to Ethel Kennedy and my mother and father and members of the Kennedy family can realize the

strength and the hope that they have given to the members of the family during these last several days.

"This has not been the first tragedy that has afflicted my parents and the members of my family, and we pray that it is the last. But in each instance, in spite of a world of

cruelty, we have been much more impressed with the compassion and the love and the warmth of the human heart than we have over any other emotion.

"We are deeply indebted to President Johnson and Mrs. Johnson for their words as well as their actions, to the Vice President of the United States for his assistance, and we have been consoled by His Holiness Pope Paul, the Secretary General of the United Nations, and other heads of state and many political leaders.

"But most of all, it has been the people themselves with outstretched hands of sympathy and strength that have most

touched the hearts of the members of my family. It is the ones who could give the least who have given the most. To those who have expressed their grief and who have raised their voices to the members of our family, we shall always be deeply grateful.

"To the thousands who filed through St. Patrick's and stood on the streets of New York and stood on that railroad embankment, the other thousands in the rain in Washington, D.C., to those in California, the longshoremen who paused for a few minutes in their work, to the graduates

and commencement speakers in the Midwest, to those who offered prayers on the battleship Massachusetts in my own state of Massachusetts in Fall River, we shall never be able to express adequately in words our thanks but we shall in our deeds, in our public and private lives.

"And to those who began the campaign and carried on the campaign for the ideals for which Robert Kennedy believed, that dream still remains, and those hopes still remain.

"And each of us will have to decide in a private way, in our own hearts, and in our consciences, what we shall do in the course of this summer, and in future summers, and I know we shall choose wisely.

"Ethel and the members of the family are doing well. They have returned to school. Their oldest daughter Kathleen is teaching in an Indian reservation this summertime. They have the strength that their father has given them, and we pray to God that the Lord will give them the health to carry on."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-1 Herald Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/16/68
Edition: Final
Author:
Editor: Donald Goodenow
Title:

KENSALT

Character:
or 56-156

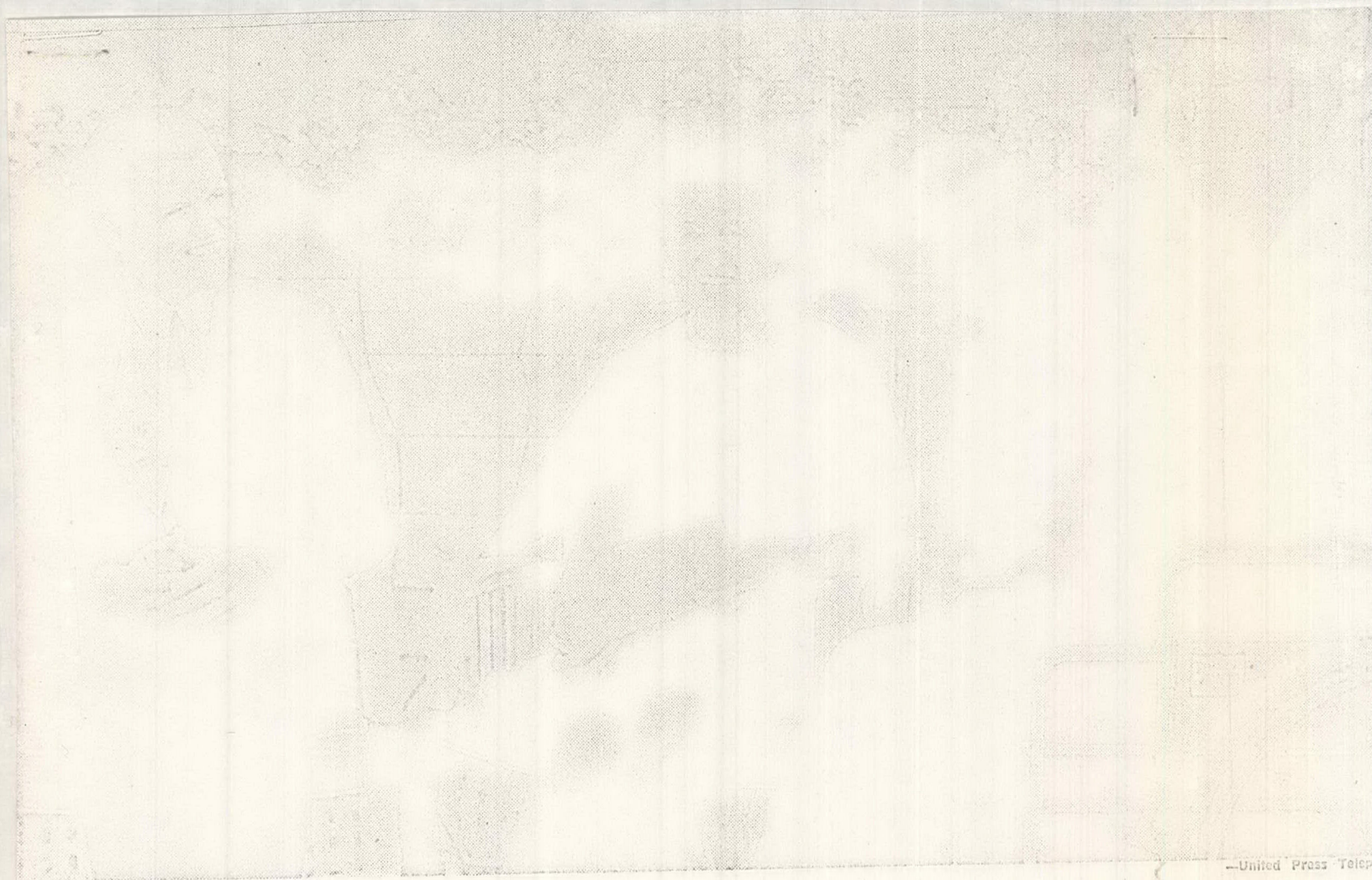
Classification:
Submitting Office: LA

☐ Being Investigated

56-156 H-433

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 17 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

see to Ben 6/17/68



—United Press Telephoto

SENATOR KENNEDY, MRS. ROSE KENNEDY THANK NATION FOR UNDERSTANDING IN ROBERT KENNEDY'S DEATH
Former Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy, 79, watches broadcast from wheelchair in Hyannis Port.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Public Testimony This Time

Hearst Headline Service

NEW YORK—Lee Harvey Oswald was in the custody of the Dallas police from shortly after noon, Nov. 22, until he was killed by Jack Ruby about 48 hours later.

During that period he was questioned by the police, the FBI, the Secret Service and presumably by psychiatrists. What he replied to that barrage of questions has never been fully exposed. As one result of this omission, a series of books appeared casting doubt on the integrity of the subsequent Warren report.

A couple of those odd-ball authors are still lecturing here and abroad on the "untold" factors of the case. Now and then the district attorney of New Orleans bursts forth with some outrageous new charge in his continuing effort to prove that President Kennedy's death was the result of a "conspiracy."

President Kennedy was killed, I'm convinced, by Lee Harvey Oswald and Lee Har-

vey Oswald alone. The only question in my mind, after a great deal of study of the tragedy and talks with a lot of people involved, is whether that nut was really aiming at the president when he let go with three shots from his Carcano. He could well have been trying to take a bead on Gov. John Connally, who was riding in the seat just ahead of the President. Gov. Connally had not long before that fatal day refused to intercede in Oswald's effort to obtain an

honorable discharge from the U.S. Marine Corps, to replace the dishonorable one. Oswald had nothing against Kennedy, as far as we know. Indeed, as a pro-Castroite, he must have approved of JFK's refusal to support the Bay of Pigs invasion.

Marine Corps records indicate that Oswald was a lousy marksman.

But what he replied to the tons of questions remains obscure. Whatever he said was not deemed pertinent to the

trial of his own murderer.

Sirhan Sirhan is alive today and ready for trial because of lessons learned the hard way in Dallas. With the possible exception of Nazi war criminals, no man has been more closely guarded than this nut who killed Sen. Robert Kennedy. The Dallas police showed us Oswald on the night of the assassination, as if displaying a sheep-killing wolf they had successfully run down.

Ruby, of course, was there with a bag full of sandwich-

es, free tickets to his striptease joint, and the customary offer of his pimping services to the cops when he killed Oswald the following Sunday. There is every reason to believe Ruby honestly thought he would become an American folk hero. Why he didn't do so on the night the cops proudly showed off Oswald will never be known.

Fast work by Rosie Grier, Rafer Johnson, Jesse Unruh and L.A. police saved the skin of Sirhan Sirhan in the

immediate wake of the shooting of Robert Kennedy. There were half a dozen able-bodied bystanders outside the Ambassador Hotel who tried to get at Sirhan with obvious intent to beat the life out of him. The police had a harder time with them than they did with Sirhan.

So he was spared and the State of California will now attempt to put him to death legally.

If Ruby had missed, or nev-

er strolled by, the Oswald trial would have seen testimony delivered from the witness chair by the President's widow, by Gov. and Mrs. Connally and scores of other principals who had no reason to be subpoenaed for the Ruby trial. In the Sirhan trial, because he has been preserved for it, we probably shall have the poignant spectacle of the brave, pregnant widow suffering the additional burden of reliving the ultimate agony of her life.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

B-7 Herald Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/16/68
Edition: Final
Author: Bob Considine
Editor: Donald Goodenow
Title:

KENSALT

Character:
or 56-156
Classification:
Submitting Office: LA
☐ Being Investigated

56-156 H-434

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 17 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

*cc to Bureau
6/17/68*

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

A Brilliant Career Ahead

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Sen. Edward Kennedy, still shaken by the tragic death of his brother, is confronted with the unique historical opportunity to become a great force for unity and progress in this dangerously divided nation.

Since the birth of the republic, few men at his young age have had thrust upon them so grave a challenge and so vast an opportunity.

The 36-year-old Senator may, for the moment, not even want to think of his own

the hearts of people.

But, more than that, he was suddenly a tremendously important national figure—a courageous, bereaved young man, whose words and deeds can have an important impact upon the course of this nation.

The vital question facing Edward Kennedy and the nation is the manner in which he proceeds.

It is even possible that his own political aspirations, and those of his family, may, for

ward Kennedy must continue to kindle hope among the black, the young and the poor. But it also is incumbent upon him to kindle renewed faith among the non-black, the non-young, and the non-poor.

Edward Kennedy can speak eloquently—for he is an eloquent young man—of the efforts that must be made on behalf of the alienated and deprived without demeaning the monumental efforts made in that direction by President Johnson.

political future. He has suffered a deep wound that will be long in healing.

But he has with him the sympathy and even the love of his nation. And the millions who identify with him will be listening for his voice—waiting to follow his leadership. Already, there is considerable talk of Kennedy running for Vice President this year or for President at a later date.

The decisions he will make will be difficult. But there is no question that he can play a

the moment, become irrelevant to the greater task of pulling a nation back from the brink of chaos.

The tall, handsome young Senator believes deeply in what his brother believed.

Speaking of Robert Kennedy during the funeral mass, the Senator said. "...he should be remembered simply as a good and decent man, who saw wrong and tried to right it, saw suffering and tried to heal it, saw war and tried to stop it."

major role in the future leadership of America.

This was clearly evident when the Massachusetts Senator rose in St. Patrick's Cathedral last Saturday to pay poignant final tribute to his slain brother, Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, and again as he stood in solitude on the observation platform of the funeral train.

He was the symbol—the last remaining symbol in this generation—of the Kennedy family and all that it stands for in

Those things were true of Robert Kennedy. But it also is true that many, many Americans who shared Robert Kennedy's hopes and dreams refused to accept his leadership because they regarded him as a divisive influence.

This, then is the difficult, almost brutal, fact that the sole younger brother must face up to. It is not easy, but the Kennedys never have been known for the adherence to the way that is easy.

To win national support Ed-

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

B-7 Herald Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/16/68

Edition: Final

Author: Robert E. Thompson

Editor: Donald Goodenow

Title:

KENSALT

Character:

or 56-156

Classification:

Submitting Office: LA

☐ Being Investigated

56-156 H-435

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 17 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

*cc to Bw
6/17/68*

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Released from Hospital

Paul Schrade, 43, the last of five shooting victims in the June 5 assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, has been released from the hospital.

Schrade, 43, is regional director of the United Automobile and Aerospace Workers Union, and a member of the Kennedy delegation from California to the Democratic national convention.

Schrade had accompanied

Kennedy into the Ambassador Hotel pantry and was about six feet from him when the senator was struck down. A bullet went into the center of Schrade's skull and required two hours of surgery to remove.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-2 Herald Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/16/68
Edition: Final
Author:
Editor: Donald Goodenow
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or 56-156
Classification:
Submitting Office: LA
☐ Being Investigated

56-156 H-436

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 17 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Sirhan Trial Delay Seen

These are the things that the Southland talked about this weekend, the things that happened to other people, which will interest you.

Sirhan Trial Delay

Trial for accused assassin Sirhan B. Sirhan may be delayed for weeks.

Defense for Sirhan probably will seek a change of the trial site from Los Angeles. An appeal to the state Supreme Court could cause the delay.

The next court appearance for Sirhan is scheduled for June 23 when he will enter a plea, expected to be innocent by reason of insanity. A trial date would normally then be set for within 60 days.

As far as could be determined, Sirhan has had no visits from relatives or friends in the nine days since Kennedy was fatally wounded. His father, Bishara Sirhan, said in Jerusalem he intended to come to Los Angeles next week.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-2 Herald Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/16/68
Edition: Final
Author:
Editor: Donald Goodenow
Title:

KENSALT

Character:

or

56-156

Classification:

Submitting Office: LA

☐ Being Investigated

56-156 H-437

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 17 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

LITTLEFIELD: UNSUNG BUT RESPECTED

Sirhan's Defender Called
the BestBY RON EINSTOSS
Times Staff Writer

A few minutes after midnight on June 5, Wilbur Littlefield, like millions of Americans, was sitting in his home listening to the results of the California primary election.

With stunning suddenness, he heard the news that Sen. Robert F. Kennedy had been shot by an assassin.

It didn't enter the mind of the 46-year-old veteran of 11 years in the public defender's office that he soon would become a central figure in the case.

The day after the tragic episode Littlefield was summoned by Public Defender Richard S. Buckley.

"I'm assigning the Sirhan case to you," said Buckley, matter-of-factly to his chief trial deputy.

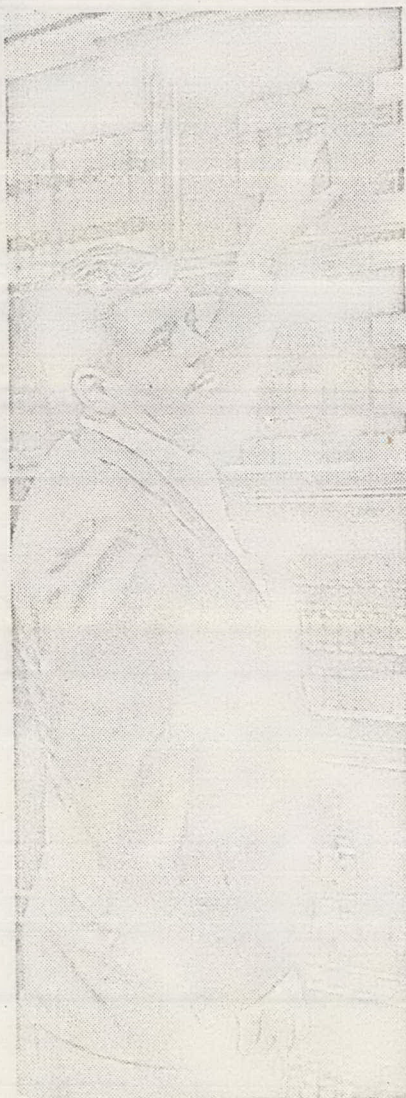
Relatively Unknown to Public

Although there has been much talk that Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, accused slayer of Sen. Kennedy, wants to be defended by "one or more outstanding California lawyers," right now he has Littlefield, a relative unknown outside criminal court circles here.

But the unsung, pipe-smoking deputy public defender may well be one of the most experienced defense lawyers in the land.

And he has more than just the scars of battle.

Among judges, lawyers, prosecutors, newsmen and police offices—those most familiar with the local court scene—the feeling that the fate of Sirhan, a 24-year-old Jordani-



WILL DEFEND SIRHAN—Wilbur Littlefield, who has been assigned to defend Sirhan Bishara Sirhan.
Times photo.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-3 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/17/68
Edition: Home Edition
Author: Ron Einstoss
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title:
KENSALT

Character:
or 56-156
Classification:
Submitting Office: LA
☐ Being Investigated

56-156-H-438

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 17 1968	
FBI—LOS ANGELES	

an immigrant, couldn't be in better hands than those of Bill Littlefield appears to be unanimous.

"He is completely competent, technically and has an extremely effective trial technique. When you put those two attributes together, you

have an outstanding trial lawyer," said a highly successful prosecutor here who in the past has faced Littlefield in the courtroom.

"Bill is ethical and honorable," said another, "and what hurts is that he gets that across to the jury."

A Superior Court judge before whom Littlefield has tried many cases said:

"Bill Littlefield is as good a lawyer as there is around."

On his small desk in a crowded office on the fourth floor of the Hall of Justice, Littlefield has a small monkey, carved from a coconut shell. Stuck onto it is a sign on which is written the word "No."

An associate of Littlefield's feels that no sign could be more out of place.

Doesn't Know the Meaning

"He doesn't know what the word 'No' means," explained the associate. "He (Littlefield) never uses it. He is always ready to give us a helping hand, to share his experience with us."

It was that experience that led Buckley to pluck Littlefield from among the more than 200 trial lawyers on his staff.

"He's the best man we have and we have many, many good men—and don't let anyone tell you differently," declared Buckley, who also has the reputation of being an outstanding defense attorney.

Since entering the public defender's office in August, 1937, after more than seven years in private practice—"I was pretty successful in court, but terrible at collecting my fees"—Littlefield has defended some 2,500 persons accused of felonies.

He has actually tried about 400 cases before juries. He estimated that 60 of them involved homicides and in 40 of these his clients could have received the death penalty.

No one he represented has ever been executed, although two are on Death Row.

That is regarded as a remarkable achievement considering that many of his cases were in the beginning thought of as sure losers—death penalty cases all the way.

Littlefield is modest, but, speaking of his record in court, he will go so far as to say:

"While I was trying cases (for the last year he has occupied an administrative position in the office) I believe I may have participated in more felony jury trials than any lawyer now practicing in our courts, whether he be private attorney or public defender."

Probably his best known client, before Sirhan, was Wilfred Robearge, accused of the 1959 slaying of Tony Mirabile, a reputed San Diego Mafia chieftain.

Because a change of venue was granted, the case was tried in Los Angeles County.

Death Demanded

The prosecution demanded the death penalty for Robearge, who had three prior felony convictions and two others which had been reversed.

The prosecution did not get what it wanted. Robearge was sentenced to life in prison.

On the face of it—and this might be the case with Sirhan—Littlefield lost. His man was convicted. But actually, the fact that Robearge did not receive the death penalty; was a victory.

Littlefield, who never wears a tie unless he has to because he thinks they serve no useful purpose, is a native of Los Angeles.

He was raised in fashionable Westwood, the type of community one normally would expect to spawn a Beverly Hills lawyer, not a public defender.

"I guess I always wanted to be a lawyer, at least

since I was in junior high school," he recalled.

His father, Forrest, who died in 1939, was the controller for a new car agency and had to appear frequently in small claims court. Whenever he had the chance, Littlefield tagged along.

"Although there were no attorneys present, I became fascinated with courtrooms and decided that that was where I wanted to work," he said.

In Army Service

After graduation from University High School and UCLA, Littlefield joined the Army.

He soon volunteered for a select commando-type group called the "Alamo Scouts," serving in the South Pacific with a unit for 15 months.

His assignment was not an easy one. The "Alamo Scouts" went in ahead of landings and did advance intelligence work.

Was it dangerous? Littlefield didn't think so.

"Heck," he explained, "we were 50 to 100 miles behind the lines. They didn't shoot at us because they didn't know we were there. I wouldn't have wanted to be up in front of those guns when the invasions began."

After the war he attended Hastings Law School in San Francisco, working his way through as a longshoreman on the waterfront.

People in Trouble

That is where he became interested in helping people in trouble.

"There were a lot of poor people down there and I had a lot of empathy for them," he recalled. "I got to know them and to understand their problems. I decided I wanted to help them after graduation from law school."

But in private practice, Littlefield soon found that his reluctance to ask his

clients for his fee, made it difficult to feed his wife and four children.

He turned to the public defender's office where his only worry would be to try cases. There would be no fees to collect. His salary would be paid by the county.

"As they say, I could have my cake and eat it too," he said.

The public defender's office in Los Angeles County was established in 1914—the first in the United States. It is widely recognized as the largest and the best.

Several years ago the California Supreme Court, in one of its opinions, said:

"... It would be difficult to find in California any lawyers more experienced or better qualified in defending criminal cases than the public defender of Los Angeles County and his staff."

People Uninformed

Do comments which tend to downgrade his office, particularly in recent days, bother Littlefield, a man who does not bother easily? "Yes, they do. But the people who make them are uninformed. They don't know what they are talking about," he declared.

"I think others who work in the court with us generally have a high respect for our office."

He said the young deputies, many of whom are among the cream of the crop of their law schools, are dedicated and have a great interest in their cases and their clients.

Littlefield won't say much about the Sirhan case because of a court order prohibiting comment.

"If I didn't say it was the most publicized case I ever had, I would be lying," he said.

But he doesn't consider it the most important he has ever handled.

"Every case is the most important to the person involved because each can result in the loss of life or liberty," he explained. "Right now, it is the most important case and, as always, I will do my best for my client."

One thing is for sure, he has no publicity motive for being in the case.

"Win or lose, it won't mean any more money for me. And I hope it doesn't mean any more business for our office because we have all we can handle," he said.

Los Angeles police have assigned a "task force" of 23 men to investigate the Sirhan case and Dist. Atty. Evelle J. Younger has named three of his top men to handle the prosecution.

The public defender's office doesn't even have 23 investigators on its entire staff, but it does have 21.

According to Littlefield, he has access to every one of them, whenever necessary, and even at that, Sirhan probably will have

the benefit of as many or more investigators than any defendant in a criminal case has ever had.

And just as important, as Littlefield pointed out, "we also, through pretrial discovery, will have access to all police reports—and that is invaluable."

(Pretrial discovery is a legal maneuver through which the defense can gain access to whatever information the prosecution has.)

In addition to the investigative aspect of the case, Littlefield said no decision

has been made as to how many lawyers will be assigned to the case to combat the three prosecutors, but he said:

"I am sure Mr. Buckley will let me have whatever legal assistance I need."

Soon after Littlefield joined the public defender's office, his boss at the time, Ellery Cuff, told him:

"The only reason for our office is to help people in trouble."

Cuff went on to explain, according to Littlefield,

that future clients would be friendly or hostile, trusting or suspicious. They would be of different colors, religions and nationalities. But he said they would have one thing in common:

"They will be people in trouble and they will need our help. Give it to them, the best you know how," Littlefield recalls Cuff telling him.

And that, Littlefield said, is what he intends to do for Sirhan.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

A Patient, Painstaking Job

The capture of James Earl Ray, a suspect in the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King, is an outstanding example of cooperation between law enforcement agencies.

International in scope, the case involved our own Federal Bureau of Investigation and Canadian and British agencies. It was a patient, painstaking job—police work at its best.

Now public attention will turn to the legal processes that bring not only Ray but also Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, accused of killing Senator Robert Kennedy, to the bar of justice.

Inevitable comparisons will be made with the previous circus-like atmosphere in which Lee Oswald, accused of murdering President Kennedy, himself was slain.

The professionalism of law-enforcement officers in Los Angeles and in London, where Ray was jailed, has assured that the chances of another Oswald incident are quite remote.

But another danger is raised—that the legitimate public right to know might be abrogated as law officials and courts become over-cautious.

All reasonable Americans, of course, want the trials of the accused to be impartial. Nobody wants a repetition of the Oswald mess. And certainly it would be tragic if the Sirhan or Ray prose-

cutions were voided through an infringement of their rights.

Nevertheless the ruling of Los Angeles judge Arthur L. Alarcon is disquieting. Judge Alarcon has ordered all persons connected with the case to refrain from public statements on matters "which could become evidence."

This could seal the lips of the mayor of Los Angeles, hundreds of persons in the room where the shooting occurred, anybody who knew the Sirhan family, the entire medical profession and conceivably even persons watching the tragic episode on television.

There is no way any of these people can know now what may eventually be evidence. Whatever many did say could not prejudice the case. And each of these Americans also has the right of free speech. And all Americans have the right to open judicial and police procedures within reasonable limitations.

If gamesmanship of legal procedures can adversely affect the trials of Ray or Sirhan, it is this that should be corrected.

Americans want the assassins of both public figures brought to justice and meted punishment to fit their crimes. But other American rights, including that of free press, free speech and fair trial, must not be trampled in the process.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 10

Daily Breeze

Torrance, Calif.

Date: 6/13/68
Edition: Home
Author:
Editor: ROBERT L. CURRY
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: L. A.

☐ Being Investigated

56-156-H-439

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
1 JUN 14 1968	
FBI—LOS ANGELES	

★ ★ ★

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Probe Death of Man Depressed By Assassination

Sheriff's deputies are investigating the death of a Democratic campaign worker who reportedly had been depressed over the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

Detectives said the body of George Marx, 31, of 3550 Mentone Ave., was found in the bedroom of his father, William Marx, 56, at 5182 Garth Ave., Eadera Heights. The victim had suffered a bullet wound between the eyes. A 9-millimeter pistol was found near the body.

The elder Marx, owner of a fluorescent products company in Los Angeles, told deputies his son, a certified public accountant, was an acquaintance of Sen. Kennedy and had been extremely depressed since the senator's death.

Officers said the victim had worked locally on the campaign of Democratic Senator Alan Cranston.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-3 Herald Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/13/68
Edition: Eight Star
Author:
Editor: Donald Goodenow
Title: KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: LA 56-156

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-156-4-940

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 14 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

cc:
Bureau
6/14/68

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Bradley Demands Council Probe of Receiving Hospitals

A City Council investigation of receiving hospitals' operating procedures, based upon "imperfections" reportedly "exposed" in the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, was demanded by Councilman Thomas Bradley Thursday.

Bradley, in a motion, called for an inquiry by the Governmental Efficiency and Public Health and Welfare Committees as the council debated transferring the hospital's ambulance service to the fire department.

Bradley said the investigation should determine "what charges can be made to insure more effective protection for patients requiring emergency hospital care."

Charges Imperfections

"The tragic assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy once again exposed in a dramatic fashion the imperfections in the operating procedures of the receiving hospitals," the councilman declared.

The New York senator, who was fatally wounded at the Ambassador early on the morning of June 5, was taken to Central Receiving Hospital as a routine matter although gravely wounded, Bradley declared.

This was done, as it is for other patients in similar conditions, the councilman said, "even though it is obvious that the hospital did not have a full complement of equipment and services such as X-ray, blood transfusion equipment, experienced surgeons and the like."

The effect, Bradley said, was to have Kennedy moved to another hospital "where a full range of medical facilities was available."

But, he noted, the transfer resulted in a delay of one hour or more.

Meanwhile, Dr. M. N. Anderson, superintendent of the receiving hospitals, made public a telegram from the Hospital Council of Southern California commending him and his staff for the "exemplary manner in which the city ambulance and receiving

hospital personnel responded and performed in the recent crisis involving Sen. Kennedy."

Dr. Anderson said the wire from John B. Brewer, council executive director, noted that the council has "reported with pride the amazing speed of the action of your department to the American Hospital Assn."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-3 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/14/68
Edition: Preview
Author:
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or
Classification: LA 56-156
Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

6-156-4-441
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUN 14 1968
FBI - LOS ANGELES

cc:
General
6/14/68

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

U.S. Denies Sirhan Visited Middle East

— Stories Conflict —

The story contended that the Arab government's investigation disclosed:

—He was brought to this country when he was 4, in 1948, and not when he was 12, in 1957, as earlier reported.

—He returned to his native Jordan in 1957 and was married, at the age of 13, to Leila Yusef Mihael on June 27 in the Greek Orthodox Church of Es Salt, 15 miles west of Amman.

—He returned to this country later in 1957 and his bride followed three months afterward.

—In 1964 he spent seven months in the Middle East, four of them in Damascus and the other three at undisclosed locations.

—He went to Cairo five months in late 1966 and returned to the United States early in 1967.

This latter visit is refuted, however, by the personnel files at Granja Vista del Rio Ranch in Corona, where Sirhan was employed from June 2, 1966, to the week ending Dec. 10, 1966.

A report in London that Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, accused slayer of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, returned to the Middle East for extended visits in 1964 and 1966, was described Thursday as without foundation.

Wire service dispatches from London quoted the Evening Standard as saying that an unidentified Arab government had evidence of the alleged trips and was submitting the findings to the United States.

The paper's account was written by a free-lance correspondent.

But in Washington, State Department press officer Robert J. McCloskey said this country has no evidence to support the contention that Sirhan ever left the country, even briefly, after immigrating here.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-9 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/14/68

Edition: Home

Author:

Editor: Nick B. Williams

Title:

KENSALT

Character: 56-156

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: LA

☐ Being Investigated

cc:
Bo
6/14/68

56-156-H-442
[Handwritten signatures and initials]

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Students for Kennedy Form Action Corps

BY DAVID ROE

Times Staff Writer

California Students for Kennedy has officially disbanded, organization officials announced Thursday.

Gary Townsend, co-chairman of Southern California Students for Kennedy, announced the formation of the Kennedy Action Corps, dedicated to "promoting the programs, policies, and ideas of Sen. Robert Kennedy."

The statement was issued simultaneously in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Sacramento and Fresno.

The new group's first project will be a door-to-door campaign to collect 500,000 signatures on a petition calling for strong gun-control legislation.

The petition will be presented Tuesday to the House Judiciary Committee in Washington, D.C.

The committee is meeting to reconsider its tie vote last Tuesday which blocked President Johnson's gun control bill from passing to the floor of the House.

The petition calls for a ban on all mail-order gun sales, registration of all guns in the United States, a ban on gun sales to persons younger than 18 and the requirement of a permit for all purchases of ammunition.

Townsend said that the new corps, which is open to all individuals interested in pursuing the late Sen. Kennedy's goals, will not now endorse any presidential candidate.

Townsend is a member of the California delegation to the Democratic National Convention pledged to Sen. Kennedy.

He did not rule out the possibility the corp's 10,000 members, formerly members of Students for Kennedy, might choose to support one of the Democratic candidates before the convention in August.

Students for Kennedy in Oregon also plans to disband and join the Kennedy Action Corps, Townsend said, and student organizations supporting Kennedy in Indiana and Nebraska are expected to follow suit.

Citizens for Gun Control, a Southern California group, will aid the corps in its campaign for strong gun control, Joel Tubenstein, its leader, said. It will conduct a statewide letter-writing campaign before Tuesday's meeting of the Judiciary Committee.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-28 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/14/68
Edition: Home
Author: David Roe
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title: KENSALT

Character: 56-156
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: LA
☐ Being Investigated

56-156-14-443
cc: Bw
6/14/68
Jaw
MD

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

NEW FACTS IN

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-1 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/14/68
Edition: Preview
Author: Einstoss & Torgerson
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title: KENSALT

Character:

or

Classification: IA 56-156

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-156-H-444

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 14 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

*c c to Ben
6/14/68*

KENNEDY SLAYING

Hit by Third Bullet, Grand Jury Informed

BY RON EINSTOSS
and DIAL TORGERSO
Times Staff Writers

Sirhan Bishara Sirhan practiced, plotted and lay in wait to shoot Robert F. Kennedy, witnesses told a grand jury in testimony kept secret until Thursday.

And when he fired, he hit the senator with three bullets—not two, as reported earlier—the grand jury transcript disclosed.

One shot fatally wounded Kennedy in the brain. Two others struck a half-inch apart in his right armpit—apparently as his hands flew up, instinctively, across his face.

Sirhan stepped from the side of a "very good-looking girl" in a polka-dot dress and fired rapidly, "a very sick-looking smile on his face," from about three feet away, witnesses told the grand jury.

Twelve hours before, one man testified, he had seen the same man practicing rapid firing with the same gun on a San Gabriel Valley pistol range.

A half-hour before the crime, another said, Sirhan had been

waiting in the Ambassador kitchen—asking a kitchen porter nervously, three or four times, if Kennedy was expected to pass through the room.

Kennedy, followed by a throng of supporters and newsmen, left the Embassy Room stage where he had claimed victory in the June 4 California presidential primary—and, testimony revealed, was led by the hand by a hotel employee right to the spot where Sirhan was waiting.

Details of the testimony at last Friday's grand jury hearing became public record Thursday when it was filed in the county clerk's office.

Henry Adrian Carreon, a college student and playground director, said that when he saw a man he identified as Sirhan about noon June 4 at the San Gabriel Valley Gun Club, Sirhan had already fired 300 or 400 practice shots. He was standing amid empty shell casings, Carreon said.

His testimony indicated Sirhan

was practicing getting off his shots very rapidly. Carreon said he was at the range firing with a friend, David Montellano.

Episode at Range Described

"To the left of us," he said, "5 feet away, there was an individual shooting very rapidly on the range with a revolver. On the range you are supposed to shoot and pause, etc., etc. Usually the range officer goes up to the individual shooting in this manner and he will inform them that it's not supposed to be done . . ."

He said he and Montellano spoke to Sirhan. Asked twice, Sirhan identified his pistol as "an Iver Johnson," Carreon said.

Montellano, noticing that Sirhan had one box of bullets set aside from the others he was using, asked Sirhan if he were using "a special type bullet," Carreon said.

The bullets, Carreon said, are called "the mini-magnum."

"This type of bullet," Carreon said,

"when it penetrates an object usually tears and splits out into different directions, where the regular bullet of a .22-caliber goes in a hole, and when it goes into an object, it will come out the same size."

Sirhan was noncommittal about the bullets, he said.

The testimony relating to how many times Sen. Kennedy was shot began when Coroner Thomas Noguchi was asked:

"And would you tell us how many wounds there were?"

The coroner replied: "A total of three gunshot wounds, sir."

Dr. Noguchi said the wound which killed the senator entered the right mastoid (behind the right ear), while the other two hit in the back of the right arm pit.

The latter two shots, according to the witness, would not have been fatal.

Q—"Doctor, as a result of your examination, did you come to an opinion as to the cause of death of Sen. Kennedy?"

A—"Yes. The cause of death was gunshot wound of the right mastoid, penetrating the brain."

Dr. Noguchi said powder burns on the surface of the edge of the right ear showed the wound to the head was inflicted at a "very, very close" range.

Q—"... Do you have an opinion as to the maximum distance the gun could have been from the senator and still have left powder burns?"

A—"... Allowing a variation, I don't think it will be more than 2 or 3 inches from the edge of the right ear."

Switch in Plans

Karl Uecker, assistant maitre d' at the hotel, said that plans for Kennedy to visit a crowd in another ballroom were changed "at the last minute" to call for

him to go to a news conference in the Colonial Room, by way of the kitchen.

Uecker was guiding Kennedy by the hand—the senator's right hand in Uecker's left—when, he said, "something rushed on my right side... then I heard the first shot, and Mr. Kennedy fell out of

my hand. I lost his hand. I looked for him, and I saw him falling down."

Uecker then grabbed Sirhan, and wrestled with him as other shots blasted into the corridor of the kitchen pantry, hitting five other persons. All survived.

Waiter Mentions Girl

Vincent Di Pierro, a student and part time waiter at the Ambassador, gave the grand jury which indicted Sirhan for murder a dramatic account of the shooting, of Sirhan's struggle to escape afterward—and of the good-looking girl he saw talking with Sirhan earlier.

She was wearing a polka dot dress, he said. It was on the basis of his testimony—and of a woman who told of seeing a woman in a dress of similar description run from the hotel—that police based an all-points bulletin for a young woman possibly involved in the case.

Di Pierro, speaking softly, told the 22-member panel that he was walking with Kennedy through the kitchen and was 5 feet away when they reached the pantry's ice-making machine. Said Di Pierro:

"It was there that I noticed there was a girl and the accused person standing on what is—what we call a tray stacker, where we had all the trays

... He was asked what he noticed about Sirhan.

"The only reason I noticed him," he said, "there

was a very good-looking girl next to him. That was the only reason I looked over there. I looked at the girl and I noticed him—the reason I took note of him... He was grabbing on (to a pipe on the tray holder) with his left hand.

"I could not see his right hand; he looked as though he was clutching his stomach, as though somebody had elbowed him."

Tells of Gun

The next time he looked at Sirhan he was holding the gun, Di Pierro said.

"He kind of moved around Mr. Uecker," he said. "He kind of motioned around him and stuck the gun straight out. And nobody could move. It was—you were just frozen. You didn't know what to do."

On the first shot Kennedy "kind of reared back" and then began to fall, he said. "And when he stuck the gun (out)," he said of Sirhan, "he looked like he was on his tiptoes because he wasn't that tall."

What happened next?

"The suspect turned almost immediately, and after all the shots were fired, he was trying to escape... he tried very, very hard to get away. But Mr. Rafer Johnson and Mr. (Roosevelt) Grier and Mr. Uecker were all holding him against the stainless steel table.

"And people were trying—were hitting him and cursing at him, and it was utter confusion. I mean, everyone was trying to kill him.

"... I think it was Mr.

Johnson who tried to get the gun."

Pressed for details of the girl in the polka-dot dress, Di Pierro said:

"I would never forget what she looked like because she had a very good-looking figure—and the dress was kind of

lousy... It looked like it was a white dress and it had either black or dark-purple polka dots on it.

"It kind of had—I don't know what they call it, but it's like—looked like a bib in the front, kind of went around like that."

Talked to Girl

As the girl and Sirhan stood together on the tray rack, before the shooting, "he looked as though he either talked to her or flirted with her, because she smiled," Di Pierro said.

"Together, they were both smiling.

"As he got down, he was smiling. In fact, the min-

ute the first two shots were fired, he still had a very sick-looking smile on his face.

"That's one thing—I can never forget that."

What did the girl look like?

"She had dark hair that was cut, I would say, just above the shoulders, just around in here. And it just kind of looked like it was messed up, at the time, I mean. She could have changed that—she could have come with curls. I don't know. It was just messed up at the time.

Short Nose Noted

"She had what looked like a short nose. She wasn't too—facially, she wasn't too pretty. She was not that pretty.

"And, like I say, figure—she had a very good figure."

He said that after the shooting he did not see her. He said he hadn't seen her before.

Authorities have questioned at least three young women who have stepped forward to identify themselves as having worn polka-dot costumes to the Kennedy affair the night of the killing. All were released after questioning. One officer said, "There may have been 20 girls

there in polka-dot dresses."

Kitchen Porter Heard

It was Jesus Perez, a kitchen porter, who told the grand jury of having seen Sirhan a half-hour prior to the shooting. He identified Sirhan from photographs as a man who had been next to a kitchen steam table.

"He asked me about three or four times if Mr. Kennedy (was) coming that way, coming through that way. And I answered, 'I don't know,' because, really, I don't know what way he comes."

First Sight Told

Perez was asked when he saw Sirhan first. It was, he said, about 11:45 p.m. "He was there in the steam table," he said, "getting some picture, doing something, standing there."

Policeman Arthur Placencia, the first officer to reach the kitchen after the shooting, said he went there answering a call that there was "some kind of difficulty or police problem" at the Ambassador.

"When we got to this area where we got the suspect, there were people holding this suspect down on top of this sheet metal table," he said.

The first thing he and his partner thought of, he said, was the safety of Sirhan. He said they pulled Grier and several others off him and then "just started pushing" to force their way out of the room with the suspect. The crowd kept shouting, "He did it. He is the one that shot him."

But, said Placencia, "we didn't know who he had shot. We just knew he had shot somebody. All we knew was that he was a suspect."

He said as they were taking Sirhan from the scene, a man he later learned was Assembly Speaker Jesse Unruh kept shouting, "We don't want another Oswald. We don't want another Oswald."

En route to the Rampart Division station, Unruh rode with them, the officer said. He said he asked Unruh, "By the way, who did he shoot?"

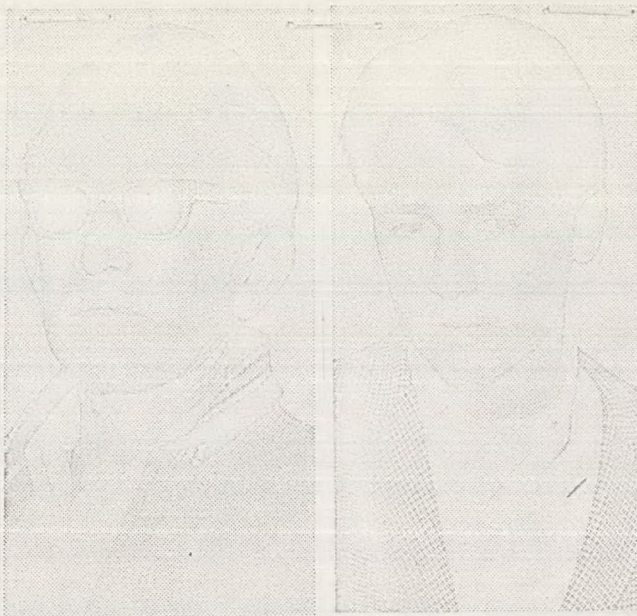
He said Unruh replied, "Bobby Kennedy."

"And I said," Placencia said, "Oh."

"Then I looked at him and I said, 'By the way, who are you?' He said, 'Jesse Unruh.'"

During the daylong hearing before the grand jury, Dep. Dist. Attys. John E. Howard, Morio Fukuto and John W. Miner questioned 22 witnesses.

Although they had been subpoenaed, Johnson and Grier were excused because they were in New York attending the senator's funeral.



PORTER — Jesus Perez, who told grand jury of seeing Sirhan in hotel kitchen before shooting.

TESTIFIES — Henry Adrian Carreon, who told grand jury of seeing Sirhan Bishara Sirhan at a pistol range on June 4.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Bradley Demands Council Probe of Receiving Hospital

A City Council investigation of Central Receiving Hospital operating procedures, based upon "imperfections" reportedly "exposed" in the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, was demanded Thursday by Councilman Thomas Bradley.

Bradley, in a motion, called for an inquiry by the Governmental Efficiency and Public Health and Welfare Committees as the council debated transferring the hospital's ambulance service to the fire department.

Bradley said the investigation should determine "what charges can be made to insure more effective protection for patients requiring emergency hospital care."

Charges Imperfections

"The tragic assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy once again exposed in a dramatic fashion the imperfections in the operating procedures at the receiving hospital," the councilman declared.

The New York senator, who was fatally wounded at the Ambassador early on the morning of June 5, was taken to Central Receiving Hospital as a routine matter although gravely wounded, Bradley declared.

This was done, as it is for other patients in similar conditions, the councilman said, "even though it is obvious that the hospital did not have a full complement of equipment and services such as X-ray, blood transfusion equipment, experienced surgeons and the like."

Wanted Better Facilities

The effect, Bradley said, was to have Kennedy moved to another hospital "where a full range of medical facilities was available."

But, he noted, the transfer to Good Samaritan Hospital resulted "in a delay of one hour or more."

Meanwhile, Dr. M. X. Anderson, superintendent of the receiving hospitals, made public a telegram from the Hospital Council of Southern California commending him and his staff for the "exemplary manner in which the city ambulance and receiving hospital personnel responded in the recent crisis involving Sen. Kennedy."

Dr. Anderson said the wire from John B. Brewer, council executive director, noted that the council has "reported with pride the amazing speed of the action of your department to the American Hospital Assn."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-3 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/14/68
Edition: Home
Author:
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title:

KENSALT

Character:
or 56-156
Classification:
Submitting Office: LA
☐ Being Investigated

cc:
BW
6/14/68

56-156-4-445

[Handwritten signature]

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

PLAN STUDIED TO USE BULLETPROOF DOCK FOR SIRHAN

A bulletproof defendant's dock may be built in a courtroom to protect Sirhan Bishara Sirhan if he stands trial in Los Angeles for the murder of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, The Times learned Thursday.

Plans also are being considered to install bulletproof shielding along the corridor from a jail cell to a courtroom in the Hall of Justice.

These are some of the extra security measures officials believe are needed to prevent any emotionally upset person from trying to avenge Kennedy's slaying as Jack Ruby did after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Ruby shot and killed Lee Harvey Oswald, the President's slayer, as he was being transferred from the city jail to the county jail in Dallas.

A precedent for building a courtroom cubicle was set in the 1961 trial in Jerusalem of Nazi leader Adolf Eichmann. He sat in a partially enclosed dock constructed of bulletproof glass and steel.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-1 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/14/68

Edition: Home

Author:

Editor: Nick B. Williams

Title:

KENSALT

Character: 56-156

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: LA

☐ Being Investigated

56-156-H-446
JW
6/14/68

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Report of Sirhan Visit to Mideast Untrue, U.S. Says

A report in London that Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, accused slayer of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, returned to the Middle East for extended visits in 1964 and 1966, was described Thursday as without foundation.

Wire service dispatches from London quoted the Evening Standard as saying that an unidentified Arab government had evidence of the alleged trips and was submitting the findings to the United States.

The paper's account was written by a free-lance correspondent.

But in Washington, State Department press officer Robert J. McCloskey said this country has no evidence to support the contention that Sirhan ever left the country, even briefly, after immigrating here.

Background Stories Conflict

The story contended that the Arab government's investigation disclosed:

—Sirhan's full name is Sirhan Bishara Sirhan Abu Khatar.

—He was brought to this country when he was 4, in 1948, and not when he was 12, in 1957, as earlier reported.

—He returned to his native Jordan in 1957 and was married, at the age of 13, to Leila Yussef Mihael on June 27 in the Greek Orthodox Church of Es Salt, 15 miles west of Amman.

—He returned to this country later in 1957 and his bride followed three months afterward.

—In 1964 he spent seven months in the Middle East, four of them in Damascus and the other three at undisclosed locations.

—He went to Cairo five months in late 1966 and returned to the United States early in 1967.

This latter visit is refuted, however, by the personnel files at Granja Vista del Rio Ranch in Corona,

where Sirhan was employed from June 2, 1966, to the week ending Dec. 10, 1966.

On Sept. 25 of that year, he fell from a horse he was exercising and sustained a head injury that later was the subject of court litigation in which he was awarded \$2,000. Sirhan first sought medical treatment for the injury early in February, 1967.

All these developments occurred during the time when the London report sought to place Sirhan in the Middle East.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-3 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/14/68
Edition: Preview
Author:
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or
Classification: IA 56-156
Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-156-4-447

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 14 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Plotting by Sirhan Indicated in Testimony to Grand Jury

Transcript Made Public; 3 Bullets Struck Kennedy

BY RON EINSTOSS
and DIAL TORGERSOON
Times Staff Writers

Sirhan Bishara Sirhan practiced, plotted and lay in wait to shoot Robert F. Kennedy, it was indicated by County Grand Jury testimony made public Thursday.

And when he fired, he hit the senator with three bullets—not two, as reported earlier—the grand jury transcript disclosed.

One shot fatally wounded Kennedy in the brain. Two others struck a half-inch apart in his right armpit—apparently as his hands flew up, instinctively, across his face.

Sirhan stepped from the side of a "very good-looking girl" in a polka-dot dress and fired rapidly, "a very sick-looking smile on his face," from about three feet away, witnesses told the grand jury.

Rapid Firing Practice Cited

Twelve hours before, one man testified, he had seen the same man practicing rapid firing with the same gun on a San Gabriel Valley pistol range.

A fireman told of seeing Sirhan follow Kennedy when he walked through the Ambassador kitchen on his way to a rally in the hotel's Embassy Room.

And a kitchen porter, ~~told how~~ Sirhan had waited in the kitchen, nervously asking the porter, three or four times, if Kennedy planned to exit via the same route.

Kennedy, followed by a throng of supporters and newsmen, left the Embassy Room stage where he had claimed victory in the June 4 California presidential primary—and, testimony revealed, was led by the hand by a hotel employee right to the spot where Sirhan was waiting.

Details of the testimony at last Friday's grand jury hearing, which resulted in Sirhan's indictment for the murder of Kennedy, became public record Thursday when the 273-page transcript was filed in the county clerk's office.

Identified at Gun Club

Henry Adrian Carreon, a college student and playground director, said that when he saw a man he identified as Sirhan about noon June 4 at the San Gabriel Valley Gun Club, Sirhan had already fired 300 or 400 practice shots. He was standing amid empty shell casings, Carreon said.

His testimony indicated Sirhan was practicing getting off his shots very rapidly. Carreon said he was at the range firing with a friend, David Montellano.

"To the left of us," he said, "5 feet away, there was an individual shooting very rapidly on the range with a revolver. On the range you are supposed to shoot and pause, etc., etc. Usually the range officer goes up to the individual shooting in this manner and he will inform them that it's not supposed to be done..."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-1 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/14/68
Edition: Home
Author: Ron Einstoss &
Editor: Dial Torgerson
Title: Nick B. Williams

KENSALT

Character:
or
Classification: 56-156
Submitting Office: LA
☐ Being Investigated

cc:
Bo
6/14/68

56-156-H-448
JCL JCL
10

He said he and Montellano spoke to Sirhan. Asked twice, Sirhan

identified his pistol as "ar-
Iver Johnson," Carreon
said.

Montellano, noticing
that Sirhan had one box of
bullets set aside from the
others he was using, asked
Sirhan if he were using "a
special type bullet," Car-
reon said.

The bullets, Carreon
said, are called "the mini-
magnum."

"This type of bullet,"
Carreon said, "when it
penetrates an object
usually tears and splits
out into different direc-
tions, where the regular
bullet of a .22-caliber goes
in a hole, and when it goes
into an object, it will come
out the same size."

Sirhan was noncommi-
tal about the bullets, he
said.

Another witness, officer
Albin S. Hegge, testified
that in a car parked near
the Ambassador—and re-
gistered to Sirhan—he
found an ammunition box
labeled .22-caliber, long
rifle, high velocity mini-
magnum.

The testimony relating
to how many times Sen.
Kennedy was shot began
when Coroner Thomas
Noguchi was asked:

"And would you tell us
how many wounds there
were?"

The coroner replied:

"A total of three gunshot
wounds, sir."

Describes Wounds

(After the autopsy, Dr.
Noguchi told newsmen
that the examination dis-
closed two bullet wounds,
one in the head, the other
in the right arm pit.)

Dr. Noguchi said the
wound which killed the
senator entered the right
mastoid (behind the right
ear), while the other two
hit in the back of the right
arm pit.

The latter two shots,
according to the witness,
would not have been fatal.



TESTIFIES — Henry
Adrian Carreon, who told
grand jury of seeing Sir-
han Bishara Sirhan at a
pistol range on June 4.
Times photo

Question — "Doctor, as
a result of your examina-
tion, did you come to an
opinion as to the cause of
death of Sen. Kennedy?"

Answer — "Yes. The
cause of death was gun-
shot wound to the right
mastoid, penetrating the
brain."

Dr. Noguchi said powder

burns on the surface of
the edge of the right ear
showed the wound to the
head was inflicted at a
"very, very close" range.

Q.—"... Do you have an
opinion as to the maxi-
mum distance the gun
could have been from the
senator and still have left
powder burns?"

A.—"... Allowing a
variation, I don't think it
will be more than 2 or 3
inches from the edge of
the right ear."

(Eyewitnesses testified,
however, that the gunman
opened fire from about a
yard away from Kenne-
dy.)

Switch in Plans

Karl Uecker, assistant
maitre d' at the hotel, said
that plans for Kennedy to
visit a crowd in another
ballroom were changed "at
the last minute" to call for
him to go to a news
conference in the Colonia
Room, by way of the
kitchen.

Uecker was guiding
Kennedy by the hand —
the senator's right hand in
Uecker's left—when, he
said, "something rushed
on my right side... then
I heard the first shot, and
Mr. Kennedy fell out of
my hand. I lost his hand. I
looked for him, and I saw
him falling down."

Uecker then grabbed
Sirhan, and wrestled with
him as other shots blasted
into the corridor of the
kitchen pantry, hitting five
other persons. All sur-
vived.

Vincent Di Pierro, a
student and part time wait-
er at the Ambassador,
gave the grand jury
a dramatic account of the
shooting, of Sirhan's
struggle to escape after-
ward—and of the good-
looking girl he saw talking
with Sirhan earlier.

She was wearing a polka
dot dress, he said. It was
on the basis of his testimo-
ny—and of a woman who
told of seeing a woman in
a dress of similar descrip-
tion run from the hotel—
that police based an all-
points bulletin for a young
woman possibly involved
in the case.

Di Pierro, speaking soft-
ly, told the 22-member
panel that he was walking
with Kennedy through the
kitchen and was 5 feet
away when they reached
the pantry's ice-making
machine. Said Di Pierro:

"It was there that I
noticed there was a girl
and the accused person
standing on what is—what
we call a tray stacker,
where we had all the trays

He was asked what he
noticed about Sirhan.

"The only reason I no-
ticed him," he said, "there
was a very good-looking
girl next to him. That was
the only reason I looked
over there. I looked at
the girl and I noticed him
—the reason I took note of
him.... He was grabbing
on (to a pipe on the tray
holder) with his left hand.

"I could not see his right
hand; he looked as though
he was clutching his sto-
mach, as though some-
body had elbowed him."

Tells of Gun

The next time he looked
at Sirhan he was holding
the gun, Di Pierro said.

"He kind of moved
around Mr. Uecker," he
said. "He kind of motioned
around him and stuck
the gun straight out. And
nobody could move. It was
— you were just frozen.
You didn't know what to
do."

On the first shot Kenne-
dy "kind of reared back"
and then began to fall, he
said. "And when he stuck
the gun (out)," he said of
Sirhan, "he looked like he
was on his tiptoes because
he wasn't that tall."

What happened next?

"The suspect turned al-
most immediately, and af-
ter all the shots were
fired, he was trying to
escape... he tried very,
very hard to get away. But
Mr. Rafer Johnson and
Mr. (Roosevelt) Grier and
Mr. Uecker were all hold-
ing him against the stain-
less steel table.

"And people were trying
—were hitting him and
cursing at him, and it was
utter confusion. I mean,
everyone was trying to
kill him.

"... I think it was Mr.
Johnson who tried to get
the gun."

"Pressed for details of the girl in the polka-dot dress, Di Pierro said:

"I would never forget what she looked like because she had a very good-looking figure—and the dress was kind of lousy . . . It looked like it was a white dress and it had either black or dark-purple polka dots on it.

"It kind of had—I don't know what they call it, but it's like—looked like a bib in the front, kind of went around like that."

Talked to Girl

As the girl and Sirhan stood together on the tray rack, before the shooting, "he looked as though he either talked to her or flirted with her, because she smiled," Di Pierro said.

"Together, they were both smiling.

"As he got down, he was smiling. In fact, the minute the first two shots were fired, he still had a very sick-looking smile on his face.

"That's one thing—I can never forget that."

What did the girl look like?

"She had dark hair that was cut, I would say, just above the shoulders, just around in here. And it just kind of looked like it was messed up, at the time, I mean. She could have changed that—she could have come with curls. I don't know. It was just messed up at the time.

"She had what looked like a short nose. She wasn't too—facially, she wasn't too pretty. She was not that pretty.

"And, like I say, figure—she had a very 'good figure."

He said that after the shooting, he did not see

to reach the kitchen after the shooting, said he went there answering a call that there was "some kind of difficulty or police problem" at the Ambassador.

"When we got to this area where we got the suspect, there were people holding this suspect down on top of this sheet metal table," he said.

The first thing He and his partner thought of, he said, was the safety of Sirhan. He said they pulled Grier and several others off him and then "just started pushing" to force their way out of the room with the suspect. The crowd kept shouting, "He did it. He is the one that shot him."

Shot Somebody

But, said Placencia, "we didn't know who he had shot. We just knew he had shot somebody. All we knew was that he was a suspect."

He said as they were taking Sirhan from the scene, a man he later learned was Assembly Speaker Jesse Unruh kept shouting, "We don't want another Oswald. We don't want another Oswald."

En route to the Rampart Division station, Unruh rode with them, the officer said. He said he asked Unruh, "By the way, who did he shoot?"

He said Unruh replied: "Bobby Kennedy."

"And I said," Placencia went on, "Oh."

"Then I looked at him and I said, 'By the way, who are you?' He said, 'Jesse Unruh.'"

During the daylong hearing before the grand jury, Dep. Dist. Attys. John E. Howard, Morio Fukuto and John W. Miner questioned 23 witnesses.

Although they had been subpoenaed, Johnson and Grier were excused because they were in New York attending the senator's funeral.

Fireman Harold Burba said that he was seated in the Ambassador kitchen late June 4 when the senator and his party arrived for Kennedy's victory speech in the hotel's Embassy Room. Following Kennedy was Sirhan, he said.

Took Picture

" . . . This person (Sirhan) followed the senator in when he arrived," testified Burba. "I couldn't say how far back. But he was in the group that walked in with the senator."

Sirhan seemed to be carrying a rolled-up poster, possibly a campaign poster, as he passed, Burba added.

Burba, a photographer assigned to fire-prevention duties, was still in the kitchen a half-hour later when the shots were fired. He took a picture of a struggle, not realizing until later that the suspect being subdued by Kennedy aides was the bushy-haired man he had seen earlier.

Edward Minasian, a banquet captain, at the Ambassador, said that he thought that after Kennedy

left the Embassy Room stage he was going to go downstairs to the Ambassador Ballroom to address another throng of campaign workers who hadn't been able to get into the Embassy Room.

"Instead," he told the jurors, "it seemed to me there was a suggestion with several other people about going into the newsroom (the Colonial Room, set up election night as a facility for the press) for an interview.

Film Wanted in East

"Because of the lateness of the hour, they wanted to get some film back to the East.

"So at the last minute it (the discussion of the change in plans) couldn't have lasted more than 10 seconds or so—it was decided to turn right. The whole party, the Kennedy party, decided to go to the Colonial Room at this time."

Another witness, Irwin Neal Stroll, a 17-year-old Kennedy volunteer worker, who testified from a wheelchair, told how he "got in front of Mrs. Kennedy by accident" going into the kitchen—and was hit by a bullet as he pushed her to safety.

"We went in the door," he testified, "and all of a sudden the procession stopped and it was like firecrackers, just pop, pop, pop all over the place—and smoke—and, well, I did this, I pushed Mrs. Kennedy, just a reaction.

Saw Mrs. Kennedy

"I turned around and saw Mrs. Kennedy on the floor with Roosevelt Grier covering her.

"It was like a swarm of people pushing me out of the room. I went out the podium door. I said, 'God, I'm shot!'"

The blow of the bullet striking him in the left leg was "like someone kicking me in the shins," he said.

Ira Goldstein, 19, a newsman, who was also wounded, said he thought the sound of the shots were "balloons popping." Goldstein testified:

"I stepped over Irwin Stroll, who was just hit. Next, I was barely skinned by a bullet. I was just barely skinned by the third or fourth bullet. I could feel the air go through. It didn't hit me. (The bullet put a hole in his pants.)

"Then the fifth or sixth bullet did make contact . . . in the left thigh . . . Then I staggered over to a chair . . .

"And the first thing I said, was, 'How is Sen. Kennedy? What happened to him?'"

"And this woman walked by, and she said to me, 'How dare you talk about my husband that way,' and she slapped me across the face.

"And I said, 'I am sorry, lady, but I was shot, too. I'd like to know how the Senator was—or, is.'"

"And she said, 'Oh, I am sorry, honey,' and kissed me. This was Mrs. Ethel Kennedy.

"At that time she was not in tears. She was a little hysterical, though. But she wasn't crying."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

23-Man Task Force Selected to Probe Kennedy's Murder

BY JERRY COHEN
Times Staff Writer

A select team of Los Angeles policemen, each "handpicked for his specialized skills," has been created to carry the major burden of the Robert F. Kennedy murder investigation, it was disclosed Thursday.

Its members include officers with "wide connections in Europe and Asia, plus men who, in the past, have developed military connections on the two continents."

The 23-man task force, headed by Capt. Hugh Brown, police homicide chief, also includes specialists on the political underground.

An equally elite legal squad was named Thursday by Dist. Atty. Evelle J. Younger to advise the investigative force, then later to prosecute the case against Sirhan Bishara Sirhan.

Younger's Aide Heads Team

Its boss is Younger's top aide, Chief Dep. Dist. Atty. Lynn D. (Buck) Compton, onetime UCLA football hero and a conscientious prosecutor.

Creation of both special squads was announced at a press conference in the Police Building presided over by Younger, Dep. Police Chief Robert Houghton and U.S. Atty. Matt Byrne.

Later The Times obtained specific details about the nature and expectations of both units.

Selection of the police team, for instance, was unprecedented in departmental history, and its members were chosen from "the pick of the entire department."

An awareness of "the scope, magnitude and significance of this

case" dictated the precise selection process, said Houghton, who also is chief of detectives.

"Only those officers whose personal traits indicated complete dependability, ability to work with little supervision and flair for analyzing facts were chosen," he added.

"They were drawn from all police divisions. Five, in fact, are nondetectives, chosen for their specialized skills and experiences."

Preparedness Emphasized

The squad also includes a juvenile officer who specializes in narcotics—"because we simply don't know what we'll run into"—and a scientific investigation expert—"to correlate what we turn up in that area."

Houghton emphasized that inclusion of officers with European and Asian connections, plus political specialists, should not be misread by the public to indicate investigators now lean toward a conspiracy theory.

"We simply must be ready for whatever direction it might go," he said.

No Early Judgments

Since the fatal shooting nine days ago, investigators consistently have said that available evidence indicated it was the work of one man.

But Houghton said during the press conference that police will proceed with "an open mind" in that respect.

U.S. Atty. Byrne stressed, as he has before, that Justice Department agencies are not "preempting" the role of local law enforcement with their in-

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-1 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/14/68
Edition: Home
Author: Jerry Cohen
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or 56-156
Classification:
Submitting Office: LA

☐ Being Investigated

cc:
Bw
6/14/68

36-136-H-4419
Jen Jen
D

investigation.

Whatever they turn up, he said, will be designed to assist the LAPD in a cooperative venture.

For instance, he suggested, "if the investigation focuses on foreign travel, or activity outside Los Angeles, it might well be local authorities will call on the FBI for that information."

"Or, if there is need to trace the four \$100 bills found in the suspect's possession when he was arrested, the Secret Service might be best equipped to do that."

Asked if Interpol is cooperating in the massive investigation, Houghton declined comment, but said:

"Any agency involved in worldwide situations is bound to be concerned."

He also suggested that the local investigation "will receive the benefit of any worldwide investigative effort" that might be made.

Compton, in outlining the "four areas" of concentration that now claim the attention of investigators and prosecutors, noted that one was the effort to establish premeditation.

This, he said, "interrelates with establishing motive and mental background of the defendant."

Background Traced

Establishing premeditation, motive and mental background naturally will require tracing as much of the suspect's past activities as humanly possible, he added.

This could be interpreted to mean that the pretrial investigation could reach into the Mideast, from whence Sirhan, a Jordanian immigrant, came to the United States when he was 12.

Reports from the small village in which he lived indicate his early family life was stormy and that, on more than one occasion, his father punished him with unusual severity.

Though Compton declined to indulge in such speculation, this early background certainly would figure in evaluating the suspect's mental stability.

The other two areas of concentration outlined by Compton were "the facts of the shooting itself" and "the big open end—the suspect's relationship with other people."

The facts of the shooting, he said, would involve such matters as ballistics studies "testimony of witnesses as to who fired the fatal shot."

"All this," he said, "is less simple than it seems because of the great crowd present at the time of the shooting, the confusion and because it was such an unprecedented thing to happen. But all of it will have to be laid out for the jury."

Special Help

Working on the special district attorney's squad with Compton will be Dep. Dist. Attys. John E. Howard and David Fitts.

Howard is chief of the special investigations division and until recently was Younger's adviser to the grand jury. Fitts is considered one of the office's ablest prosecutors.

But, Compton pointed out, the squad will have the entire district attorney's staff to draw upon, and it is the largest such unit in the nation.

"That's quite significant, the tremendous backup resources we have, men—gifted in every prosecu-

tive and investigative area," Compton said.

Police at 'Core'

Houghton also stressed the police team will be the "core" of a total departmental investigative effort.

The team was formed, he explained, because the "size and scope of the case obviously is beyond the scope of normal organizational structure."

Since the assassination, "literally hundreds" of Los Angeles policemen have had a role in the investigation, Houghton said.

With the formation of the special squad, the headquarters for the investigation will be switched from the Rampart Division to downtown.

Leads received and explored, leads received and still awaiting examination, he characterized as "numerous," obviously a euphemism to indicate they have run into the hundreds, maybe the thousands.

"The life span of the special squad will be complete only when every possible lead is exhausted. If I had to hazard a guess," said Houghton, "that would be between four and six months."

Both he and Younger emphasized "no lead, no piece of evidence," no matter how kooky, "will be overlooked."

"If there are 10,000 leads and we checked out 9,999 and let the other one go, someone would write a book accusing us of covering up something. Unimportant leads that might be ignored in other cases will be checked out. Then we plan to present in open court, every piece of evidence about this case."

Compton said later that to do otherwise would

involve "someone like (New Orleans Dist. Atty. Jim) Garrison to come in four years later and say we didn't do this or that."

Worldwide Interest

"We are aware," said Younger, "that this is not just another criminal case in which Los Angeles is interested. We are aware the whole nation, even the whole world, is watching."

The three aides he named to his squad, he noted, have tried more than 200 homicide cases among them.

Houghton observed that the special police team averages 15 years, four months, departmental experience.

Experienced Officers

Capt. Brown, its operational chief, has been a policeman 24 years, head of homicide six.

Houghton said he was unable to estimate how many police man-hours already had been devoted to the investigation, but declared:

"In my memory, more investigative hours have been devoted to it than any other."

Compton has been a deputy district attorney since 1951, Howard since 1952 and Fitts since 1954.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Special Task Force Formed for Sirhan Inquiry and Trial

Legal Team Will Act as Advisers to 23 Handpicked Detectives in Investigation, Then Handle Prosecution

BY ROY HAYNES

Times Staff Writer

The formation of a special task force of investigators and prosecutors to handle the Robert F. Kennedy assassination trial was jointly announced Thursday by the police, district attorney and the U.S. Justice Department.

Dep. Chief Robert Houghton, commander of the detective bureau, said a detective force of "23 handpicked men" have been assigned to the case.

At the press conference in the Police Building, Dist. Atty. Evelle J. Younger said, "We have formed a special legal team who will act as advisers to the officers during the investigation and will handle the prosecution during the trial."

Younger named the men as Lynn D. Compton, chief deputy district attorney; John E. Howard, chief, special investigations division, district attorney's office, and David N. Fitts, deputy district attorney.

Brown in Command

Houghton said Capt. Hugh Brown, a detective with considerable homicide investigative experience, is operational commander of the police force unit.

Both men praised the experience and abilities of the men who have been assigned and emphasized that the entire effort—including the Justice Department—will be "well coordinated."

The Justice Department representative, U.S. Atty. Matt Byrne, made little comment other than to say that his department and the FBI are "cooperating fully" with the police and the district attorney.

Dist. Atty. Younger indicated, during the question and answer period, that there will not be a change of venue, that the accused slayer, Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, will

plead not guilty and that the trial will begin within three months.

He also indicated that in his opinion Mayor Sam Yorty's remarks disclosing evidence have not jeopardized the 24-year-old Jordanian emigrant's chance for a fair trial.

Asked if he would fight a change of venue motion, Younger said he would never resist such a motion if he felt it was needed, but added, "Sirhan can and will get a fair trial in Los Angeles."

He added that the nationwide and worldwide publicity would disqualify all locations if it would have that effect on Los Angeles.

(Indicate page; name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-3 Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 6/14/68
Edition: Preview
Author: Roy Haynes
Editor: Nick B. Williams
Title: KENSALT

Character:
or
Classification: LA 56-156
Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

56-156-11-450

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 14 1968	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

cc: Bureau
6/14/68

Completed
File Stripped
Initials *ED*
Date *6-27-72*
per Sgt. Nolan & ER

Younger plans to use the trial as a forum to reveal to the public "every piece of information" gathered on the assassination.

Both he and Houghton said "no lead, no piece of evidence will be overlooked."

"If there were 10,000 leads and we checked out 9,999 and let the other one go, someone would write a book accusing us of covering up something," Younger said.

"Unimportant leads that might be ignored in other cases will be checked out.

"Then we plan to present in open court every piece of evidence about this case."

Asked how he would present the information if Sirhan should plead guilty, Younger replied, "I think it is an academic question."

Byrne said the Justice Department "is 100% satisfied with the way the Los Angeles Police Department has handled the case."